

HANS HENDRIKSEN

HIMACHALI STUDIES

I. Vocabulary

Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab
Historisk-filosofiske Meddelelser 48, 1



Kommissionær: Munksgaard
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Synopsis

This publication is the outcome of two tours to India in 1952-53 and 1964. The term *Himachali* means the group of dialects generally called West Pahari. The dialect here called *Kotgarhi*, spoken in the Kotgarh and Thanedhar district, was the main object of the investigation, but *Kochi*, spoken east of Kotgarhi, is also included to a lesser extent. The vocabulary, which contains a little under 4500 words, is to be followed by texts with translation (tales, proverbs, folksongs) and a grammar.

To my wife

Preface

These studies are the outcome of two visits to Simla and some of the villages in the hills north-east and east of Simla for four months in 1952-53 and for six months in 1964.

Himachali (Himācali, abbreviated Him.) here means the group of languages that is generally called West Pahari, a term which long ago lost its sense, after the fact was realized that there is no specific genetic connection between Himachali ("West Pahari") and the groups that have been, and to some extent still are, called Central Pahari (Garhvali and Kumauni) and East Pahari (Nepali). It is a matter of doubt whether the northern dialects (i.a. Bhadravahi and Bhalesi) should be included in the Himachali group.

The dialects here treated are a) what I have chosen to call Kotgarhi (Kotgarhī, abbreviated Kṭg.), identical with that called Kotguruī (see Vocabulary kotgəru) by T. G. Bailey (Languages of the Northern Himalayas, London 1908, description of the dialect p. 25-33) and Śodōchi in the Linguistic Survey of India, described there in vol. IX, part IV, Calcutta 1916, p. 647-667, and b) Kochi (Koci) spoken east of Kotgarhi in a number of sub-dialects; in the Vocabulary only two sub-dialects are distinguished, Kochi proper (abbreviated Kc.) and West Kochi (WKc.).

The Vocabulary, which is to be followed by texts with translation and by a grammar, is far from exhaustive. The overwhelming majority of words are from Kotgarhi. No dialect indication is given in the case of words communicated by Kotgarhi-speaking informants, if it is not known to me whether a phonologically and/or semantically corresponding or equivalent word exists in Kochi. If a word is known to be peculiar to Kotgarhi, or to have a strongly diverging phonological form or semantics in relation to Kochi, the word is followed by "Kṭg." and a reference to the Kochi correspondent, e.g. dətək m. Kṭg. "the loft of the house,

used as kitchen" (Kc. ca:ŋd); bē: m. Kṭg. "wedding" (Kc. bja:); la:ŋõ Kṭg. 'to apply, etc.' (Kc. la:ŋo 'to bring, etc.'). All words communicated by Kochi informants are followed by "Kc.", which does not exclude the existence of correspondents or close equivalents in Kotgarhi; where a reference to the semantically or phonologically corresponding Kotgarhi word is given, it means that there is a marked difference in phonology and/or semantics. If close equivalents are known to exist in the two dialects, they are given as one article followed by "Kṭg. Kc.", usually only in Kotgarhi garb, since the Kochi form can be easily inferred. In words followed by "Kc." no indication is given of tone-accent and geminated consonants, since the nature of these features in Kochi is not quite clear to me (there is no doubt that they also exist there in some form or other, as in Kotgarhi). Words which are known to me from poetry only are indicated by a preceding +. They are normalized in the Vocabulary in such a way that final -o has been used where Kotgarhi has -ə (most commonly dir. sg.m.), and final -e for Kṭg. -ɪ (most commonly dir.sg.f.) and Kṭg. -ε (generally dir.pl.m.). A number of dialects are used in poetry, especially Kyoŋṭhli (LSI Kiũṭhali), and occasionally certain characteristics of that dialect are met with, e.g. obl.sg. -o corresponding to Kṭg. Kc. -a, and l.pl.pres.ind. -u corresponding to Kṭg. Kc. -i. A great number of the "poetical" words are probably also used in colloquial language.

In addition to the Kotgarhi and Kochi words a very limited number of Kyoŋṭhli and Rampur words are included in the Vocabulary.

Reference is made to a number of works (see Bibliography i.a. Linguistic Survey of India; Bailey, T. Grahame), but especially often to two works which have been extremely useful as a means of controlling the phonology and meaning of words and finding connections with other Indo-Aryan languages. One is Ṭika Ram Joshi, A dictionary of the Pahari dialects as spoken in the Punjab Himalayas. Ed. by H. A. Rose. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, New Series vol. VII, Calcutta 1911, p. 119-248 (abbreviated J). The other is R. L. Turner's excellent Comparative dictionary of the Indo-Aryan languages, London 1966 (abbreviated CD). Joshi's valuable dictionary is primarily a dictionary (or rather vocabulary, since it does not cover the whole range of

words) of Kyoṇṭhli, but it does incorporate some few words from other dialects, thus from Kochi and Rampur. It gives a broad rendering of the phonology, influenced by Hindi orthography. Thus the very common *ə* corresponding to Hindi *a* is written *a* (except the few cases with *au*, see below). There is no distinction between the palatal row and the row of dental affricates (for both *ch* (= *c*, *ts*), *chh* (= *ch*, *tsh*), *j* (= *ʃ*, *dz*), and *jh* (= *ʃ'*, *dz'*) are used). No indication is given of tone. Neither is any distinction made between *e* and *ɛ* (both written *e*), *o* and *ə* (both written *o*), except in the few cases with *ai* and *au*. In front of stops, *ñ* indicates homorganic nasal, in all other cases it indicates nasalization of the preceding vowel. An accent-sign above a vowel (e.g. *á*) indicates length; *ai* = *ɛ*, *au* = *ə*; ' after a vowel seems to indicate an overlong vowel, usually in monosyllables and where an *h* has disappeared after the vowel (e.g. *bá'ṇu* (also written *báṇṇu*) "to plough", Kṭg. Kc. *bā:nō*, -*o*, Sk. *vāhayati*).

Reference is made to Turner's Comparative dictionary either by putting, indiscriminately, "CD" in front of or "(CD)" after the head-words appearing in that dictionary. Only a very small number of the Himachali words occurring in this Vocabulary are mentioned in the CD. If a reference is made to the CD, it does not necessarily mean that the etymology was not already known to me. A number of etymologies in this Vocabulary are new.

Regarding my Indian informants, I sought help to a large extent from Himachal Paharis who had a knowledge of English. In particular, I wish to mention Mr. Devi Chand Jishṭu (Kṭg., 1964), who had a degree in sociology, Mr. Khushhal Chand Azad (Kc., 1952-53 and 1964), now Director of Horticulture in Himachal Pradesh, and Mr. Ranjit Singh Rathore (Kṭg., 1952-53 and 1964), now barrister in the Supreme Court of Delhi. I am extremely grateful to these gentlemen for their unselfish and intelligent help. Mr. Lal Chand Stokes (Kṭg., 1952-53 and 1964), the son of an American missionary and a Pahari mother, communicated a number of verses to me, and he and his wife, Mrs. Vidya Stokes, kindly let my wife and me stay for some time in their hospitable house near Kotgarh. I was very sorry to receive the sad news of Mr. Stokes' premature death some time ago. Excellent information about Kochi was given to me by Mr. Khushhal Chand during my first visit in 1952-53 when he was 17-18 years old; in 1964 I

only met him occasionally. In 1953 I took down a number of tales in Kotgarhi from Mr. Prem Chand Sharma, at that time about 18 years old and knowing very little English, but I did not meet him in 1964. Other informants in 1952-53 were Mr. Bal Krishan Sharma and Mr. Rajinder Kumar, both Kochi-speaking. In 1964 Mr. Hira Singh Thakur gave me information about his dialect, which belongs to Kochi, but in certain respects agrees with Kotgarhi. He is the source of the words labelled WKc. (West Kochi). In 1964 Mr. Bansi Lal Thakur from Rampur furnished me with some very fine specimens of the popular couplets called lamman.

Mr. Jishṭu and Mr. Ranjit Singh helped me to get in touch with two excellent Kotgarhi informants in 1964 — Mr. Gopal Singh Rathore and his brother Mr. Hams Raj Kamvar. These brothers were in their forties, had had no higher education and hardly knew any English. They possessed a fund of songs, tales and proverbs, virtually all of which I took down and recorded on tape. If the texts and especially the songs can be said to have any interest, it is above all due to these two gifted brothers.

On tours to the Kotgarh (1952-53 and 1964) and Kochi (1953) areas I did my best to get into contact with the population, also the lower castes, and to collect material on their dialects and folklore, especially songs.

It is impossible to mention the names of all the people whom I met and who assisted me in various ways, but there are two whom I especially want to mention. One is Mr. Vidya Sharan Gosvami, now Principal of the Hindu National College, Haryana, who was a master at a college in Simla in 1952-53. I corresponded with him when preparing my first tour, and although not a Pahari himself (his mother-tongue is Panjabi), he helped me in different ways, especially by putting me in contact with good informants. I am much indebted to Principal Gosvami for this help. In all practical matters I received excellent aid from the Danish Consul-General, Mr. Erik B. Mogensen, who also very kindly housed my wife and me in Bombay.

I have had the benefit of discussing problems connected with my work with a number of fellow scholars, Dr. Ved Kumari Ghai, Jammu, Mr. Radhekant Dave, M. A., Dr. Siddheshwar

Varma, Delhi, Professor Harold W. Bailey, Cambridge, Professor Georg Morgenstierne, Oslo, Mr. Finn Thiesen, M. A., Copenhagen, and Professor Ralph Lilley Turner, London. I give them all my best thanks. Furthermore, I wish to thank Professor Eli Fischer-Jørgensen for making me a gift of her works on intonation in Indo-Aryan languages.

During my last visit in 1964 I succeeded in clearing up a number of linguistic problems that had remained obscure to me after my first tour. Of special help have been the tape-recordings of the speech (mostly tales, but also some few phonetic recordings) of my informants. I have based the phonological description partly on observations I made in India and partly on these recordings.

I am aware that it is very difficult to avoid mistakes in a work of this nature; that would require a more intimate knowledge of the subject than I have been able to acquire, nevertheless, I hope that it will prove to be of value.

My wife was my companion on my first tour to India and Ceylon in 1952-53 and enjoyed with me the wonderfully light air of the hills and more than anything else the company of the loveable population living there, the charming and gay Paharis. Two unforgettable tours stand out in our memory. On one tour in the autumn of 1952, together with Mr. Gosvami and another Panjabi gentleman, Mr. Malhotra, we travelled to Kotgarh and beyond, wandering along the river Sutlej, to Rampur. In Rampur a fair was going on, and the Goddess of the adjoining province, Kullu, had condescended to be present, her image being carried round the small, thronged town and "dancing" hilariously up and down on long elastic poles. A priest fell into an ecstasy and began lashing himself in front of the image, while men from Kullu, dressed in white with peacock-feathers in their headgear, carried out a ritual sword-dance. The other tour, in the spring 1953, went first to Kotgarh, where we stayed in that idyllic region in the local rest-house, and from there to the east, to the Kochi area, to the small town of Rohru and to Hatkoti with a solemn temple beside the rapidly flowing river Pabar with small fish continuously jumping against the current; and each evening at sunset two or three men would appear on a hillock and sing towards the

river. From there we travelled together with Mr. Khushhal Chand to Chargaon and to his native village Kutara, and then over Arhal and Baghi back to Simla.

My wife undertook the laborious task of writing a fair copy of the manuscript; it is above all due to her help and encouragement that this book has at long last got so far. As a token of my gratitude I dedicate it to her.

Finally, it is my pleasant duty to thank the Ministry of Education and the Carlsberg Foundation for providing me with financial support, and the Indian Embassy in Copenhagen for the aid given me.

Hans Hendriksen

Introductory Remarks to the Vocabulary

With the few exceptions mentioned below, the letters used are those of the International Phonetic Alphabet, arranged in the following order (including the digraphs and trigraphs indicating affricates and aspirated consonants):

a ɛ e ɔ o i ɪ u ʊ ə

j w

k kh g gʰ

c ch ɟ ɟʰ

ts tsh dz dzʰ

t̪ t̪h d̪ d̪ʰ

t̪h d̪ʰ

p ph b bʰ f

ɲ ñ ŋ ŋʰ n nʰ m mʰ

ʈ ʈʰ ɽ ɽʰ ɭ ɭʰ ɮ ɮʰ

ʃ s z

ʰ h

Here, ɪ and ʊ are lax i- and u-vowels; ʰ indicates a weak, generally absent, voiced aspiration; ts dz are dental affricates and tsh dzʰ the corresponding aspirates; f indicates a bilabial unvoiced spirant. Diacritic signs: ˈ high falling tone; ˉ high level tone, except in words from other sources, where ˉ indicates vowel-length;

~ (over a vowel) nasalization, (over n) palatalization; : (after vowel or consonant) long quantity.

A detailed description of the phonetics and phonology will be given in the grammar.

For the use of the abbreviations Kṭg. and Kc. and the sign +, see the Preface p. V foll.; for Ṭika Ram Joshi's (J) notations *ai*, *au*, etc., see the Preface p. VII.

Where nothing else is indicated, parentheses after nouns give the last vowel of the oblique case, e.g. d'ā:r f. (-a) means (oblique d'āra), e:k Kṭg. Kc. (-i, -i) means (oblique Kṭg. ek:i, Kc. eki). This information is only given where the oblique cannot be inferred from the head-word (given in the direct case-form). Of a few words I have been unable to ascertain the oblique. The gender of the following words is unknown to me: tsō:ɽ, dzo:ɽ, pəca:ɽ, pəceɽna, bāf:əɽ, bē:ɽ, məlaun, fā:ñɽ, sūɽɽ, +zəri:b.

Abbreviations

A.	Assamese
abl.	ablative
acc.	accusative
act.	active
adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
anim.	animate
Ap.	Apabhramśa
Apte	See Bibl., Apte, V. S., Sanskrit-English dictionary
Ar.	Arabic
ar.	dialect of Pashai (see Paš.)
Arm. Gy.	Armenian Gypsy
Aś.	Ashoka's inscriptions
Ass.	See A.
assim.	assimilated, assimilation
augm.	augmentative
aux.	auxiliary
Aw.	Awadhi
B.	Bengali
Bhad(r).	Bhadrawahi
Bhal.	Bhalesi
Bhaṭ.	Bhaṭeali
Bhoj.	Bhojpuri

BHS, B.H.S.	Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit
BHS Dict., BHSGr.	See Bibl., Edgerton
Bi.	Bihari
Bibl.	Bibliography
Bshk.	Bashkarik
BSO(A)S	Bulletin of the School of Oriental (and African) Studies. London
Buddh. Sk.	See BHS
Cam.	Cameaḷi
caus.	causative
CD	See Bibl., Turner, R. L., Comparative dictionary of the Indo-Aryan languages.
conj.	conjunction
conn.	connected, connexion (with)
CPD	See Bibl., Critical Pāli dictionary
Cur.	Curahi
D.	Dumaki
Dard.	Dardic
dat.	dative
dem.	demonstrative
denom.	denominative
deriv.	derived, derivation
Diack	See Bibl., Diack
dim(in).	diminutive
dir.	direct (the direct case)
dissim.	dissimilated, dissimilation
Dm.	Dameli
Edgerton	See Bibl.
emphat.	emphatic
Eng.	English
eur.	European dialect of Gypsy
EWA	See Bibl., Mayrhofer
Forbes' Dict.	See Bibl., Forbes
fut.	future (tense)
G.	Gujarati
Garh.	Garhvali
gen.	genitive
ger.	gerund
Gy.	(the) Gypsy (languages)
H(i).	Hindi
Him.	Himachali
Hutton, Caste	See Bibl.
IA	Indo-Aryan
idiom.	idiomatic
IIFL	See Bibl., Morgenstierne, Indo-Iranian Frontier Languages
impers.	impersonal

impv.	imperative
inanim.	inanimate
ind.	indicative
Ind. Ant.	Indian Antiquary (journal), Bombay
indecl.	indeclinable
indef.	indefinite
Ind. Lingu.	Indian Linguistics (journal), Calcutta, Poona
inf.	infinitive
infl.	influenced, influence
instr.	instrumental (case)
interj.	interjection
interr.	interrogative
intr(ans).	intransitive
invol.	involtive
J	See Bibl., Joshi, T. R., A dictionary of the Pahari dialects
JAs	Journal Asiatique, Paris
JASB	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta
Jaun.	Jaunsari (see LSI vol. IX 4, 1916, p. 383-455)
J proverbs	See Bibl., Joshi, T.R., Appendix
JRAS	Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, London
JRASB	Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta
Jukes	See Bibl.
K.	Kashmiri
Kakati	See Bibl.
Kal.	Kalasha
Kan.	Kanauri
Kc.	Kochi.
Khaś.	Khashali
Kho.	Khowar
Kṭg.	Koṭgarhi
Ku(m).	Kumauni
Kyont(h).	Kyonthli (written Kiūthali in LSI and LNH)
L(a).	Lahnda
lex.	Lexicographic text in Sanskrit
lit.	literally
LNH	Bailey, T.G., Languages of the Northern Himalayas. See Bibl.
loc.	locative
LSI	Linguistic Survey of India. Calcutta. See Bibl., Grierson. Where no indication of volume is given, the reference is to vol. IX part 4, 1916, The Pahārī languages and Gujurī.
LStH	Bailey, T.G., Linguistic studies from the Himalayas. See Bibl.

lw.	loanword
Maṇḍ.	Maṇḍeali
M(ar).	Marāṭhi
Md.	Maldivian
metath.	metathesis
MI(A)	Middle Indo-Aryan
Monier-Williams, Sk. dict.	See Bibl.
Mth.	Maithili
N.	Nepali
Nep. (D.)	Turner, Nepali dictionary. See Bibl.
NI(A)	New Indo-Aryan
nom.	nominative
NTS	Norsk tidsskrift for sprogvidenskap. Oslo.
O	Old (e.g. OG., Old Gujarati)
Ø	Indicates zero morpheme
obl.	oblique (case)
OI(A)	Old Indo-Aryan
onom.-p.	onomatopoetic
oppos.	opposite, opposed (to)
opt.	optative
Or.	Oṛiya
P.	Panjabi
Pa.	Pali
Pāḍ.	Pāḍari
pal.	Palestinian dialect of Gypsy
Pāṇini	See Bibl.
Paš.	Pashai
pass.	passive
Pehl.	Pehlevi
Pers.	Persian
Phal.	Phaluṛa
Pischel	See Bibl.
Pk.	Prakrit
P-MWS	See Bibl., Kuiper
poet.	poetic (language), poetry
Pog.	Poguli
Port.	Portuguese
poss.	possibly
possess.	possessive
postp(os).	postposition
prep(os).	preposition
pres.	present
pret.	preterite
P.-s.-mah.	See Bibl., Sheth, H.T.
ptc.	participle
PTSD	See Bibl., Pali Text Society's Pali-English dictionary

refl.	reflexive
rel.	relative
retr.	retroflex
Rose, Ind. Ant. 37, 38	See Bibl., Rose, H.A., Contributions
Rudh.	Rudhari
rumb.	Rumbur dialect of Kalasha
RV	R̥gveda
S.	Sindhi
Śat. Brahm.	Śatapatha-brāhmaṇa
Sh.	Shina
shah.	The Shahbazgarhi inscriptions of Aśoka
Sirm.	Sirmauri
Sk.	Sanskrit
S. K. Vaidya, Guj.	
Dict.	See Bibl., Vaidya.
Starkey, P. Dict.	See Bibl.
subj.	subjunctive
subst.	substantive
S. Varma, Bhalesi	
Dialect	See Bibl., Varma, Siddheshwar
Tagare, Hist. Gramm.	
of Ap.	See Bibl.
Tessitori	See Bibl.
Tor.	Torwali
tr(ans).	transitive
voc.	vocative
vol.	volitive
WKc	West Kochi
Woṭ.	Woṭapuri
WPah.	West Pahari (= Himachali)

Additions and Corrections

P. 2, l. 9 and p. 110, l. 8. āg:‘i, pāt:shi ‘down the mountain slope, up along the mountain slope’. This use of the adverbs meaning ‘forward’ and ‘back’ is prob. due to the fact that the fields are generally situated lower down than the house (or village), so that one moves forward when going away from the ridge (not necessarily descending the whole time) and back to the house in the opposite direction.

P. 4, l. 6. andəl. See note on p. 8, l. 18 below.

P. 7, l. 20. ēb: 'i, r. ēb: 'i.

P. 7, l. 13 from bottom. Kṭg. ernō is usually aux. with trans. verbs, Kṭg. ja:ṇō aux. with intr. verbs, in perfective syntagms.

P. 8, l. 18. In poetry andəl and andəl may have m. gender, thus keeping the OI gender, Sk. añjaliḥ m. See akho, 'a:g. When m., the words have obl. in -a. Originally m. words in -i- became f. in NIA, because the oblique in -ī was reserved for f. substantives.

P. 15, l. 4 from bottom. 'Spend (time) with difficulty'; r. 'spend (time, often understood: with difficulty)'.

P. 17, l. 14. J kaṇchhá 'younger, youngest', poss. from *kañṣa- (Sk. kaṇīyas-).

P. 21, l. 5 from bottom. After kōmrō insert new article: kōre. See kere.

P. 23, l. 14. kō:rō 'straight'. H. A. Rose has communicated a small poem Subdī kī nāṭī in Kyoṇṭhli, Ind. Ant. vol. 38, Bombay 1909, p. 328. L. 5 from bottom reads: kohrī khayē (should be: khāyē) terī parīte (Sk. prīti), translated 'I remember your one-sided love'. Prob. better: 'I was consumed with your unadulterated (ṃ: sincere) love' (or 'my unadulterated love for you?'). It is mentioned earlier in the poem that the girl is unfaithful to him.

P. 23, l. 23. kōl: 'r. kōl: 'r.

P. 26, l. 7 from bottom. dzaṇio, r. dzanio.

P. 30, l. 3 from bottom. After khāk:hulō insert new article: +khago m. 'ravine, stream'.

P. 42, l. 9 from bottom. Add: Cp. N. gijā, gījā 'the gums of the teeth'.

P. 42, l. 8 from bottom. giō, r. g'io, Cp. P. H. ghīā m. 'large vegetable of the squash kind'.

P. 44, l. 18. gvl-, r. gvl-.

P. 46, l. 9 from bottom. grīst m., r. grīst f. The abstract meaning, also in P. grist m., poss. due to a derived word similar to P. gristī m. 'householder'.

P. 49, l. 4. Add: 'tender feelings' after 'compassion, pity'.

P. 53, l. 3 from bottom. ja:ṇō. See note on p. 7, l. 13 from bottom above.

P. 56, l. 4 from bottom. Add: tsāe can have generalizing and concessive function, e.g. tsāe kuts 'whatever' (lit. prob. 'you

- may wish anything'), +d'aki tsae so|a badza 'even sixteen musicians will play'. Prob. lw. H. cāhe.
- P. 56, l. 4 from bottom. After tsāe insert new article: +tsaī 'is desirable, necessary; must, ought to'. See tsēi.
- P. 71, l. 15. Lw. jān, r. Lw. H. jān.
- P. 90, l. 11. jə, r. jə.
- P. 99, l. 5 from bottom. deŋo, r. de:ŋo.
- P. 118, l. 16 from bottom. pigə|nō 'to melt' seems to be influenced by H. pigalnā. The genuine Him. word is pəgə|no (WKc.).
- P. 123, l. 13 from bottom. The articles pərli:ŋg and pərmifwər should be placed in inverse order.
- P. 133, l. 8 from bottom. J bāhŋu, r. J bāhŋu.
- P. 146, l. 7. After bit:i insert new article: bitŋō 'to pass (intr., about time)'. CD Sk. vṛtta- 'passed'.
- P. 153, l. 11 from bottom +bwa:r, r. +b'wa:r.
- P. 157, l. 7. b'ədznō 'to cause'. Usually tshāŋnō and pəjəuŋō are used for 'to send'.
- P. 167, l. 5 from bottom. CD niḥsṛta-, Bhal. nisso 'having come out', which confirms the etymology suggested for nīsŋō.
- P. 193, l. 2. lam:əŋ m. Does the word contain Sk. gānam n. 'song' (Kṭg. gaṇo m.) as second compound-member?
- P. 190, l. 10 and l. 7 from bottom. [āi, [ōi, r. [āi, [ōi, if the suggested etymologies are correct.
- P. 196, l. 17 from bottom. After ləkhəuŋo add new article: +ləg'aro m. 'a thing which comes suddenly, force'. Sk langh- 'to leap'?
- P. 198, l. 6. fāktə may also come from Sk. śarkarā 'gravel' + suffix -ṭa- with -rṭ- > -ṭ-, cp. sūngtu 'pig'.
- P. 218, l. 16. səŋəuŋō must be the invol. of a caus. of the same type as nəŋ'əuŋō, pəŋəuŋō.
- P. 12, l. 15 from bottom. Kṭg. WKc. 'ūb: 'i, r. 'ūb:'i.
- P. 226, l. 21 +undər m., lw. H. hunar. The d has developed between n and r in the obl. 'undra. Cp. +andəl, nədər having a similarly conditioned sound-change.
- P. 21, l. 24. Kan. kaṇḍo, r. Kan. koṇḍi.
- P. 106, l. 10 from bottom. dayly, r. daily.
- P. 196, l. 8. Delete 'dense fog or smoke'.

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Mr. Molu Ram Thakur, D. L. O., Simla, has been so kind as to send me information about a number of publications on Himachali dialects and literature to appear in India (in Himachali and Hindi), among them a work on the popular lamman-songs by Mr. Thakur himself.

a

- ¹a:, a (enclitic) 'am, are, is'. J a'. Prob. from ās:a, see this.
- ²a: 'or', a: — a: 'either — or'. Lw. H. yā (Pers.). Cp. a:d, a:r for the loss of initial y-.
- ã: 'and'. See aŋe.
- ao 'hither'; a. na dēk:hə na tao 'he looked neither here nor there' (i.e. 'he did it straight away', indicating resolute action). MIA *āō from abl. ā. See tao.
- ai f. Kc. 'mother'. Ktg. i:; CD *āi.
- aija, interj. 'ouch', f. 'pain'; kil:ε tere gu[tshu dɪ lag:a a. 'why is there pain in your thigh?' (said to a lazy person). J áiyá 'oh'.
- aũ Kc. 'I'. Ktg. mũ:; W Kc. 'ũ:; 'aũ. Sk. ahakam, Pk. ahaam (cp. Ap. haũ). S. āũ, Old Aw. ahaum (CD).
- au|ɪ f. 'earthen pot for drinking-water'. Cp. g'eu|ɪ.
- ¹āk:h, a:kh f. (-ɪ, -i) Ktg. Kc. 'eye'; a. marnɪ 'to wink'; āk:hi maŋdŋi 'to rub the eyes'. J ákhí f. 'eyes'. Sk. akṣi n. (CD). See akho, a:ŋkh.
- ²a:kh pa:ŋɪ 'to shout loudly'. H. akh, akkhā (interj.), exclamation of joy, wonder or surprise.
- akho m. WKc. 'eye'. Preservation of the old gender has led to the form in -o, cp. Ku. N. ākho (CD akṣi). Cp. ¹a:g. See ak:h, a:kh.
- +akhuɣe f. (dim.) 'eye'.
- ¹āk:hər m. 'letter of the alphabet'. J. ákhar. Sk. akṣaraḥ. See 5k:hər.
- ²āk:hər f. (-ɪ) 'end'. Lw. H. ākhir m. (Ar.).
- āk:hərnō 'to be fed up with, to be bored'. H. akharnā 'to be troublesome'?
- ākhri adj. 'last'. Lw. H. ākhiri or P. ākhri.
- ¹a:g f. (-ɪ), dir. pl. a:g (rarely m., obl. -a) Ktg. Kc. 'fire'; muŋɖa dɪ lae a. 'may a fire break out in your head' (a curse). J á'g, f. Sk. agniḥ m. (CD). Partial survival of the m. gender, cp. akho.
- ²a:g, aga Kc. 'in front (of), at, towards'. J ágé. Sk. agram 'top, front', agre 'in front (of), at' (CD). See Grammar.
- ag:ε Ktg. WKc. 'in front (of), at, towards'. See Grammar.
- ag:i. See āg:'i.
- +agia 'in front of, at'.
- agər 'if'. Lw. H. agar (Pers.).

ag:ə| f. (-i) 'wooden bolt for closing the door (fastened in a hole in the threshold)'. J ággə|. Sk. argalaḥ (CD).

ag:ə|nō 'to bolt, close (a door)'. See ag:ə|.

agdi 'in front, forward'. See ²a:g, aga.

aglō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'next, future, coming'. J áglá 'the former', P. H.

aglā 'previous, future'. See ²a:g, aga etc.

agli, agli lə adv. 'next year'.

agfə adv. postpos. 'in front (of)'.

āg:ī, ag:i 'forward; down the mountain slope, (farther) away from the ridge'. See pāt:shi.

āg:uō, ag:uō 'situated in front; next, coming; situated further down on the mountain slope or farther away from the ridge'.

See pāt:shuō.

āc:h impv. 'come!'. Sk. āgacchati. See +atshṇo.

+aṇṇo 'to come'. See +adzṇo.

atsho Kc. 'good'. Kṭg. 'āt:shō. J áchhá. Sk. acchaḥ 'clear, pure' (CD).

+atshṇo 'to come'. Sk. āgacchati. See āc:h, +aṇṇo, +adzṇo, a:ṇō.

a:dz (-i) Kṭg., (-a) Kc. 'to-day, now'; Kṭg. adzi poru 'from this day on'; Kṭg. adzi tēi, Kc. adza dzōũ 'till this day'. J á'j. Sk.

adya (CD).

adzko 'belonging to this day, to-day's'. J ájká.

+adzṇo 'to come'. LNH III p. 79 (Pāḍarī) adzaṇ. See +atshṇo,

+aṇṇo.

aṭ:ō m. 'flour'. J áttá. CD *ārta-.

āṭ:h (-a) Kṭg., a:ṭh (-a) Kc. 'eight'. āṭ:hi ('all) the eight'. J áṭṭh.

Sk. aṣṭau (CD).

āṭ:hiō, -uō 'eighth'. For the suffixes -iō, -uō see dōf:iō, -uō.

āṭ:huō. See āṭ:hiō.

ad:ε m. pl. 'sectarians who in the past would kill and eat people and cattle'.

aḍe Kc. 'on this side'. See aṭde, ²are, +aṇḍke.

āt:hi Kṭg. Kc. '(there) is (are)'; often emphatic, expressive, usually in the negative: mā:rē koi sōma:n neī a. 'we have no provisions (at all)'. Sk. asti (CD), Gy. asti, H. M. āthi 'there is'. Preservation of -i poss. due to the sentence rhythm combined with the fact that a- would frequently be lost after a vowel in OIA and MIA, e.g. -o 'tthi. In certain NIA languages the emphatic particle (Him. 'i:, i:) may have been added to *atth. āt:hi will often assume the function of an adverb or particle

since no copula is needed, or, if *neĩ* occurs in the sentence, this will function as the sentence verb. See *ān̄thi*, *ā:nd̄o*, *asti*, *ēn̄thi*, *it̄:hi*, *in̄thi*, *n̄it̄:hi* (notice *n̄it̄:hi* in the meaning 'not').
a:d f. (-i, -i) *Kṭg. Kc.* 'remembrance'. *J á'd.* *Lw. H.* *yād* (Pers.) with loss of *y-* as in *²a:*, *a:r*.

+ad̄ote f. 'custom, habit'. *Lw. H.* *ādat* (Ar.).

+ad̄ar m. 'request, reverence, honour'. *J ádr.* *Lw. H.* *ādar* (Sk.).

+la:dma|ai f. 'the opening malai-verse'. *Lw. Sk.* *ādi-* 'first, a beginning' + *ma|ai*.

a:dmi m. *Kṭg. Kc.* 'man, human being; husband'. *Lw. H.* *ādmī* (Ar.).

ād: 'o, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'half'; *ād: 'i* (*ad 'e*) *ra:c* 'midnight', *ād: 'i bī:* 'ten'. *J ádhá.* *Sk.* *ardhaḥ* (CD).

a:p, ap:u, āp:hu Kṭg. Kc. 'self' (reflexive pronoun). *J áppú.* *Sk.* *ātmā* (CD).

ap̄ə, -o Kṭg. Kc. '(one's) own'; *ap̄i a:p* (*Kṭg.*) 'on one's own accord'. *J áppá.* *CD* **-ātmanaka-*.

āp:hi 'self'. *a:p* followed by the emphatic *'i*. *J áppí.*

aba, abe Kc. 'now'. *Kṭg. ēbē.* *J abé.* *Prob. Sk.* *evam*, *Pk.* *evvaṇ* 'thus' with substitution of the demonstrative *a-* for *e-* (Nep. D.).

See *Kc. ebe, Kṭg. ēbē.*

+aṅk̄tu, place-name. See *waṅk̄tu*.

a:ṅkh f. (-i) *Kc.* 'eye'. Also *a:kh*, *akho*.

aṅgəṇ m. *Kṭg. Kc.* 'courtyard'. *Sk.* *aṅganam* (CD).

aṅgəṭ m. 'limb or loin of animal'. *Sk.* *aṅga-* + *ḍa-*. See *ʃē|taṅgəṭ*.

aṅḡju m. 'wooden tool made of the branch or twig of a certain tree, of about an ell's length, formed like a rake with four teeth, used for collecting pine needles (*tshē:ṅ*)'. *Sk.* *aṅkuśaḥ* 'hook, goad' (CD).

aṅe 'and'. Also *ā:*. *MI* **āṇiam*, *Sk.* *anyat*, *Mar.* *apī*, *āṇi*; *a- < ā-* may be from a variant form from *Pk.* *aṇṇam*, *cp. Or.* *āne*.

a:ṅō Kṭg. 'to come'. *LNH* *āṇau*. *J áwaṇu*. *Sk.* *āp-*, *Pk.* *āvaĩ* (CD). *Kc.* *aṅo*.

aṅḍi f. 'testicle'. *J áṇḍi*, *ānni*. *Sk.* *āṇḍam* (CD).

+aṅḍke 'here'; *+a. paṅḍke* 'here and there'. **ārānta- > *-ārnd- > āṅḍ-?* See *+aṭḍe*, *+paṅḍke*.

aṅṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to bring; marry a woman'. *J áṇnu*. *Sk.* *ānayati* (CD).

+an m. 'food'. *Prob. lw. P.* *ann*, *Sk.* *annam*. See *ən:*.

+ano m. 'anna'. Lw. H. ānā.

ānthi '(there) is'; neī a. '(there) is not'. Often emphatic. J āñthī.

See āt:hi.

ā:ndə, neī a. '(there) is not'. Pres. ptc. from the stem as:- (> *ah-) in as:a.

+andəl f. (-i) 'the two hands joined in greeting or supplication, forming a bowl with the palms up'. J annal f. Lw. Sk. añjaliḥ m. (loss of -z- in -dz- (from -j-) where -l- followed directly after (e.g. obl. andli), cp. nədər).

ānd 'ə 'blind'. J aṇdhā. Sk. andhaḥ (CD).

am:a f. 'mother' (used by Rajputs, the Khash (khəf) use i:).

J áamá. Sk. ambā. See i:.

am:əl m. 'addiction, whim'. J amal. Lw. H. amal (Ar.).

aṭ, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'plough-handle, plough-stick together with the handle'. J árí. CD *aḍ-, *aḍḍ-, P. aḍḍā 'perch for birds'. H.

āṛā m. 'prop, beam'.

+aṭḍe (+aḷḍe) 'on this side, to this side, near'. See aḍ:e, ²are.

a:r m. 'friend'. J á'r. Lw. H. yār (Pers.). For loss of y- cp. ²a:, a:d.

+ara 'to or on this side'. See ²are.

¹are, ar, 'are Kc. 'with'; es are aũ af:o 'I came together with him', ad:i rac:i are 'at midnight'. Cp. G. hāre 'with'. Prob. from Sk. hāraḥ m. 'taking away' or āharaḥ m. 'fetching'.

²are 'to or on this side'. Sk. āra-, ārāt 'from a distance, near'; Pk. ārā 'before, near' (CD). See +pare, orē (orē, ora, ōr'u seem to be the genuine Kṭg. Kc. words).

arī f. 'round lump of dough'. Cp. poss. H. āṛ f. 'wafer; mark applied by women on their forehead'.

aru m. Kṭg. Kc. 'peach'. J arú m. 'the hill apricot'. CD *āḍu-.

ā:rəṇ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'smithy, furnace'. Jaun. āraṇ, airaṇ. Prob. lw. P. āhraṇ. See ē:rəṇ, ē:rni.

arṭī f. 'peach tree'. See aru.

arṭu m. 'peach'. See aru.

+arṣa 'from this side'. LNH. ārshā. See +are, orṣa.

arṣu m. Kṭg. Kc. 'mirror'. J árshu. Sk. ādarśaḥ (CD).

aḷo Kṭg. 'connected with, consisting of, possessing' (follows a substantive or infinitive in the oblique). In poetry also 'aḷo. Kc. waḷo. Sk. pālaḥ (Nep. -wāl) or contamination of this with Sk. dhāraḥ, cp. P. hār.

aļu m. Ktg. Kc. 'potatoe'. J á'l. Sk. ālu 'esculent root' (CD). See mathlo for idiom. phrase.

+a|d|e. See +a|d|e.

¹al:ɔ 'fresh, wet, raw'. CD *ālla-.

²al:ɔ 'Allah'; a. — tal:ɔ (echo-repetition).

alo m. Kc. 'tool, instrument'. Lw. H. ālā (Ar.).

al¹bare f. Kc. 'cupboard'. J lmáří. Ktg. ləbari. Lw. H. almāri (Port.).

āf f. (-a) 'hope'. J á'sh. Sk. āśā (CD).

¹a:ʃir¹wa:d m. 'blessing' (also said by brahmans when returning a greeting). Lw. H. āśīrvād (Sk.).

¹āf:u adv. Ktg. Kc. '(in) this year'. J aiñshu. Sh. āzhú. CD Sk. aiṣamaḥ adv. '(in) this year' (Śat. Brahm.), D išó adv., Or. ěso adv. The substitution of a- for *e/ε- seems to be of the same nature as in Kc. aba, abe 'now', cp. Ktg. εb:ε, Kc. ebe; cp. also ao 'hither' and a:dz 'to-day'; -u (prob. from MIA *-amū) is treated as an adverbial ending (cp. poru) and is missing in āfkə, cp. adzkə.

²āf:u, āf:uə m. Ktg. Kc. (dir. pl. Ktg. āf:u, āf:ue; Kc. afu) 'tear' (in poetry possibly also f.: +g'əŋi afue 'big tears'). J áshu. Sk. aśru n. (CD).

āfkə, -o Ktg. Kc. 'belonging to this year'. See ¹āf:u.

afŋo Kc. 'to come'. Jaun. āśñō. Sk. *āsyate 'is obtained' (CD)?

Or f may be due to influence from nāfŋō 'to go away'. Ktg. a:ŋō.

ās f. (-a) 'hope'. Lw. H. ās. See āf.

ās:a 'am, are, is'. J asau. OIA *āsyate, cp. Sk. āste 'to sit'? (CD āsate, āste).

asti Kc. '(there) is', mu ka a. 'I have'. Contamination of as:a and at:hi?

+asdo, pres. ptc. 'being, existing'. From the stem of as:a.

as¹ma:n m. 'heaven'. Lw. H. āsmān (Pers.).

āsrə, -o m. Ktg. Kc. 'refuge, reliance, trust'; in poetry often asra. Lw. H. āsrā (lw. Sk. āśrayaḥ).

ε

et, ēth 'here, hereon, at this' (adv., also functioning as the obl. and loc. inanimate of the pronoun ɣə). Pk. ettha (see CD Sk. ittham, -ā 'thus'); with e- from Sk. etad, evam. See εb:ε.

et:a, êt:ha 'here, from here, from this'; ε. ba:d 'afterwards'.

J ethá.

et:ε, êt:hε 'here, hereon, at this'. J etai.

êt:h, êt:ha, êt:hε. See et, et:a, et:ε.

ε:b m. 'vice'. Lw. H. aib m. (Ar.).

εb:a Ktg. 'from now on', εba tēi 'till now'. See εbε.

εb:ε Ktg. 'now'. Kc. abe. J ebé. Ap. evvahi 'now'. Prob. from

Sk. evam 'thus' (see CD evam eva). Kc. aba, abe.

ebi 'wicked, squinteyed, jealous'. Lw. H. aibi (Ar.).

εηə, êη'ə adj. Ktg. 'such'. Kc. ηηə. Formed after tēηə, dzēηə.

See these.

εηi, êη'i; εηie, êη'ie 'in this way; consequently'.

εηke, êη'ke 'in this way'.

êη'ə, êη'i, êη'ie, êη'ke. See εηə etc.

en:ə m. 'udder of cow'. Jaun. ain. *āpīnya. Sk. āpīnam 'udder'.

ēnthi '(there) is'; emphatic, expressive (usually with negation):

sə ni dz'əŋgə ε. 'he has indeed not been killed' (expressing surprise). Prob. from ānthi, a- > ε- after ni, neī. See āt:hi.

ē:ɽdə. See ē:ldə.

ē:roŋ f. (-i) 'anvil'. Jaun. airaŋ. Pa. adhikaraŋi f. P. aihraŋ f. (CD).

ē:rni f. 'anvil'.

ē:ldə, ē:ɽdə 'such'. Seems especially to be used about the health: 'being in such a state of health'. Cp. tē:ldə, kē:ldə, where etymology.

ē:ldie 'in such a state (e.g. of health)'; a:dz mu rər ε. 'to-day I was left such (as you see me)', mu əə ε. 'I have come such as you see me (i.e. without having taken food)'.

e

eo Kc. 'this'. See Grammar.

e:k Ktg. Kc. (-i, -i) 'one'. J ék. Sk. ekaḥ, Pk. ekko (CD).

eka adv. Kc. 'too, excessively, very'. Placed after the adj.: b'əri e. 'too much, very much'. Sk. ādhikyam 'excess, overweight'?

ekio 'lonely, solitary'. Probably possess. of e:k ('belonging to or connected with only one').

ēk:ho indecl. 'some'; e. k5t:ha dī 'in some tale', e. g'ə:r 'one house, some houses'. J ekho 'some'. Poss. properly a collective plural with -o (-ho?).

ekhulo, ekhlo Kc. 'lonely, alone'. CD *ekkalla-. Kṭg. kəl:i. The aspiration poss. due to some case-form of e:k, cp. ēk:ho and P. hekkā 'lonely'.

ēc:hə 'hither'. J ethya-ágé 'hereafter'? LSTH (North Jubbal) p. 178 īchā tāī 'up to here'. -ch- < thy-, a late change? Or does the palatal come from Sk. -tr- in adverbs of place (atra etc.), with the aspiration of ēt:ha?

edzo Kc. 'this'. See Grammar.

+ete 'oh'.

edī f. 'the heel, when used for spurring a horse; spur'. CD *eḍḍi-. 'Heel' is phēni.

et:i indecl. adj. Kṭg. Kc. 'so much, so many'; e. bəḍ:ə 'so big'. Sk. iyattakaḥ, Pk. ittiyo, ettio (CD).

etrə Kṭg. 'so big, so much'. LNH (Kṭg.) ētrau.

etri indecl. adj. Kc. 'so much, so many'.

ēt:hi, et:i Kṭg. Kc. 'here, hereat, hereon, etc.'. Kṭg. e. tēī 'for this reason'; Kc. e. nēṭu 'near here'. See et, + emphat. *hī, but also adverbial -'i comes into consideration.

ebe Kc. 'now'. Kṭg. ēbe, see this.

ēb:'i, ebi Kṭg. Kc. 'just now, immediately'. See ēbe; + emphat. *hī.

e:ṇ m. 'flying fox'. J éṇ, aiṇ m. Sk. aḥinam 'skin of antelope, leather bag, bellows', aḥina-patrā f. 'a bat'.

+e:ro 'such'. Prob. having -r- suffix, related to kē:ṛo, eṇə etc.

ernō (rarely 'èrnō) Kṭg. aux. verb; +m'arə erne gar 'we are to sing'; Kṭg. mu ḍeri eru 'I will go'; mē g'òṛə dēkhī erə 'I have seen the horse'. Auxiliary in perfective syntagmas. See grammar. See 2+ 'eṛno, 'oṛno.

erno Kc. 'to see, observe'; eri 'we shall see, let us see'. Kṭg. W.Kc. ¹ 'èrnō, -o, which see.

ēs:i adv. '(by) this way, here'. Also e. bāt:hi. J eśī 'by this way'. See tēs:i.

3

əkal f. (-i) 'wisdom, intelligence, sense'; ə. gī təlī 'he has lost his brains'. Lw. H. akl f. (Ar.).

əklū, man's name.

əkfār m. 'letter of the alphabet'. Lw. H. akṣar m. (Sk.).

- 5:khə 'difficult, troubled'. J aukhá. P. aukhā.
 5:khɪ, 5k:hɪ f. 'difficulty, trouble'. J aukhí f.
 5k:hət f. (-ɪ) 'medical herb, medicine'. Lw. P. aukhat f. (Sk.).
 5k:hər m. 'letter of the alphabet'. See āk:hər.
 5khtɪ f. 'medical herb, medicine'. See 5k:hət.
 ət̪ho m. Kc. 'the neck'.
 +ədʒo 'half' in ədʒi racie 'at midnight'. See ād:ʔ.
 ət̪kəɾnō 'to stretch oneself, strut'. J akɾnu 'to be stiff, strut'. CD
 *ākkaḍa-, L. ākaṣan 'to become stiff, stretch oneself'.
 ət̪gəl m. 'finger's breadth (as a measure of length)'; tsa:r ə.
 'measure equal to the breadth of the four fingers held together'.
 Sk. angulaḥ m. 'finger, finger's breadth' (CD).
 ət̪the f. WKc. 'finger'. See ət̪the, gʷət̪hɪ (Kṭg.). Sk. anguṣṭhaḥ
 m. 'thumb'.
 ət̪tho m. WKc. 'the thumb'. Kṭg. gʷət̪thə, Kc. ət̪tho.
 ən: m. pl. (-a) 'corn'. See +an.
 ərnt m. 'end'. J ant m. Lw. H. ant m. (Sk.).
 ərndəl f. (-ɪ) 'the two hands joined in greeting or supplication so
 as to form a bowl; a handful'. Also andəl; ərndəl seems to be
 lw. from a NIA language with ə or ʌ from OIA a(CC) and ʌ
 from OIA (V)l(V).
 ərntər m. 'amṛta, drink of immortality'. Lw. through H. or P.
 from Sk. amṛtam.
 ərɕu m. 'the place where the sun sets'. See ərɕnō.
 ərɕkəl f. (-i) WKc. 'elbow'. Compound of *aḍ- (*aḍḍ- 'obstruct,
 support', *aḍḍa- 'transverse', CD) and *kuṇ- 'crook, elbow'.
 Or lw. P. arak m. f. 'elbow' (Sk. aratniḥ m.) w. suffix -əṇ
 (r > ɕ in front of certain consonants). See kuṇe.
 ərɕkɪ f. 'elbow'. See preceding.
 ərɕnō 'to set (of the sun)'. Poss. Sk. avarūḍhaḥ 'descended'.
 ər Kṭg. Kc. 'and'. Sk. aparam. Poss. lw. H. aur. See ā:, aṇe.
 ərə 'incomplete; unfortunate; not satisfied (with food); abortive';
 tshēoɾi ərɪ sūi 'the woman had a miscarriage'. J aurá 'unfilled,
 half-filled'. *a-pūraka- (Sk. pūrakaḥ 'filling, completing').
 ərədz. See ərɔdz.
 ərɔdz, +ərɔɖza f. (m.?) (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'request'. J arj m. Lw. H. arj,
 arz m. (Ar.).
 ərɔɖɪ f. 'wooden part of the hooka'.

əlnō 'to fall down'. *avalalati (CD). Cp. Ku. ularṇo 'to descend, be degraded'. Instead of dissimilation as in Ku., ə has fallen in -*ləl-. Notice Sk. ullalati 'to jump up'.

əl:a voc. sg. m., əl:ε voc. sg. f., əl:o voc. pl. 'hallo you!' (word of address). See ¹la.

əlag 'separately, aside'. Lw. H. alag.

əsə Kc. (Hatkoti) 'am, are, is'. See ās:a.

+ṣre f. 'name of a certain flower'.

o

ōk:hə 'small'. Cp. 'ōknə, 'ōtsṭə and CD *occha-, Pk. uccho 'low, mean'.

ōk:hər m. 'utensil, kitchen utensil (e.g. vessel, kettle)'. Sk. ukhaḥ m. 'cooking-pot'. Pa. ukkhali f. (Sk. ukhya-); ōk:hər < *ukhyara-, *aukhyara-.

+okḥṛu m. 'walnut'; okḥṛu mokḥṛu 'the two halves of a walnut'. Jaun. okhaṛ. Sk. akṣoṭaḥ m. See khōṭ, khəno:r.

o:g m. 'pin or wedge which fastens the 'ṣṣ (plough beam) on the plough ('ṣ:ṣ)'. J ó'g m. Poss. *āyogya-, cp. Sk. yogyāḥ f pl. 'the straps with which horses are attached to the yoke of a carriage' (?), -ā f. sg. 'vehicle'.

ōtshəṣno Kc. 'to descend'. See tshwa:ṣ 'descent'. Cp. CD Pk. ucchalaī 'rises'. After this *occhalaī with o- as from Sk. avamay have been formed.

+oṭo, place name.

ōṭ:h, 'ōṭ:h Kṭg., o:ṭh Kc. m. 'lip'. J hoṭh m. pl. 'lips'. Sk. oṣṭhaḥ (CD).

+oṭhṣu m. 'lip' (dimin.).

o:d m. 'carpenter; name of a caste'. J ór m. Sk. oḍraḥ¹ m. 'a tribe of Shudras' (CD).

lode Kṭg. Kc. 'give hither!' (< or(u) de).

obro m. Kc. 'the lowermost story of the house, used as cattle-shed; also used for prison'. The Kṭg. equivalent is khūṭ. J obrá m. 'cattle-shed, lower story'. Sk. apavarakaḥ m. 'inner apartment'. Pa. ovarako m., Pk. oarayo, uvvariaṃ 'small room' (CD).

obri f. 'small cattle-shed'.

oŋthe f. Kc. 'finger'. WKc. oŋthe. See this.

oŋtho m. Kc. 'the thumb'. WKc. oŋtho.

oŋdɛ, oŋdu. See oŋdɛ, oŋdu.

o:r Ktg. (-i), Kc. (-i) adj. adv. 'other, another, others (pl.); besides'. J hór 'other'. Sk. aparaḥ (CD).

ora 'from this side, to this side'. J orá 'here, hither'. Sk. avarā f. 'the near side', Pa. oraṃ 'on this side', orato 'from this side' (CD).

orɛ 'on this side, to this side, hither'. Cp. +are.

orfa 'from this side'. Cp. +arfa.

orɛ 'on this side'.

ōr'i, ori 'on this side, by this way'.

ōr'u, oru Ktg. Kc. adv. 'to this side, hither; back'; postpos. 'towards, to, since', e.g. meri o. 'to me, to where I am', swara o. 'since Monday'; ōr'u pōr'u 'to this side, to that side'; ōr'u-pōr'ui (possess.) gəɛ 'a chat about this and that' ('about what belongs here and there').

ōr'ue, orue adv. postpos. 'this side of, since'; kéi d'ɛɛ ōr'ue 'since several days'.

oŋdɛ, oŋdɛ 'to or on this side, near, aside'. See poŋdɛ, ora.

oŋdu, oŋdu 'to this side'. See poŋdu.

o:l f. (-i) 'cave'. L. olā m. 'screen, shelter', H. ol m. f.?

olaŋ m. WKc. 'a certain kind of soup or sauce'. J ólaŋ m. 'soup of cooked pulse'. N. olan 'milk and curds' (CD *ollanī, Pk. ollanī f. 'curds seasoned with cinnamon etc.').

olqō 'to dissolve, mix, stir'.

i, i

¹i: See 'i:

²i: f. (-a) Ktg. 'mother' (used by the Khash caste); iɛ baba 'mother and father!' (exclamation when somebody has hurt himself, also used by grown-ups). Kc. ai. See am:a:, +ije, ma:. LSI p. 554 (Kyonṭhli) ī, ījī f., Dm. yī 'mother' (see CD *āī-).

ī: 'here'; īə (possess.) 'belonging here'. LStH p. 135 (Baghi) iɛ. Sk. iha.

ia Kc. 'here'. LStH p. 121 (Rohru) iyyā.

iūri 'straight'? Seems to be the opposite of kədiūri.

ichaṇḍi (in the Chuara valley) 'a little'. Poss. CD *chaṇṭ- 'scatter',

Pk. chaṇṭo 'drop' with some preverb (e.g. abhi-, api-)?

+iḷe f. 'mother'. J iḷi f. Sk. āryikā f. 'respectable woman'? (influenced by ʔi:ʔ).

it:hi. neī i. '(there) is not'; dvgə neī i. 'it is not deep'. Often emphatic, expressive. See āt:hi, nīt:hi; i- in it:hi from nīt:hi (i.e. ni ʔt:hi).

ida Kc. 'here'. Pron. stem i- + case-ending -d- (ultimately from Sk. antikaḥ, antaḥ, see Grammar).

idre Kc. 'here, from here'.

+idri 'here'.

idlo Kc. 'belonging to this place, being here'.

iṅgi 'by this way, in this direction'.

iṇo Kc. 'such'. Kṭg. ɛṇə, ɛṇ'ə. J iṇu 'such'; *īdina- (ultimately from Sk. īdṛk) as Kṭg. tɛṇə < tādina-, Pa. tādina-, tādina-.

iṇia Kc. 'in this way'.

ino Kc. m. 'the month from mid September till mid October'.

Kṭg. fḷə:ɟ. Cp. Kan. indrōmōṇ 'September–October'?

in̄thi, neī in̄thi '(there) is (not)'. Often emphatic, expressive: tē:rə neī tə i. tshūk:ən 'he had indeed no vegetables'. See āt:hi, it:hi.

inda Kṭg. 'from here'; inda lə 'hither', inda ka 'from here'. Kc.

ida. The -n- from the nasalized ī: 'here' < iha.

indi, m̄dri Kṭg. 'here'; indi tēi 'up to this place'; indio 'belonging to this place'. See inda; -i is the adverbial -i, -'i.

+indie 'here'.

+indra m. 'Indra' (said to be the god of rain).

+indro 'belonging here, being here'.

+indri; indri lə 'hither'.

im'ta:n m. 'test'. Lw. H. imtihān m. (Ar.).

i'lla:n m. 'proclamation'. Lw. H. ailān m. (Ar.).

izət f. (-i) 'honour'. Lw. H. izzat f. (Ar.).

u, u

ukəlnō, uk:həlnō 'to climb, ascend'. CD *utkalati, N. uklanu, -inu; -kh- prob. through influence from nik:həlnō, nik:əlḷō. See kwaɭi.

ūkh|l Kṭg., ukh|e Kc. f. 'hole in the barn-floor for pounding corn; mortar'. J ukha| m. 'mortar'. CD *udukkhala-.

utsiē, ūtshie 'loudly'. See utstə, untso.

utstə, ūtshə 'high, tall', Kc. utsh|o. J uchh|á 'higher, loftier'.

Sk. uccaḥ 'tall'. Aspiration from ūk:hə|nō, ū|h- 'to rise', 'ūdž'ηō 'to rise' and words from Sk. ut-ś-, ut-s- indicating upper position or upward movement (e.g. CD *ut-śalati 'springs up')? See utsiē, untso.

+utśo 'to suck, absorb'. Sk. uc-ci- 'to gather' (developed from pret. ptc. uccita-)?

udz'ino Kc. 'to rise, get up, stand up'. Kṭg. 'ūdž'ηō. See this. ū:|t m. 'camel'. Lw. H. ū| m. (Sk. uśtraḥ).

+u|e 'down'. J u|e 'down', u|ká 'upset, reverse'. See u|o.

+u|o 'bent, bowed down'. See the preceding word. Prob. from ul|o 'upset', cp. J u|ká 'upset, reverse'.

u|thau|o Kc. 'to lift'. Caus. of ū|h|o.

u|h|o Kc. 'to rise, stand up, wake up'. Pa. u|ṭhāti 'stands up', Pk. u|ṭhāi (CD sub *utsthāti).

u|tarnō 'to take off (clothes)'. Caus. of ut:ərnō. Lw., since *twarnō would be the genuine form of the word, cp. bwa|nō, caus. of ubə|nō.

ut:ər m. 'the north'. Lw. H. (Sk.).

ut:ərnō Kṭg. Kc. 'to descend'. J utar|u. Sk. uttarati (CD).

ubə|nō 'to boil (intr.)'. CD *ubbal-.

ubi, ub'i Kc. 'up, above'. Kṭg. WKc. 'ūb:i'. See next.

+ūb'|o 'situated high up'. J ubhá adj. 'up'. Sk. ūrdhvaḥ 'upright, high, raised'.

u|gə, exclamation 'well, come on, go on!', often u|gə bē. Sk. ūm, interject. of anger, reproach, envy, interrogation, H. ū, express. anger, interrogation. See umbē. For -gə cp. 'èrgə (Sk. gata-?).

u:|ə m. 'the state of being awake'. Cp. sʷ:|ə and the same relation between um|ə and sūm|ə, ul|ə and sūl|ə, 'udz'ηō and sūdž'ηō.

u|ṇi:, u|ṇi|f Kc. 'nineteen'. LStH p. 120 (Rohru) nish, p. 161 (Kuari) unīsh. Kṭg. ṇi:|. Sk. ūnavimśatiḥ.

u:n f. (-a) 'wool'. J ún f. Sk. ūṇā f. (CD).

+untso 'high, exalted'. J úch; untso is lw. H. ūcā (Sk.). See utsiē.

unts|o Kc. 'to pluck or gather flowers'. CD *uccayati.

undi Kc. 'down'. Kṭg. WKc. 'ūndi. J undá, adj. 'down'. Sk. avamūrdhaḥ 'head-down', P. ūdhā.

undəṭnō 'to give no milk (of a cow)', gau gɪ undəṭɪ 'the cow has lost milk'. Intr. verb corresponding to the H. tr. verb ūḍelnā (uṛelnā, uṛernā) 'to pour (a liquid) on the ground, to empty (a vessel)'?

u¹me:d f. (-a) Kc. 'hope'. Also me:d. Ktg. mɪ:d. Lw. H. ummed, ummīd f.

umər f. (-a) 'age, high age, long time'.

umbə, exclamation 'look here, come on!' Sk. ūm, interjection, + bə (see this). See uṅgə.

+umbra, obl. of umər.

umlə 'left (not right)'. See sūmlə, ʋ:ŋə, ulṭə.

ʋṛno Kc. 'to fly'. Ktg. ṛəuṇḍ. J uḍṇu. Sk. uḍḍayate (CD).

+urṣu, place name.

ulṭə 'left (not right), reverse'; m. 'rhythm for the dead (when singing or drumming for or about the dead)'. Pk. ullaṭṭo 'overturned, empty'. See sūlṭə, ʋ:ŋə, umlə.

ul¹ṭauṇḍ 'to turn upside down or inside out (tr.)'. Caus. of ulṭṇḍ.

ulṭṇḍ 'to be turned upside down or inside out'. CD *ullaṭṭyate.

ustrə m. 'razor'. Lw. H. ustarā m. (Pers.).

j

ja:d f. (-ɪ) 'remembrance'. Also a:d. Lw. H. f. (Pers.).

jale (ʃa¹e?) f. Kc. 'a pyre'. See 'ɛ:l Ktg.

joṛən m. 'a yojan (measure of length)'. Lw. H. (Sk.).

w

waidə m. 'promise'. Lw. H. vāidā m. (Ar.).

¹wakei Kc. 'in truth, actually'. Lw. H. vākaī (Ar.).

¹wapis adv. Kc. 'back'. Lw. H. vāpas (Pers.).

+waṅkṭu, place-name. See aṅkṭu.

wa:ɾ ' m. (?) Kc. (Rohṛu) 'the uppermost story in the house'.

*āvāsa-vāṭa-?

wa¹o Kc. 'connected with, consisting of, possessing' (follows a substantive or infinitive in the oblique). Ktg. a¹ə. Sk. pālaḥ m. 'guard', pālakaḥ 'guarding, guardian'.

+wa:s m. 'abode; bird's nest'. Lw. Sk. vāsaḥ m. or genuine word from Sk. āvāsaḥ m. 'abode'.

wa:z f. (-i) 'voice, sound'. Lw. H. āvāz f. (Pers.).
 +wēda m. 'doctor, physician'. Lw. H. vaid m. (Sk.).
 +wēdāna f. 'pain'. Lw. H. (Sk.).
 wəkt m. 'time'. Also bəkt. Lw. H. vakt m. (Ar.).
 +wipta f. 'ill-luck'. Lw. H. vipad, vipatti f. (Sk.).
 wəzi:r m. 'vizeer'. Also bəzi:r. Lw. H. (Ar.).

k

¹ka, ka: postpos. Kṭg. Kc 'from; for, to, at, by'; Kṭg. ka: lē 'up to, to the neighbourhood of'. From the obl. of word from Sk. Pk. kāya-. See Grammar. See kaē.
²ka Kc. 'what; why, some, any' (also adv. indicating questions in general). Kṭg. kē. J ká. See Grammar.
 kaē, postpos. 'at, with, in house'; ek:īē k. 'in somebody's house'. LSI p. 650 (Satlaj group) kāē 'near'. From the loc. of Sk. kāyaḥ m. 'body; dwelling'. See Grammar. See ¹ka.
 kainḡ f. (obl. ka:ṇi) Kc. 'tale'; k. tia, aũ ia 'the tale is there, I am here' (the common end of tales). Kṭg. kēiṇ. *kathāyanī or better *kāthayanī, Sk. kathā.
 kau m. (-a, -Ø) 'crow'. Sk. kākaḥ m. (CD).
 kauṇe Kc., kauṇi Kṭg. f. 'a species of grain (millet panicum Italicum)'. J kauṇi f. Bhal. kōṇi f. 'minute rice-like grain eaten by birds'. N. kāuni, kṅguni 'millet'. *kāguni? (CD Sk. kaṅguni- does not account for -au-).
¹kauḷ m. 'crow'. Sk. kāka-, *kāku + l-suffix, M. kāvḷā m. (CD).
²kāuḷ. See kā:ḷ.
 kauḷe. See kā:ḷi.
 kāuḷi f. 'a wind instrument (long trumpet)'. Sk. kāhalaḥ m. 'musical instrument, horn' (or rather *kāhula-? Or is it due to a misinterpretation of the alternative form kā:ḷi?). Cp. kā:ḷo : kāuḷo.
 kauḷṇ f. (-a) 'vulture'. Is -ḷṇ from Sk. śakunaḥ 'bird' (notice Pa. sakunto m. 'a kind of bird, vulture', L. sūdā, m. 'scavenger vulture')? kau- may have pejorative meaning, cp. the pejorative prefixes Sk. kā-, ku-; or *kāku- (Sk. kākaḥ) 'crow'?
 ka:k m. 'father's brother' (the word used in the Khash tribe). CD *kākka-. See tsa:ts.

kak:ər m. 'animal belonging to the deer family (whose skin is very costly)'. J kákkaṛ m. 'the barking deer'. Sk. kakkaṭaḥ m. 'kind of animal'. Pa. kakkaṭo m. 'a large deer', N. kākar 'barking deer' (CD).

+kakṛe f. 'a certain fruit'. J kákṛi f. 'cucumber'. Sk. karkaṭi f. (CD).

+kakre (kakhṛe?) f. 'the stomach'. J kákri f. 'the lungs'. Sk. karkari f. 'water-jar with small holes at the bottom as in a sieve'? Or from Sk. kakṣaḥ m. 'armpit', cp. B. kākḥ 'armpit, flank, hip, waist'?

kākhṛō 'hard (e.g. hard work, k. ka:m), harsh (e.g. kākhṛe be:ṇ 'harsh words')'. Sk. kakkhaṭaḥ 'hard, solid' (CD).

+kagu m. 'crow'. S. kǎgu m. (see CD kāka-).

+kagəd m. 'paper'. J kāgat m. Lw. H. kāgad m. (Sk. from Iranian). See kagəz, kag|ɪ.

kagəz m. 'paper'. Lw. H. kāgaz m. (Pers.). See kagəd.

+kagdu m. 'letter, written message'.

kag|ɪ f. 'letter, written message'. Cp. Sk. kākali-, °ri- 'paper', H. kāgar m. Lw.? (but notice -| -). See +kagəd (the Sk. word lw. from Iranian, see Mayrhofer EWA sub kāgadam).

+kaje m. 'functionary (e.g. at a temple)'. Sk. kāryi 'active', °yikaḥ 'pleading in court'. Lw. H. kāji m.

kaḷlu Kc. 'dark, black'; k. rē:c 'dark night' (WKe.). See kadzlu, kadz|i.

katso 'raw, unripe, uncooked', k. mɪt:hō 'raw sweets'. J káchá. CD *kacca-¹.

kāt:sh f. (-a) 'armpit'. J káchh m. Sk. kakṣaḥ m., kakṣā f. (CD).

kāt:shu m., kāt:shuo m. 'strap (for carrying a bag on the back)'. J káchṛi f. 'rope to bind a load'. Sk. kakṣyā f. 'girdle, girth' (CD).

+katsh|e f., name of the Naga god's temple. Cp. Sk. Kakṣakaḥ m. 'name of a Naga'.

kadzəl m. 'lamp-black; a tattoo mark'. Sk. kajjalam (CD).

+kadz|i 'dark, black'. See kadzəl.

+kadzlu m. 'lamp-black; a tattoo mark'. See kadzəl.

kaṭṇō 'to cut (down); spend (time) with difficulty; to display (e.g. haughtiness)'; dz'ùkṛi kaṭṇi 'to cut fuel', roṭi k. 'to cut bread'; ra:c kaṭi 'the night was passed (miserably)'; +kaṭa gu'mana 'she displays haughtiness'. J káṭṇu 'to cut, fell'. Sk. kartati.

kaṭho Kc. 'hard (in a figurative sense)'. Sk. kaṣṭhaḥ 'bad, difficult' (CD).

kāṭ:hi f. 'saddle'. CD Sk. kāṣṭham 'piece of wood', °ikā f. 'small do.' (where 'saddle' in NIA, about wooden saddles). But Sk. kṛṣṭa- 'tightened (e.g. of a saddle)' may also have been at the root of the word.

kat:ı, kati m. Ktg. Kc. 'the month from mid October till mid November'. J káti m. 'October'. Sk. kārttikaḥ m.

katñð, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to spin'. J kátñu. CD *kartati (Sk. kṛṇatti 'spins').

+kadu 'when'. J kadí. H. (in poetry) kad. Conn. w. Sk. kadā? (but -d- should fall). See kədi, +kədu.

kapṭə, -o m. Ktg. Kc. 'cloth, blanket; clothes'. Sk. karpāṣam 'patched garment' (CD).

+kapṭu m. 'cloth, clothes'.

kaphi 'enough, sufficient'. Lw. H. kāfī (Pers.).

kabu m. 'control, power, restraint'; sə mere k. dı nīt:hi 'he is not under my control'. Lw. H. kābū m. (Pers.).

kab'ia, kabia Kc. 'sometimes, ever'. Also kebia.

kaṅg f. (-a) Ktg. Kc. 'noise'.

kaṅgi f. 'comb'. J káṅgru m. 'small comb'. Sk. kaṅkataḥ m. (CD).

+kaṅgṛa m. pl. Kc. 'bracelets'. J káṅgaṇo m. pl. 'bracelets'. Sk. kaṅkaṇam (CD).

kaṅgṇı, -e f. Ktg. Kc. 'fingerring'.

kaṅgṇu m. 'bracelet, thick wrist ring (for women)'.

kaṅgṛa m., place-name (Kangra).

ka:ṇ f. 'disgust, boredom'; e:rı k. e:rı aṇı 'I am fed up with him'.

Related to ¹kaṇə 'one-eyed'? P. kāṇ f. 'defect, blemish, crookedness'.

¹kaṇə 'one-eyed, blind of one eye'. J káṇá. Sk. kāṇaḥ (CD).

²kaṇə (kā:ṇə?) 'inequal (distribution, dividing)'; kaṇı (kā:ṇı) ba:ṇḍ 'dividing in unequal parts'. Same word as ¹kaṇə 'one-eyed'? Cp. also H. kāni f. in sense 'partiality, prejudice', P. kāṇ f. 'defect, blemish, crookedness'.

kā:ṇı f. 'a tale, story'. J kháṇı f. Sk. kathānakam 'a little tale' (CD); k- instead of kh- from kēiṇ 'tale', Kc. kaiṇ (obl. ka:ṇı)?

kaṇḍə, -o m. Ktg. Kc. 'thorn, mountain peak, mountain ridge'.

J káṇḍá m. Sk. kaṇṭakaḥ m. 'thorn, anything pointed';

kāṇṭakaḥ 'having thorns' (CD).

kaṇḍ'ī f. 'hairy ring on the neck of certain birds'. Sk. kaṇṭhikā f. 'necklace'.

kaṇ'nō (invol.) 'to be fed up'; kaṇ:'uī ta neī gə 'are you not fed up?' See ka:ṇ.

ka:n m. Kṭg. Kc. 'the ear'; Kṭg. kan:ε sān:ε (echo repetition) 'with ears and eyes, cautiously, secretly'. J ká'n m. Sk. karṇaḥ m. (CD). See jamṇō for idiom. phrase.

kan:i f. 'pounding hole in the barn-floor'; kan:i phir riṅṅō 'to circle round the pounding hole (i.e. to act aimlessly)'. Prob. lit. 'the little ear'.

kantsṇī f. 'dancing-girl, prostitute'. Lw. H. P. kañcī f. (prob. lw. Sk. kañjinī f.).

kantsho WKc. 'small, smallest'; kantshe ɔṅthe 'the little finger'. J kaṇchhá 'younger, youngest'. Sk. kanyasaḥ 'younger, smaller', -ā f. 'the little finger'. N. kāncho 'younger, the youngest brother' (CD). But notice ṇ in J kaṇchhá. For *-ns- > -ntsh- cp. mānch.

+kanta f. 'beloved'. Lw. H. kātā (Sk. kāntā).

kan¹phu:l m. Kc. 'ear-ring' (lit. 'ear-flower').

kan¹baḷī f. Kṭg. Kc. 'ear-ring'. J kanbálī f. Sk. bālikā f. 'the knot of an ear-ring'.

+kaṇṭu (dim.) m. 'ear'.

kan:' m. Kṭg., ka:n' m. Kc. 'shoulder'. J kánn m. *kandha- (Sk. skandhaḥ m., see CD), cp. Sk. kandharaḥ m. 'neck' (for NIA words see CD, notice esp. OMth. kāndhara 'shoulder').

ka:m m. Kṭg. Kc. 'work, use'; dz'ūkhṭie kam:ε a 'it serves for fuel' (lit. 'is in fuel's use'). J kám m. Sk. karma n.

kam adj. 'less, deficient'; dui k. dui biē '38'. J kam. Lw. H. kam (Pers.).

kamo m. WKc. 'work'. Also ka:m.

kam:uə 'busy, industrious'.

kamkə 'useful'.

kambəl m. Kṭg. Kc. 'blanket'. J kámmaḷ m. is the genuine word, Sk. kambalaḥ, -am; kambəl lw. H. (or P.?).

kamṇō, kambṇō 'to tremble'. Sk. kampate (CD).

kamṇī f. 'trembling'; merε k. lag:i nī 'a trembling has seized me'.

+kamru m. 'waist, the part of attire covering the waist'. J kamr f. Lw. H. kamar f. (Pers.).

+kara m. 'resolve, declaration'. Prob. lw. H. kār m. 'act, effort, determination' (Sk. kārāḥ m.).

karəg m. 'loom'. Lw. H. kargah m. (Pers.)?

¹kar'da:r m. 'headman of a temple administering the economy'.

Lw. H. kārdār m. (Pers.).

karf m. 'awn, beard of corn'. See kərɟiū.

karɟi m. Kc. 'industrious, industrious man'.

ka:l m. 'famine'. J ká'l m. 'the time of death, famine'. Sk.

kālah m.

+ka|e f. 'type of rice'.

ka|ɔ, -o Kɟg. Kc. 'black'. Sk. kālah.

kā:|ɔ, kāu|ɔ 'restless, impatient, desperate, depressed'. Sk.

kāhalah 'speaking unbecomingly or indistinctly', Pk. kāhalo
'downcast' (CD). For -āu- see kāu|ɪ.

kā:|ɪ, ka:|e f. Kɟg. Kc. 'restlessness, desperation, depression'.

ka|ɪ f. 'the topfeathers or crest on certain birds, e.g. peacock'?

Or 'the hair-ring on neck of peacock'? Hardly connected with
kəlɟi.

ka:|iŋo Kc. 'to become restless, desperate, depressed'. See kā:|ɔ.

kā:|¹uɔ, -o Kɟg. Kc. '(having become) restless, desperate, depressed'
(pret. ptc. of kā:|¹nō, ka:|iŋo).

kā:|¹nō 'to become restless, desperate, depressed'.

kala Kc. 'to-morrow'. Kɟg. kal:ɛ. J káll. Sk. kalyam 'at dawn,
to-morrow' (CD kalya-).

kal:ɛ Kɟg. 'to-morrow'; kāl:¹i poru 'from to-morrow'. Kc. kala.

+kalo 'lame; deaf and dumb'. Sk. kalyah (CD).

kaldzɔ, -u m. 'heart, mind'. J káljǎ m. 'liver'. Sk. kāleyakah m.
'intestines, liver'. Lw. (on account of the dental -l-).

+kaɟ m. 'tiny thing, small creature'. Also +¹kɟf. Poss. Sk. kṛśah
'lean, small, minute' (CD).

kɛ Kɟg. 'what, why, some, any' (also used as an interrogation
marker). Kc. ka. See Grammar.

kɛ postpos. 'by (means of), with, for, to'; ag:ɪ kɛ 'by means of
fire', teu kɛ mil:ɔ 'I met (with) him', teu kɛ khədz 'show it him'.
See Grammar.

+keə, +kei 'why'.

kei 'some, several'; k. dzəŋɛ 'some, several people'. J kaí 'a great
many'. Sk. katicit.

kēiŋ f. (-i) Kɟg. WKc. 'story, tale'. Kc. kaiŋ; k. ɟɛɪ poru, mu əo
oru 'the tale has gone away, I have come here' (the common
end of tales). See kaiŋ.

+kədzo 'like, similar to'; šōru k. 'like hail'. From kε + dzo (see this)?

kε[tho (kε[θo) m. WKc. 'the neck'. Related to kεrɪ?

kēt:hε 'where'. See ēt:hε.

kε:d f. (-a) Kc. 'imprisonment, prison'. Lw. H. kaid f. (Ar.).

kεba 'when' (followed by postpositions like tēi 'till'). See εba.

kεbε 'when'.

kεηə, kēη'ə adj. Ktg. 'how; being of some kind'. Kc. kηo. See εηə.

kεηiε, kēη'ie adv. 'in what way, somehow, anyhow'.

kεηkε adv. 'how'.

¹kεn¹talɪ f. 'big ear-ring'. J kan¹álɪ f. ear-ring'. From *kεn (= ka:n 'ear?') + CD *tal- 'glitter, tinkle'. S.L. talɪ f. 'bell round neck of cattle'?

+kəndəɭ f. (-ɪ) 'a certain bird'. J kainal f. 'the green pigeon'?

kεmɪ f. 'the tree producing the kεmɪ fruit'. See next.

kεmɪ m. 'a fruit resembling the lemon, but bigger, sour in taste (large sour lime?)'. Bhal. kεmm n. 'large sour lime', P. kimb m.

kε:ɔ adj. WKc. 'how'. Also kηo. J ké'rá. -ε: < -*āiha- < -ādrša-, suffix -ɖa-. See kē:ɭə, tēηə, tē:ɭə, +ke:ro.

kεrɪ f. Ktg. 'the neck'. Kc. ke:r. J kyári f. Sk. kṛkāṭikā f. 'the joint of the neck'.

kē:ɭə, kē:ɭə adj. 'how' (seems especially to be used about the health); tum:ε kē:ɭə a 'how are you?'. See ē:ɭə, tē:ɭə, kε:ɔ. From kē:ɭ- with suffix -ɖa- added once again (cp. māṭ:həɭə, māṭhɪɔ).

kε:l f. (-ɪ) 'the blue pine'. J kail f. Sk. kapilah 'brown, tawny, reddish', *kapilla- (CD), Ku. kailo 'blackish'?

keu Kc. 'where'. LStH p. 188 (North Jubbal) kēū.

kēc:ha 'from where'; kēcha le 'where-to'. See kēc:hε.

kēc:hε 'whereto, where'. See ēc:hε.

kedzo Kc. 'which'.

keti indecl. adj. Ktg. Kc. 'how much, how many; having some extent, consisting of a certain number; several'; k. du:r 'how far'. Pk. kittiyo (Sk. kiyat-) (CD).

ketno Kc. 'how big, how much'.

ketrə Ktg. 'how much'; ketrə du:r a 'how far is it?'.

ketri indecl. adj. Kc. 'how much, how many'.

+kepu, name of village.

kebia Kc. 'sometimes, ever'. Also kabia, kab'ia.

kebri 'when (within a limited span of time, e.g. about the immediate future)'. See kēba.

kēb:i, kebi Kṭg. Kc. 'when; at some moment, sometimes, ever'.

See kēba.

kēb:iε, kebiε Kṭg. 'sometimes, ever'.

+keṛo 'narrow, tight'.

keṛnō 'to tighten'.

ke:r f. (-i) Kc. 'the neck'. Kṭg. keṛi. J keṛi f. See keṛi.

kere, kōre Kc. postpos. 'with, by means of, for the sake of'. Pk.

kera- 'concerning', Sk. kārya- 'matter, business' (CD). Or the short gerund of kōrno, i.e. 'after doing, in doing'?

+ke:ro adj. 'how'. See kē:ṛo.

keḷo m. 'the deodar tree'. See next.

keḷu f. (obl. keḷu, keḷuṛ; dir. pl. keḷuṛ) 'the deodar tree'. J keḷó f.

P. kelō f. 'a species of fir'.

kela (ke la) Kc. 'why'. Kṭg. kil:ε.

keḷi Kc. 'by which way, in which direction'. See kēs:i. Is ʃ correct?

kēs:i 'by which way, in which direction', also k. bāt:hi (bīt:hi).

See tēs:i.

kesu m. name of a mythic person, a relative of Kaps.

kōj 'twenty-one'. Also k. bī:. Pk. ekkavīsaṃ, cp. Aw. ekais,

H. ekais. Conservation of -a- (> Him. ə) remarkable; seems to be lw. Kc. on account of -əj.

+kōwər m. 'prince (younger son of a raja)'. Sk. kumāraḥ m.

'boy, prince' ~ komalaḥ 'soft, tender', Pk. kumaro 'boy, prince', cp. P. kāvar m. 'prince', N. kaūlo, kamlo 'soft, mild'.

Poss. *kamura-. CD mentions possible connection between kumāraḥ and komalaḥ.

kōt:sho m. 'underwear for men'. Sk. kakṣyā (CD) f. 'girdle, girth',

H. kāch, kāchā m. 'loincloth'. Lw. (on account of -ə-).

+kōṭha 'where'.

kōṭ:hε adv. 'together'. Kc. kōṭh. Jaun. kaṭṭhō. Sk. ekasthaḥ

'assembled', Pk. egaṭṭhaṃ 'in one place' (with -kk-, MIA ekka-, see e:k) (CD).

kōṭ:hə adj. 'gathered, together'.

kōṭ:hi adv. 'together'.

ḷkōṭ:hiṇ, kōṭ:həṇ 'difficult'. Prob. lw. P. kaṭhaṇ, H. kaṭhin (Sk.

kaṭhinaḥ, Pk. kaṭṭhiṇo).

+kōṭh[o 'being where, situated where'. Cp. +kōṭha.

- kəduə 'bitter'. Sk. kaṭuḥ (CD).
 kṣt:ha f. 'a story'. Lw. H. kathā f. (Sk.). See kēiṇ.
 kṣt:hər m. 'the musk-deer'. J kastūrī f. (lw. H. Sk.) 'musk, musk-pod'. Sk. kastūrikā f. 'musk, musk-deer'.
 kṣthra m. 'the musk-deer'.
 kṣthri f. 'musk'.
 kədi Kc. 'sometimes, ever'; k. na 'never'. Prob. lw. P. kadī.
 +kədie 'sometimes, ever', k. na 'never'.
 +kədu 'when'. J kadī 'when'. Cp. P. kad. Prob. lw. P.
 kədam m. 'a pace, step'. Lw. H. (Ar.).
 +kədru 'when'. See +kədu.
 kəpəṭ m. 'fraud'. J kapaṭ m. Lw. H. (Ar.).
 kəpṭə 'cunning, deceitful'.
 +kəpṭi 'cunning, deceitful'.
 +kəbṛe 'when'. J kabré 'at what time'. See kəba.
 +kəṅgəlpur, name of a village.
 +kə:ṇ (obl. kəs) 'who'. Cp. H. kaun. See kṷ:ṇ.
 kəṇək f. (-i) Kṭg. Kc. 'wheat'; khāra kəṇki maē mucṇō 'to piss in a khar of wheat' (i.e. to spoil something costlly by mistake; see khā:r). J kaṇak f. Pk. kaṇikkā f. 'flour wetted to make dough' (Sk. kaṇikaḥ m. 'grain, meal of parched wheat') (CD).
 kəṇṭh adv. Kc. 'together'. Kṭg. kṣṭ:he.
 kəṇṭhi f. 'necklace, neck-ring'. Lw. P.H. kaṇṭhī f. (Sk. kaṇṭhikā f.).
 kəṇḍi f. 'basket'. Kan. (lw. Him.) kaṇḍo. See CD Sk. karaṇḍaḥ m. 'basket' (poss. containing a non-Aryan -r- infix; or karaṇḍ- > *karṇḍ- > kaṇḍ-, cp. A. karṇi 'open clothes basket'?).
 +kəṇḍō 'to murmur, moan'. J kaṇṇu 'to groan', Sk. kvaṇati 'sounds, hums'. CD kvaṇ-.
 kən:ə 'little, young'; kən:i gṷṇṭhi 'the little finger'; kən:i bē:ṇ 'younger sister'. J kannā 'younger, youngest'. Sk. kanyaḥ 'the smallest' (CD).
 kənthu (kəṇṭhu?) m. Kc. 'ear'. LStH p. 127 (Kc. Rohru) kōnthū. Hardly related to ka:n.
 kəm:ər f. (-i) 'waist, belly'. J kamr f. Lw. H. kamar f. (Pers.).
 kəmrə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'room, chamber'. Lw. H. kamrā m. (Port.).
 kərnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to do'. Sk. karoti (CD).
 kərnī f. 'act, action'.
 kərm m. 'fate'. Lw. H. (Sk.).
 kərzə m. 'loan, debt'. Also rī:ṇ. J karj m. Lw. H. karz (Ar.).

kāḷa 'soft'. Sk. komalaḥ. For -ā- < -aṃ- cp. N. kaūlo, kamlo (*kamula-?). See kōwār.

+kāl̥e f. 'flower-bud'. Sk. kaliḥ f. (CD).

kāl̥u m. 'rice having blackish husks'.

kāl̥aḥ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'waterpot'. Sk. kalaśaḥ m. (CD).

¹kāl̥i Kṭg. 'alone'. Kc. ekhulo, ekhlo. CD *ekalla-. Lw. P. kallā, ikallā; kāl̥i is properly an adverb with the adv. suffix -i, see kāl̥iē.

²kāl̥i f. 'morning meal'. J kalewá m. 'breakfast'. Cp. Sk. kalyam 'dawn'.

kāl̥iē adv. 'alone'; mū k. (or: kāl̥i) aḥ 'I came alone'. See kāl̥i.

kāl̥u Kc., name of a deity honoured by low caste people in Arhal.

kāl̥am f. 'writing pen'. J kalam f. Lw. H. (Ar.).

kāl̥gī, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'the crest (top-feathers) of a bird (used as ornament on the turban)'. J kalgí f. 'ornament worn on a turban'. Lw. H. kalgī f. (Pers.).

kāl̥tī f. 'the lap'. Sk. kolaḥ m. 'breast, lap'?

kāḷtā m. 'hoe'. J kashí f. L.P. kahī f. 'mattock'.

kāḷtī f. 'small hoe'.

kāḷt m. 'trouble'. J. kashṭ m. Lw. H. (Sk.).

kāḷñā Kṭg. Kc. 'to tighten, tie'. J kashñu. See CD Sk. karṣati, kṛṣati, notice Pk. kasaī 'tightens'. But see krīñā.

kās̥am f. 'oath'. Lw. H. kasam f. (Ar.).

kās̥ar f. (-i) 'deficiency, shortage', na ḍar tē:rī k. 'there was nothing left of him'. Lw. H. kasar f. (Ar.).

koi Kṭg. Kc. 'somebody, anybody'. See Grammar.

koilo m. Kc. 'charcoal'. Sk. kokilaḥ m. (CD).

kōt:shat̥ m. 'paddy field (irrigated)'.

+ko:t̥, name of a mountain peak.

koṭgāt̥, koṭgāt̥', name of the village Koṭgaṛh.

koṭgātu, name of the village Koṭgaṛh, also 'inhabitant of K.' As name of the village the word is prob. pl., literally 'the inhabitants of Koṭgaṛh' in a collective sense. See deuthu, dāṇeuthu.

koṭgātuḥ m. 'inhabitant of Koṭgaṛh'.

+koṭla, +kōṭhla m., name of a village.

kōṭ:hi f. 'house; quarters, temple treasury'; name of a temple.

J koṭhá m. 'granary', koṭhí f. 'bungalow, granary'. Sk. koṣṭham 'granary', P. koṭṭhi f. 'big house' (CD).

kodo m. Kc. 'a certain coarse species of grain'. Kṭg. kodrā. J kodá m. 'species of grain eaten by the poor'. See kodrā.

kodt̥ho m. Kc. 'flour of kodo-grain'. Also, but more rarely, kadt̥t̥:ho. See this and kadr̥t̥:hə. J kd̥iṭhā m. Compound of kodo and p̥iṭ:ho.

kodra m. Kṭg. 'a coarse species of grain'. Kc. kodo. Sk. kodravaḥ m. 'Paspalum scrobiculatum, a grain eaten by the poor' (CD). Lw. (-dr-!).

ko:t̥ f. (-i) 'the back-side (nearest to the hill slope) of a terraced field'. Sk. koṭiḥ f. 'end, top, edge'. See kənɛ:r.

kōṭ̥ f. (-i) 'leprosy'. J kór̥h f. Sk. koṭhaḥ m. 'a kind of leprosy' (CD).

kōṭ̥ 'i' 'leprous', m. 'a leper'.

+kora f. 'flock (e.g. of birds)'. H. kor̥i f. 'division, branch, class' or koṛi f. 'score, group of twenty' or kor f. 'row'?

kō:rə 'straight'. J korá 'plain, unused'? (see CD *kora-). But how explain -ō-?

kornō 'to bore, drill'. CD *korati, G. korvū 'to scoop, carve, bore a hole'. See kurnō 'to be bored'.

kol̥i m. 'low-caste man'. J kol̥í m. Sk. kolikaḥ m. 'weaver' (CD).

kol̥iṇ f. (-i) Kc., kol̥əṇ f. (-i) Kṭg. 'wife of a kol̥i'.

+kol̥tu m. 'low-caste man'.

kōl̥: 'm. 'bird's nest'. Cp. Sk. kulāyam 'web, nest'. But how explain the aspiration?

kol̥'o m. Kc. 'bird's nest'. *kolya- or *kaulya-. See kōl̥: '.

kōl̥:u m. 'sugar-cane pressing machine, oil press'. Pk. kolhuo m. (CD *kolhu-).

¹koj̥iṣ Kc., koj̥əṣ Kṭg. f. (-i) 'attempt'. Lw. H. (Pers.).

kōṣt̥ə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'a plate (used for eating)'. Sk. koṣaḥ m. 'vessel' (CD).

¹ki conj. Kṭg. Kc. 'that; whether'; ki—ki 'whether—or, either—or'.

Partly Sk. kim (CD), partly (in meaning 'that' after verb of saying) lw. H. (Pers.). ki—ki is poss. rather ²ki:, cp. kita and see Nep. ki.

²ki: 'where'. LNH I p. 27 (Kṭg.) kīi. For -i cp. ti: 'there'; kidi, tidi, 'ūb:i, 'ūndi (the adverbial -i, 'i?).

kia Kc. 'where'.

kiə, -o Kṭg. Kc., pret. of kərnō.

kiuə 'he said, spoke'. Only the pret. and the gerund were said to exist of this verb (first gerund kiur). Connection with P. kīhā m. (f. kahī) 'said' unclear.

kīk:həŋ m. (-a) 'lizard'. The lizard (chameleon) has similar, but not identical names in other IA languages, see CD Sk. kṛkalāsaḥ. kīt:sh, kits 'something, anything'. See kūt:sh. See Grammar.

+kidzuo 'whose'.

kidzŋō 'to rot (about fruit or vegetables)'. J kījŋu. CD *kujjati, H. kujnā 'to moulder away, rot'.

+kita 'where'; kita—kita 'either—or'. Cp. dzita 'where (rel.)', tita 'there' and ki—ki (this prob. from ki: 'where').

kida, kida ka 'wherefrom'; k. lə 'whereto'.

kidə Kṭg. 'belonging where'; tu k. a 'to which place do you belong?'

kidi, kidi Kṭg. 'where; somewhere, anywhere'; k. na 'nowhere'. See tidi.

kidi postpos. 'on account of; by means of'; topa k. 'with a gun'. kiŋgər f. (-i) 'the back, the loin'.

kiŋo adj. Kc. 'how'. Kṭg. keŋə, kēŋ 'ə. J kiŋu, adv. 'how'; *kīdina- (ultimately from Sk. kīḍṛk). See ŋo.

kinda 'wherefrom, where; how, why'.

kində WKc. 'where'.

+kindi(a) 'where'.

kimət f. (-a) 'price'. Lw. H. kīmat f. (Ar.).

kimti 'costly, expensive'.

kimbli, khimbli f. 'ant'. *kimp(h)illi-, cp. Sk. pipīlaḥ m., Pa. kipillako, Dm. phipilī, phempilī (see CD pipīla-). See phīmpəɽi.

kīɽə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'worm'. Sk. kīṭaḥ m. (CD).

ki:l m. Kṭg. Kc. '(metal) nail'. J kīl f. CD *kīlla-.

+kila (ki la) 'why'.

ki'la:ɽ f. (-i) Kc. 'nightingale'. Kṭg. kəla:ɽ. Cp. H. kil-kārī f. 'sound of screaming', Guj. kil-kil 'chirping of birds'.

kil:ε (ki lə) 'why; because'; kil:ε ki 'because'. Kc. kela.

kilɽə m. 'basket'. J kilɽá m. 'long kind of basket for carrying load'.

kilɽu m. (dim.) 'a small basket'.

+¹kij m. 'a tiny thing, small creature'. Also +kaj. Sk. kṛśaḥ 'lean, thin, small, minute' (CD).

+²kij f. (-a) 'cold wind'.

kuə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'a well'. J kuá m. Sk. kūpaḥ m. (CD).

kuɽ, kui f. Kṭg. Kc. 'wild rose'. See kuɽə. Sk. kumudikā f. = kaṭphalaḥ 'a certain small tree in the N.-W. of Hindustan', Hi. kuɽ f. 'lotus'?

- kuk:ər m. Kṭg. Kc. 'dog'. J kúkr m. Sk. kurkuraḥ m. (CD).
 +kukṭe f. 'bitch'. CD *kukka-¹.
 kukṭu m. 'small dog, cub'.
 kúkrī f. 'bitch'.
 kūk:hi f. 'waist (of the body), loin, belly'. Sk. kuṣṣiḥ m. 'belly',
 S. kukhi f. 'the waist' (CD).
 kukhṭə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'cock'. J kukṛá m. 'cock pheasant'. Sk.
 kukkuṭaḥ 'cock' (CD "with expressive aspiration" W.Pah.
 cur. kukhar, N. kukhro).
 kūkhṭī, kukhṭe f. Kṭg. Kc. 'hen'.
 kuṭ:ə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'a certain flower'. J kújó f. 'a kind of white
 wild rose'. Cp. kūr.
 kuṭṭə 'black-and-white (e.g. of cattle)'.
 kūt:sh, kuts 'something, anything'. Probably Hi. loanword. The
 proper Him.-word seems to be kītsh.
 kuṭno Kc. 'to pound; beat'. J kuṭnu. Sk. kuṭṭayati (CD).
 kūt:ī f. 'bitch'. Pk. kutto m. 'dog' (CD).
 +ku¹daḷe f. 'spade, pickaxe, shovel'. J kudáli f. 'hoe'. Sk. kuddālaḥ
 m. 'a kind of spade or mattock' (CD).
 kudṇṇə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to jump'. Sk. kūrdati (CD).
 kupu m. WKc. 'bird which sings like the cuckoo'. See kuphu.
 kūp:hu m. Kṭg. 'bird which sings like the cuckoo'.
 ku:b m. 'hump'. J kúb m. CD *kubba-.
 kubṭə 'humpbacked'.
 kuvṇḡfī f. 'kind of small thistle'.
 kuv:ṇ 'who'. See Grammar.
 kuvṇe f. Kc. 'corner'. See kuvṇə.
 kuvṇə m. 'corner (e.g. of room, field)'. J koṇá m. Sk. koṇaḥ m.
 P. kūṇā m., N. kunu.
 kuvṇī f. 'elbow'. Poss. from Sk. koṇaḥ m. in meaning 'angle'. But
 cp. P. kūḥṇī f. etc. The proper Kṭg. word was said to be əṭkṇī
 (where -kṇī poss. from kuvṇī).
 kuvṇḍṇə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to cut (the hair), to shave; pick (flowers)'.
 kūṇḍḍ' m. 'a pit or vessel used for an oblation' (a fire burns in
 it and barley etc. is thrown into it). J kuṇḍ m. 'pool, deep hole
 in a stream'. Sk. kuṇḍam 'vessel; hole in the ground (i.a. for
 preserving fire and for some holy purpose)'. How account for
 the aspir.?
 +kuni, name of a village.

kunəc m. Kṭg. Kc. 'a tree growing on the banks of rivers or brooks, alder'. Gazetteer of Simla district 1888–89 p. 10 kunch 'alder (*alnus obtusifolia*)'.

¹kunico m. Kc., same tree as kunəc.

kumbi f. 'the auditory canal'. *kumpa- (cp. Sk. kūpaḥ m. 'hollow, pit, well')?

kumbrə m. 'a species of grass having thorns resembling pine-needles'. J kumbr 'a kind of grass bearing pin-like thorns'.

¹kumb|ɪ f. 'sprout, bud'. J kumaɭ m., kumɭi f. 'sprout'. Sk. kuḍmalaḥ m. 'bud'.

²kumb|ɪ m. 'the representative of an absent god at a fair'. Sk. kumbhilaḥ m. 'plagiarist'?

⁺¹kumb'i'aro (me[o]) 'a fair held at Hardvar every twelve years'. H. kumbh m. 'festival occurring every twelve years at Hardvar'.

⁺kumb'le f. 'group of people'.

⁺kurəḍ m. 'long beam along the ridge of the roof of a temple'. J kur-ɾ m. 'timber log placed over the joint of the roof of a village deity's temple'. Sk. kuṭalam 'roof, thatch'?

kurto m., kurti f. Kṭg. Kc. 'shirt for men'. Lw. H. (Pers.).

kurnō 'to be bored, drilled'. See kornō.

kurʃi, kursı f. Kṭg., kurse f. Kc. 'chair'. Lw. H. kursī f. (Ar.).

ku:l m. 'family, dynasty'. Sk. kulam (CD).

kuɭu, the district of Kulu.

kuɭuə m. 'a man from Kulu; the prince of Kulu'.

kul: f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'canal, small stream'. J kúl f. Sk. kulyā f. (CD).

kūf 'happy'. Also khūf.

kuʃa:mət f. (-i) Kc. 'flattery'. Lw. H. khušāmad f. (Pers.).

kūʃ:i f. 'happiness'; adj. 'happy' (or poss. obl. in -i 'in happiness'), radzi kūʃ:i 'hale and hearty'. Also khūʃ:i.

kəcɛɾi f. 'white pebble, crystal, quartz'. CD *kācca-, Pk. kaccam 'glass, crystal' (cp. Sk. kācaḥ m. 'glass').

⁺kəʃaŋno 'to lose, be deprived of'; ⁺dzaŋio kəʃaŋa 'you will lose your life'.

kətsəru m. 'small pie or wafer'. Cp. N. H. kacaurī (f.) P. kacori f. 'cake of wheaten paste' (CD *kaccapūra-).

kətsħeunō 'to tie burden with ropes on the back; to fix the straps called kāt:shu'. See kāt:shu.

kətsħiŋɖ'ŋō (invol.) 'to dirty oneself, e.g. with mud (also figura-

tively, e.g. by coarse language); sɔ kətshɪŋdɪa 'he talks rot, he swears'. Is it a denominative of *ku-cchiŋɬa- or *kac-chiŋɬa- (with pejorative prefixes ku-, kad-), cp. CD *chiŋɬ- 'splash'? kədzɛtɔ 'left-handed'.

kədzvɔl 'eccentric, odd'.

kəɬaunɔ 'to have something cut'. Caus. of kaɬɔ.

kəɬa:r m. 'dagger with a thin blade'. Sk. kaṭṭārakaḥ m., P. H. kaṭār f. (CD).

kəɬartu m. 'wild peach'. J kaṭhéru m. pl. 'a kind of hill peaches that ripen in October'? Kan. kaṭēa 'peach'? See artu.

kəɬeura m. 'scissors used for shearing sheep and goats'. J ktírá m. 'scissors'. Cp. kaɬɔ 'to cut', Sk. kartariḥ f. 'scissors, instrument for cutting'.

kəɬhā:r, kuɬha:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'granary, storeroom'. J kuṭhār, kṭhār m. Sk. koṣṭhāgāram 'store-room' (CD).

kəɬhō:ɾ m. 'wild walnut'. Is it connected with H. P. akhroɬ, P. kharoɬ m., poss. with metathesis (Sk. akṣoṭaḥ m. CD)? See khōɾ.

kəɬvɔrkɪ m. 'a rude man'. Poss. *kaɬɖa- (H. kaṛā 'rough, rude', Sk. kaṭṭati 'to be rough'). Does it contain the lw. J murkɪ m. 'illiterate man, fool' as second compound-member?

kəta:b, kiɬta:b f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'book'. Lw. H. kitāb f. (Ar.).

kətreɲnɔ 'to disturb, irritate, provoke'.

kədiūri 'round'? Seems to be the opposite of iūri prob. meaning 'straight'.

kədiɾ:ho m. Kc. 'flour of kodo (a species of coarse grain)'. Also, more often, kodɬho. Kṭg. kədiɾi:ho (see this). Compound of kodo and piɾ:ho.

kədiɾi:ho m. Kṭg. 'flour of kodra (a species of coarse grain)'. See kodɬho, kədiɾ:ho, tshəlɾi:ho, dzəriɾ:ho, dzəlɾi:ho, bəlɾi:ho.

kəbatɪ f. 'wrong way, wrong road, bad conduct'; k. na tseɪ 'əme pəɾe 'we must not follow the wrong way'. batɪ (see ba:t) with pejorative prefix Sk. ku-.

kəba:b m. 'roasted meat'. Lw. H. kabāb m. (Pers.).

kəba:r m. 'news, news-paper'. J khbār m. Lw. H. akhbār m. (Ar.).

kəbətsnɔ m. 'false promise'. Prefix ku- + bətsnɔ, see this.

kəbutər m. 'pigeon'. Lw. H. kabūtar m. (Pers.).

kəɲaut m. 'corner'. See kɲə, kəɲə:d.

+kəŋeʃio 'inhabitant of Kəŋeʃi'. Also kəŋeʃuo.

+kəŋeʃi, placename, a district including Narkanda and Kotgarh.

+kəŋeʃuo. See kəŋeʃio.

kəŋə:d m. Kc. 'corner'. See kʌŋə.

kəŋiəθ f. (-a) 'measure of length, span from the extended thumb to the extended index-finger'. MIA *kaŋa-vihatthi- 'the small span'. See biəθ.

kəŋi:l m. 'nail, spike'. Connected w. Sk. kilāḥ m. 'stake'?

kənaũ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'bad reputation'. Prefix ku- + naũ.

kənarə m. 'side, bank (of river)'. Lw. H. kinārā m. (Pers.).

kənarɪ f., -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'side, edge, the inner edge of a field (nearest to the mountain slope)'. See kənɛ:r, kənarə.

kənɛ:t m. Kṭg. Kc. 'member of the Kanet-caste (the most widespread caste in the hills)'. J kanét m. Hutton, Caste p. 282, "Kanet, a caste of peasants in the outer Himalayas formerly practising fraternal polyandry"; LSI p. 2 l. 12, p. 13 footn. 5. See khōʃ.

kənɛ:r f. (-ɪ) 'the inner edge of a terraced field (nearest to the mountain slope)'. See kənarɪ, kə:ɾ, bɪ:l 'outer edge of field'.

kənəlɪ f. 'long hair reaching to the shoulders (worn by men)'.

Poss. compound with Sk. skandha- (see kān:ʻ) as first member; the second member hardly Sk. vāla- (see ʔba:[]).

kəmaɪ f. 'income; fate'. J kamái f. 'earnings; fate'. See ka:m.

kəmauŋð 'to earn money'.

+kəmam m. 'preparation (of a festival)'. P. kamām, kimām m. 'occupation, trade, custom, habit'.

kəma:l m. 'wonder; extraordinary feat'. Lw. H. kamāl m. (Ar.).

kəm'ā:r m. 'potter'. J kmhár m. Sk. kumbhakāraḥ m. (CD).

kəm'ārʃəŋ, place-name, Kumarsain. Also ku'm'ārʃəŋ.

kəmzə:r adj. 'weak'. Lw. H. kamzor (Pers.).

kəɾā: m. (-Ø) 'iron pot, frying pan'. J kṛáh m. Sk. kaṭāhaḥ m. 'boiler, saucepan' (CD).

kəɾāɪ f. 'small iron pot'.

kəɾāu m. 'iron pot'.

kəɾa:k (kə[a:kʔ) f. 'extreme desire, longing'; mɛɛ aɪ nɪ pɪŋɪe k. 'I feel like drinking'.

kəɾarɪ. See khəɾarɪ.

kəɾɛŋkho WKc. 'bitter'. Prob. from Sk. kaṭuḥ 'pungent, bitter' (CD).

kəɾoɭə m. 'iron pin which fastens the plough iron to the plough'.
kəraunǝ, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to cause to be done'. Caus. of kərnǝ.

kəra:m m. 'reward, gift, respect'. Lw. H. ikrām m. (Ar.).

kəreunǝ WKc. 'to cause to be done'. Caus. of kərnǝ.

+kərerə m. 'special kind of bier for sati's'. From Sk. kaṭaḥ m.
'plank; hearse for conveying a dead body'; cp. also Buddh.
Sk. kaḍebaram 'corpse', Pa. sōpāna-kaḷevara- 'flight of steps',
Pk. kaleram 'skeleton', CD ('skeleton' < 'framework'); notice
that Sk. kaṭaḥ also has the meaning 'corpse'. Or connected
with Sk. khaḍū- 'bier'?

kəro: m. (obl. kəroa) 'group of people coming from one and
the same district to a fair'. Prob. lw. H. guroh m. 'band, troop,
levy of people, company' (Pers.).

+kərigər m. 'artisan, workman'. J krígar m. P. kriggar, H. kārigar
m. (Pers.).

+kərinda m. 'manager, organizer'. Lw. P. karindā, H. kārindā
m. (Pers.).

kərna:ɾ m. 'long trumpet'. J karnál m. 'long musical instrument
made of brass'. Lw., ultimately from Ar.

kərnaɾi f. 'trumpet'.

kərmaɭi f. 'unproductive work'.

kəɾfəunǝ 'to provoke'. Lw. H. karašnā 'to pull, invite' (lw. Sk.
karṣati), having causative form.

kəɾfīū m. pl. 'wheat of fine quality'. Compound of karf 'awn'
and gīū 'wheat'. See rɪɳɖɛ gīū sub rɪɳɖə.

kəɭai f. 'wooden stick tied with ropes placed along the back of
mules for carrying loads'. *kalāpikā, cp. Sk. kalāpakāḥ m.
'band, rope round elephant's neck', Hi. kalāi f. 'elephant's
rope; stake to support plants'. See CD Sk. kalāpa-.

kəla:ɾ f. (-i) 'a bird resembling the nightingale'. Kc. ki'la:ɾ.

kəla:r f. (-i) Kc. 'lunch'. See kal:a; + Sk. āhāra- 'food'? (but no
trace of h in the accentuation).

kəlarɪ f. 'small breakfast'.

kəle:r f. (-i) Kc. 'lunch'. See kəla:r.

kəlorə 'eccentric, odd'. Prob. connected with Pk. ekkallo 'alone',
see ¹kəli.

kəfāuri f. 'an area, district, province'; tsarə kəfāuri 'all the four
provinces (or states) of Himachal Pradesh'.

kəfā:mət f. (-i) 'flattery'. See kufa:mət.

- kja:r m. 'irrigated paddy field'. Sk. kedāraḥ m. 'field, esp. one under water' (CD). The proper Kṭg. word is kōt:shəṛ.
- kjarək m. Kc. 'paddy field'.
- kja|ɪ f. 'valley?, level place, ground'.
- kwāō m. 'a man who cannot grow a beard'.
- kwago m. Kc. 'crow'. Cp. J kauwá m. and Sk. kākaḥ m., H. N. kág m. Prob. *ku-kākaḥ with pejorative prefix.
- kwa:r m. 'bachelor'. Sk. kumāraḥ m. 'youth', P. H. kuār m. (CD).
- kwa:ɭ f. (-ɪ) WKc. 'upward slope, ascent, climbing'. See next.
- kwa|ɪ f. 'upward slope, climbing'; khōɽɪ k. 'steep ascent'. J kwáli f. 'ascent, up-hill'. CD *utkāla-. Cp. next and uk(h)ə|nō.
- kwa|nō, khwā|nō 'to make ascend'. Caus. of uk(h)ə|nō.
- kra:r m. 'promise'. Lw. H. ikrār m. (Ar.).
- kre:ɽ f. (-ɪ) 'stiffness; haughtiness; feeling of horror'. Cp. H. karer, kaṛā 'stiff, hard'. See CD *ākkaḍa-.
- kreɽu 'haughty'.
- kreɽə 'stiff in the limbs' (e.g. from cold).
- *kro:d m. 'anger'. J kródh m. Lw. H. (Sk.).
- *krode 'angry, indignant'.
- krīt:sh, krits 'everything'. Prob. contracted from ʔr kīt:sh (> rkīt:sh > krīt:sh).
- kri:ŋ m. 'particle of dust'. Related to H. kin m. 'spot', P. kini f. 'drop of rain'?
- krīfŋō 'to comb'; mvŋɖ k. 'to comb the hairs' (lit 'the head'); mu krīf:u 'I comb my hair'. Sk. kṛṣati 'to make furrows, plough', kaṛṣati 'to pull, tear, scratch, plough'. But see kōfŋō.
- krvɽɪ f. 'granary where corn is kept after having been threshed'. Sk. kuṭi f. 'hut', cp. N. kaṭ-kuro 'small shed for storing wood' (CD).

kh

- kh. See khe.
- khāugəɭ 'snappish'; ɽə kuk:ər kh. a 'this dog is snappish'. Sk. khāduka- 'injurious (snappish?)' (+ gə:ɭ?). See CD Sk. khāduka-.
- khāk:hu m. Kṭg. Kc. 'cheek'. J khákh m. P. khākh f.
- khāk:hulə, khākhlə m. 'cheek'.
- *khace m. 'member of the warrior (kṣatriya) class'. Sk. kṣatriyaḥ m. (CD).

- khāt:sər f. (-i) 'mule'. J kháchr f. CD *khaccara-.
- +khaṭa m. 'a product of milk (sour milk)'. See khāt:ə.
- khāt:ə 'sour'. J khátá. Sk. khaṭṭaḥ (CD).
- khāt:əl m. 'ravine'. See word-group in CD sub Sk. kartaḥ m. 'hole, cavity' and khāḍ.
- +kha:ḍ f. (-o) 'small stream'. J khád f. 'small river'. Prob. connected with next.
- khāḍ m. 'hole in the earth, ravine'. CD *khaḍḍa-, P. khaḍḍ f. 'pit, ravine', H. khaḍḍ m.
- khāḍ:u m. Kṭg. Kc. 'ram'. J khádú m. P. khādū m. 'hill goat'. Prob. connected w. K. kaṭh (stem kaṭ-) m. 'ram'. See CD *kaṭṭa-², *kaḍḍa-.
- khād]ə 'muddy'. J khá'd m. 'manure'.
- kha:b f. (-a) Kc. 'mouth'. Jaun. khāb.
- +khabte f. (dim.) 'mouth'.
- khā:ḡ m. 'food, meal'; khāḡa lə caḡə 'he prepared the meal'; khāḡa lə aḡə 'he brought food' (khāḡa lə lit. 'for eating'). Sk. khādanam.
- khāḡə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'food, meal'; Kc. khaḡe kh deḡə 'to give to eat' (lit. 'for eating, for food'); Kṭg. khāḡe-khūḡa lə (echo-repetition) 'for food'.
- khā:ḡō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to eat; experience, suffer'; Kṭg. b'ài khāro, expression of emphasis, excitement, surprise, the exact meaning of which could not be ascertained (is b'ài voc. 'oh my friend' and khāro (gerund) elliptic?). J khāḡu. Sk. khādati.
- khāntṣḡō 'to draw, pull, scratch'; tu kilə ī: khāntshuə nə 'why are you hanging about here?' (lit. 'why are you being dragged here?'). Also khēntṣḡō, khīntṣḡō. CD *khañc-.
- khāndzɿ f. 'tambourine'; khāndzɿ a]ə 'a man having a tambourine, tambourine player, tambourine seller'. J khánjri f. Prob. lw. H. P. khañjri f.
- khāndə -o m. 'big box along the wall in the living-room for keeping grain'. Poss. Sk. skandhaḥ m. 'shoulder, trunk, mass', Pk. khamdho m. 'shoulder, wall', A. kādhi 'pent-house' (CD).
- +khaṭu m. 'ram'. See khāḍ:u.
- khā:r f. (-i, -a) 'unit of weight; a grain measure' (16 tāṭ:h = 1 b'ā:r; 20 b'ā:r = 1 khā:r). J. khá'r f. Sk. khāriḥ f. 'a measure of grain' (CD sub khāra-). See kəḡək (for idiom. phrase).

- khā:l m. Kc. 'hole in the earth; tank'. J khá'l m. 'tank, pond'.
 Sk. khallaḥ m. 'canal, trench' (CD).
 khāl:i Kṭg. Kc. 'empty'. Lw. H. (Ar.).
 khālṭə m. 'animal-hide; big bag of goat's skin'. J khá'l f. Sk.
 khallaḥ m. 'leather, leather water-bag' (CD).
 +khaḥ, khafa f. (-a) 'desire'. Lw. H. (Pers.) kh(v)āhiś.
 khē: f. (-Ø) 'ashes, filth'; khē:-swā: 'ashes and ashes, useless
 things'. J khéh f. 'excrement, ordure', Jaun. khē 'dust, ashes'.
 P.H. kheh f. See tshā:r, swā:.
 khēuṇṭ, -o Kṭg. W.-Kc. 'to give to eat'. Caus. of khaṇṭ.
 +khekər, name of a place near Kumharsain.
 khēntsṇṭ 'to drag, pull'. J khaĩñchṇu. CD *khaiñc-. See khāntsṇṭ,
 khĩntsṇṭ.
 khērtsə m. 'blanket of goat's wool'. J khárchá m.
 khe, kh postpos. Kc. 'for, to' (kh espec. in W.Kc.). Kṭg. lē. See
 Grammar.
 +kheu m. 'desire, longing; grudge'. Sk. khedaḥ m. 'lassitude,
 depression, sexual passion'.
 khē:c m. Kṭg. Kc. 'field'. J khé'ch m. Sk. kṣetram (CD).
 +khece f. 'women's (also men's) personal property, gained by
 field-work'. J khechi f. 'cultivation'. See khētri, khāṇe:c.
 khēt:r. See khētri.
 khētri f. 'women's and men's personal property, gained by field-
 work'. See khece.
 khēdṇṭ 'to drive'; mū dāg:ε khēd:u 'I drive cattle'. J khedṇu
 'to drive, hunt'. CD *khedd-.
 +kheṇə 'to call, summon'. CD *kṣedati 'provokes'.
 khēḷə 'simple-natured, open-hearted, gay'. Prob. related to Sk.
 khelā f. 'sport, play'.
 khē:l m. 'game; trick'. J khe'l m. CD *khell- (cp. Sk. khel-
 'to play').
 khēḷṇṭ 'to play'.
 khōdzṇṭ 'to show'. See khādzε[nō (and in Rampur khādzəṇṭ).
 khōṭ:r f. 'earnings', kε kh. khāi 'which earnings have you had?'.
 See next.
 khōṭṇṭ 'to work, do (work); earn by working'; ka:m kh. 'to do
 work'; kərmaḷi khōṭ:r 'he did unconstructive work'. J khaṭṇu
 'to earn, gain, work'. CD Sk. khaṭṭayati 'covers', S. khaṭṇu
 'conquer, gain'.

kh5t:əm kərnō 'to finish, annihilate'; kh5t:əm m. 'end, conclusion'. Lw. H. khatam m. (Ar.).

kh5b:ər f. (-i) 'information, news'; gəl kh. 'news'. Lw. H. khabar f. (Ar.).

+kh5nq̄ f. (-a) 'sort of sugar'. J khañḍ f. 'sugar'. Sk. khaṇḍaḥ m. 'candied sugar' (CD). Prob. lw. P.

kh5:ṛ m. 'straw of grass, grass used for fodder'. J khaṛ m. 'grass, hay'. Sk. khaṛaḥ m. 'grass for thatching' (CD).

kh5ṛ Kṭg. Kc. 'erect, upright, vertical, violent'; kh5ṛi cīf 'violent thirst'; kh. dāpā:r 'violent midday-heat'. Sk. khaḍakam 'post' (CD).

khəṛiṇo Kc. 'to stand, to rise'; keu kh khəṛ'uo 'where are you going?' ('for where have you risen?'). J khaṛuṇu.

+khəṛu m. 'grass'. See kh5:ṛ.

kh5ṛ'nō 'to stand, rise'. See kh5ṛ.

kh5ṛə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'good; great, excessive'; Kc. mere khəre ni:lage nde the 'I was fast asleep'. J khará 'good, well'. Sk. kharaḥ 'hard, solid, sharp' (CD).

kh5ri f. 'irritation'. Cp. J ukhṛṇu 'to be rooted up'. CD *utskarati 'digs out' (5. *utskṛta-, P. ukkhaṛnā 'to be rooted up, be irritated').

kh5rts m. Kṭg. Kc. 'expences'; kh. ph5rts (echo repetition). Lw. H. kharc m. (Ar.).

kh5rtsnq̄ 'to spend money'.

kh5ḷ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'threshing-floor'. Sk. khalah m. (CD).

khəḷjo m. Kc. 'kind of resin'. J khaljá m. Sk. khalī f. 'oilcake'.

kh5l:i f. 'oilcake'. J khaḷ m. 'the substance that remains after extracting oil from oil seeds'. If l is correct, kh5l:i must be lw. H. khallī f. (Sk. khalī).

kh5f m. name of a caste (properly a sub-caste of the Kanet-caste), 'a man belonging to that caste'. J khaush m. Sk. khaśaḥ m. 'name of a people in N. India'. Only found in the hill languages from K. to N. (see CD). LSI p. 2 l. 14 mentions that the Kanets "are closely connected with the Khaśas and that one of their two sub-divisions bears that name" (see p. 2 foll., esp. p. 13 footn. 5 in LSI). See kəne:t.

kh5f:iə m. 'man of the Khash-caste'.

kh5f:əḷ f. (-i) 'woman of the Khash-caste'.

kh5fʃtu m. (dim.) 'son of a Khash-man'.

- +kho:dz m. 'footprint, trace'. J khó'j m. CD *khojja-.
- +khodzno 'to trace, search, inquire'.
- kho:t m. 'fault'. See the following word.
- khoʈə 'false'. J khoʈá 'wicked, imperfect, faulty'. CD *khoʈta-.
- khodno Kc. 'to dig'. CD *khod-¹. See next.
- khōdnō, -o Ktg. WKc. 'to dig'. See khōrno. J khodnu. CD *khodd-.
- +khobo m. 'scratch, hole'. *khobba-, cp. CD *khoppa-² 'hole' (notice A. khob 'hole, cave' mentioned there).
- +khobu m. 'kiss'. LSI p. 617 (Kc. or Kyoñṭhī) khobū.
- khōb[ə], -o m. Ktg. Kc. 'wheat loaf or ball cooked in whey'.
- khōb[ī] f. 'wheat ball cooked in whey'.
- khōnō 'to disturb, spoil, waste (money), disrupt connection with'.
- J khoṇu 'to spoil, make unfit'. Sk. kṣapayati 'to destroy' (CD).
- khōr m. 'walnut'. J khó'r m. CD Sk. akṣoṭaḥ m. See kəṭhō:r, +okhrū.
- +khōru m. 'walnut'.
- khōrno 'to dig, scratch, engrave'. *khod-. See khōdnō, khodno.
- But also CD *kṣorayati 'scrapes', Sk. kṣurati 'cuts, scratches, digs'.
- khō[ī] f. 'gate'. CD *khola-², Kho. khoḷ 'cave'? Or connected with khōnō 'to open'?
- khōldə 'perforated, having a hole'. CD *kholla-². L. kholā, 'hollow'.
- khōlnō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to open, take off (clothes)'. J kholṇu 'to open'. CD *kholl-.
- khōfno 'to snatch'. CD *skoṣati, N. khosnu 'to snatch away'.
- khitsṛi f. 'dish of rice and pulse boiled together'. Kc. khintsṛe.
- J khichṛi f. Sk. khiccā f. 'dish of rice and peas' (CD).
- khāntsno 'to pull, draw'. Also khāntsno, khēntsno. CD *khiñc-.
- Prob. lw. judging by -ts- instead of -dz- which was to be expected.
- khintsṛe f. Kc. 'dish of rice and pulse boiled together'. Ktg. khitsṛi, see this.
- khimblī. See kimblī.
- khīrkī, khīrke f. Ktg. Kc. 'window'. Prob. lw. H. khīrkī f. Sk. khaṭakkikā f. 'side door' (CD). Is -i-, found in most NIA langu., due to CD *khiḍ- 'be open, expand'?
- khilauṇo, khālauṇo Kc. 'to feed, give to eat'. Caus. of khaṇo.
- khil:ī f. 'peg (for clothes)'. CD khilla-. Prob. lw. H. khilī f. See ki:l.

khīlñō 'to blossom'; khil:ə nə 'blossoming, flowering'. CD *khill-.

+khīsə m. 'pocket'. J khisá m. Lw. H. khīsā m. (Pers.).

khīsəkñō 'to crawl'. CD *khis-, P. khiskañā 'slip away'.

+khv̄te f. 'leg (of domestic animal)'. J khuṭi f. pl. 'legs'. CD *khuṭṭa-².

khūda (khōda?) 'God, Allah'. Lw. H. (Pers.).

khu:b adv. Kṭg. Kc. 'well'. Lw. H. khūb (Pers.).

khūbñō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to pinch, pierce, prick'. CD *skubhyate, H. khub(h)nā 'to pierce, penetrate'.

khūng f. (-i) 'a cough, coughing'. J khuṅgi f. Cp. CD *khokkh- 'bark, cough' (which is not the immediate basis).

khun̄giño Kc. 'to cough'.

khūngñō 'to cough'. J khuṅṅu.

+khū:ñḍ m., man's name.

khūñḍi f. 'ear-ring or nose-ring for women'.

khūñḍ' m. 'any object that has been broken into pieces, a stump'. CD *khuñṭha-, P. khuñḍh m. 'root, stump'. But see next.

khūñḍ'ñō tr. 'to break, pinch'. See khūñḍ'. But notice CD *khuñṭati (even if this does not account for the aspiration of ḍ') 'breaks'.

khū:nd m. (appellative) 'man who in former times would kill a prominent man in another (probably hostile) village, cut off his head and bring it back to his village' (the head would be carried in procession through the village and buried and a stone pyramid would be erected over it; afterwards it would be object of worship).

khūndə m. 'pole for fencing or for piling grass round it'. -nd- poss. wrong for -ñḍ-, cp. J khunḍá m. 'wooden peg to fasten cattle to', Pk. khunṭo m. 'peg, post' (see CD *khuñṭa-¹).

¹khūṭ m. 'the lowest story in the house, where cattle is kept'. Often dug into the hill-side. Therefore poss. P. khoṛ f. 'cavity, hollow' (CD *khoḍa-). But notice P. kuṛh f. 'enclosure for cattle'.

²khūṭ m. 'manure, dung'. Probably same word as the preceding. See gərīṣṭə, -u.

khū:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'hoof'. J khur m. Sk. khuraḥ m. See khərīṣṭə.

khul:ə 'spacious, wide'. J khulá 'loosened, not tight'. CD *khull- (sub *kholl). See khūlñō.

khūlnō 'to be opened, be disentangled; to end'; ra:c gr khūl:ī
'the night ended'. CD *khull- 'to be open' (sub *kholl-).

khūf 'happy'. Also kūf. Lw. H. (Pers.).

kbūf:ī f. 'happiness'; adj. 'happy'; sō 'ūə bəɽə b'ari kh. 'he got
very happy'. Also kūf:ī.

khəja[nō 'to stir up mud'; invol. 'to get dirty from muddy water',
khəja[lie nīt:hi 'don't get dirty'. Connected w. CD *khacca-
'dirty'? Poss. *khañc-.

+khəɟəɽ['no 'get entangled, ensnared'; dziu khəɟəɽ['uo '(my) mind
was ensnared'. See khəja[nō(?). Or somehow connected with
khəɽ[īnɟəɽ?

khətsra[ə m. 'mule-driver'. khātsər + a[ə.

khədze[nō 'to show' (is rarely used). See khōdzəɽ.

khədzəɽō Rampur 'to show'. See khōdzəɽ.

+khədzuri f. pl. 'small plaits (in head-hair)'. H. khajūrā 'plaited
(as locks of hair)'; CD supposes derivation from Sk. kharjūrakah
m. 'scorpion'.

khəbeuqō Kṭg. WKc., caus. of khubqō 'to pinch, pierce'.

khəɽga:r m. 'mucus'. See khūɽɽqō.

khəɽgār 'nō 'to hawk (and spit)'.

khəɽamiŋe f. Kc. 'itching'. Prob. Sk. khanati 'digs' (H. khannā
'to dig, scrape') together w. Sk. kaṇḍūyati 'scratches', cp. S.
khanvaṇi f. 'scratching', P. khanūhṇā 'to itch' (CD sub
kaṇḍūyati; here khanati should be substituted for or at least
added to kharju-, khasa-).

khəɽamiŋo Kc. 'to itch'. Kṭg. khəɽeuqō.

khəɽeuqō 'to itch'. See khəɽamiŋe.

khəɽeuqī f. 'itching'. See khəbeuqī.

khəɽe:c m. 'personal field for growing grass'. See khēcī, khētrī.

Sk. kṣetram. Prob. lw. northern dial. For kṣ > khr > khṇ, if
an r occurs in the word, cp. Cur. bhrukhṇā 'hungry' (Sk.
bubhukṣuḥ), LSI p. 822. See khəno:r.

khəneiə m. Kṛṣṇa. Cp. H. Kanhaiyā. The aspiration of k- is
remarkable.

khənēiŋ f. (obl. khənē:ŋī) 'the story about Kṛṣṇa', name of a
Kṛṣṇa cyclus in Himachali. Sk. Kṛṣṇa- + kēiŋ.

khəneu m. 'noise, hue and cry'; kh. lag:ə 'there is noise', kh.
na lao 'don't make noise'. J knyai m. 'hue and cry, noise'.

khəneunɪ f. 'itching' (or khəneunɪ?). If the dental -n- is correct, it must come from -ṇḍ- in Sk. kaṇḍūyati. See khəṇamiṇe.

khəno:r m. 'chestnut'. J kanhór m. '(wild) chestnut', Kului khanor 'horse chestnut'. Is it connected w. Sk. akṣoṭaḥ m. (kṣ treated in the same way as in khəne:c), even if this means 'walnut' (Kltg. khōṛ)?

khəmanɪ f. 'cultivated apricot'. J khobānī f. 'apricot'. Lw. H. khūbānī f. (Pers.). See fāṛə 'wild apricot'.

khəṛarɪ, kəṛarɪ f. 'axe'. Sk. kuṭhārī f. (CD).

khəṛeunō 'to cause to stand'; sə bata dɪ khəṛeunə nə 'he is standing (is having been made to stand) on the road', tē:re kae tōt:hu khəṛeunə '(I) stayed in his house' (lit. '(I) let my staff stand in his house'). Caus.-denom. corresponding to khōṛ 'nō, khōṛə.

khərau 'bad'. See next.

khəra:b Kc. 'bad'. Lw. H. kharāb (Ar.).

+khəra:ɲ (-a), name of a certain village and its temple.

khəridnō 'to buy'. Lw. H. kharīdnā (Pers.).

khəriɲtə m. 'hoof'. See khū:r.

khəlaunō, caus. of khrəɲnō.

khəɲmṇō 'to entangle, entwine, twist (thread, rope etc.)'.

¹khəlaunō, caus. of khēɲnō.

²khəlaunō, -o Kltg. Kc. 'to give to eat'. Caus. of khā:ɲō. Is prob. lw. H. khilānā, at least in Kltg., where the word proper would seem to be khēunō.

khəleunə WKc., caus. of kheləo.

khəɲiŋgəl m. 'an eccentric (who is easily annoyed)'.

khəzanə m. 'store-house, treasure-house'. Lw. H. khazānā m. (Pers.).

khəzantsɪ m. 'treasurer of a deity or a rajah and other rich people'. Lw. H. khazāncī m. (Pers.).

khja:l Kltg. Kc. m. 'consideration, thought'; apṇə kh. ɖae 'take care of yourself' (also apṇə kh. tshāṛe). Lw. H. khayāl m. (Ar.).

khwāɲnō. See kwaɲnō.

khṛōl: m. 'poultry-pen'. Compound, kūkhɪ + o:l 'shelter' (see o:l f. 'cave'?).

khrārṇō 'to scratch the earth, dig shallowly (with an instrument similar to the shovel, but smaller)'. J khrārṇu 'to dig, excavate'. CD *skar-, M. kharadṇē 'to scrape, grub up'.

khṛā|nō 'to dissolve (trans.).' Caus. of khṛṣ|nō. Also khə|auṇō.
 khṛṣ|nō 'to melt'; 'ū khṛṣ|a 'the snow melts'. Sk. kṣalati 'flows';
 kṣarati 'melts away'? The exact relationship unclear (an in-
 stance of kṣ > khṛ?).
 khṛō|nō 'to stir (e.g. coffee)' (or same word as khṛṣ|nō 'to melt'?).

g

ga: postpos. adv. 'from on, from above'; g'òɾɛ g. 'òt:ə 'he got off
 from his horse'; ga: lɛ 'up on'. LSI p. 649 (Satlaj) gāē. Poss.
 Sk. gāhate 'to dive into; rove', gāhaḥ m. 'diving into, depth,
 interior', P. gāhṇā 'to tread under foot, travel about'. Notice
 -h- in LNH I p. 22 (Eastern Kiupṭhali) gairā 'on' (if not
 from Sk. gabhīraḥ 'deep') and LStH p. 146 (Kc. Baghi)
 gāhrā 'on'. See gae, gāf, gāf:a, gīf.

gae postpos. adv. Kṭg. Kc. 'on, above'; pāthra g. 'on a stone'.
 See ga:.

gaitri f. 'the Gāyatrī-hymn'.

gau f. Kṭg. Kc. (obl. Kṭg. gawī, gai, gau; Kc. gabi) 'cow'. J gāv
 f. Sk. gāvī f. (CD).

+|gaũ|rīṇḍ m. (obl. |gāwa|rīṇḍa) 'village lad'. See graũ and rīṇḍ.
 gāon, village name.

gāw' adv. 'forward, ahead'. Also gōw'. J gáuñ. *agrāmukhaṃ
 (for -ā- cp. Sk. uttarā adv. 'northward', uttarāpathaḥ 'the
 northern road', dakṣiṇā, etc.).

gag:ər f. (-i) 'brass water vessel'. J gágar f. Sk. gargarī f. 'waterpot'.

gac:i f. 'girdle (used by men and women), the waist, unit of height
 (e.g. of snow) measured from the ground up to the waist'.

J gáchi f. Sk. gātrikā f.

gāṭ:hō 'narrow, compact'. Poss. Sk. grathnāti 'ties, fastens', P.
 gaṭṭhṇā 'to unite, mend' (see CD).

gaḍ:ər m. 'a certain kind of marriage in use in the low castes'.

J gádaṣ m. But Kan. gaḍār (with ḍ and r).

gād:ə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'donkey'. J gádhá m. Sk. gardabhaḥ m.

+gaṅga f. 'the Ganges'.

ga:ṇ f. (-a) 'praise, praise in song'. See gaṇə.

+ga:ṇ, name of a village.

gaṇə m. 'song, singing'. Sk. Pk. gāṇa- n. 'singing'.

ga:ṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to sing (of)'. J gāṇu. Sk. gāyati, gāpayati (CD).

gāṇṭh m. f. Kṭg. Kc. 'knot, knob'. Sk. granthaḥ, -iḥ m. Lw. H.
gāṇṭh f.

gaṇṭhe f. Kc. 'bundle, knot in garment used as pocket'. See
gāṇṭh.

gāṇṭhi f. 'knob'.

gāṇṭhñō 'to tie'.

gaṇṭhre, gāṇṭhri f. Kṭg. Kc. 'bundle, morsel'.

gan:ə m. 'sugarcane'. Sk. gaṇḍaḥ m. 'joint of plant', P. gannā m.
'sugarcane'.

gandzə 'bald-headed'. P. gañjā.

gānd f. (1) '(bad) smell'. J gāndh f. Sk. gandhaḥ m. Prob. lw.,
since -ndh- normally > -nnh-. See bās 'fragrance'.

+gand'ie 'to full satisfaction'.

¹gā:ɾ f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'brook, small stream'. LNH I p. 31 (Kṭg.)
gāhɾ, LSI p. 688 (Inner Siraji) gāhɾ. Prob. Sk. gāhaḥ m. 'depth'
(from gāh- 'to dive') + suffix, cp. Sh. ga m. 'valley, stream'
(see CD gāha-¹).

²ga:ɾ m. 'hole (e.g. after a knot in wood)'. CD *gaḍḍa-¹ 'hole, pit'.
Prob. lw.

gaɾnō, gāɾ'nō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to take out, pull out'; gaɾə nə 'hanging
out'. *gāḍ(h)ati, Kum. gārno (cp. CD *gaḍḍhati; and J kārḥnu
'to take out', *kāḍh-, cp. CD *kaḍḍhati, Pa. kaḍḍhati 'pulls').
gāɾ'ə 'close, intimate'. Jaun. gārḥo 'tight', Sk. gāḍhaḥ 'pressed
together, thick, firm' (CD).

ga:r, garə m. 'mud mixed with water, mortar'. Jaun. gārā m.
'kneaded clay, mortar'. CD *gāra-.

+gare f. 'refuse (e.g. from a pipe)'. See tsilgare; poss. related to
gaɾnō.

garə. See ga:r.

garṭhə m. 'charcoal'. J gārṭhá m. 'a small burning coal'. CD Sk.
aṅgāraḥ m. (see also CD *aṅgrṣṭha-).

garm. See gorm.

garme. See gormi.

ga:l f. (-i) 'scolding, abuse'. Sk. gālīḥ f. (CD).

ga|e f. Kc. (also in poetry) 'scolding, abuse'. J gāli f. See ga:l.

ga|nō 'to cause to melt'. Caus. of gə|nō. J. gālṇu.

gāf adv. Kṭg. WKc. 'up, above' (mostly having allative meaning).

LSI p. 477 (Sirmauri) gās, gāśi 'on'. Kc. gif. Connected w.
gae?

gāf:a adv. 'from above, above' (the ablative meaning most common).

gāf:iə 'being above, belonging to the upper side'; ɣə g. a 'he is from the upper region' (i.e. the Koṭgaṛh region as seen from Shimla). Also gāf:uə.

gāf:uə 'being above'; g. ɔt:h 'the upper lip'. See gāf:iə.

gɛ:ŋ f. (-i) 'the sky'. Kc. gəiŋ. J gəiŋ, gəiŋi m. and f. Sk. gaganam 'the atmosphere'.

+gɛŋe 'in or towards the sky; up, above'. Cp. d'ɔn:i 'on the ground, down'.

l'gɛŋdɔ'mɪrg m. 'rhinoceros'. CD *gayaŋɖa- + mɪrg, see this.

gɛ:n m. 'advice, teaching'. Also gja:n. Prob. lw. Kan., cp. Kan. gyāmig 'to wish, desire, be advisable, be necessary', influenced by H. gyān m. 'knowledge'.

gɛ:nɔ m. 'fire, pyre, pieces of wood collected and kindled'. Poss. *agnidhānya-, CD Sk. agnidhānam 'receptacle for the sacred fire', Bhal. agyāṇ n. m. 'tinderbox', N. aghyānu, agenu 'fire for sitting round'.

+gɛ:r m. 'thicket'. See gɛ:rɔ.

gɛ:ra Kṭg. 'eleven'. Kc. gja:ra. Sk. ekādaśa, Pk. egārāsa.

gɛ:rɔ -o Kṭg. Kc. 'deep, dense'. H. gahirā, gahrā 'deep'; CD Sk. gabhiraḥ, Pk. gahiro. See +gɛ:r.

gēt:hə m. 'fireplace (made of stone)'. J gēthā m. 'hearth, fire-pot'. Sk. agniṣṭhaḥ m. 'fire-pan' (CD).

geɽ:ho m. Kc. 'campfire'.

gēt:hi, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'fireplace; fire-pan'.

gə, go Kṭg. Kc., auxiliary in perfective syntagms. See grammar and ja:ŋɔ.

gəi f. (obl. gəi) Kṭg., gəi f. (-Ø) Kc. 'step, pace'. Sk. gatiḥ f. 'gait'. Or connected w. Sk. gamaḥ 'going, march' (*gamikā)? CD gati-. Lw. in Kṭg. (which should have -ɛ-).

gəiŋ f. (obl. gə:ŋi) Kc. 'the sky'. Kṭg. gɛ:ŋ. See this.

gəũc m. Kc. 'cow's urine'. Kṭg. gə:ñc. J góñch m. Sk. gomūtram n., N. gaūt, etc. (CD).

gəw 'ahead, onwards'. Also gāw. *agramukham.

gəɽ:ɔ m. 'small stone, pebble'. J gaɽi f. CD *gaɽta- 'piece'?

gəp f. (-a) 'gossip, talk'; g. marni 'to chat'. J gap f. CD *gappa-.

gəpiə m. 'jester, gay fellow'.

gə:ñc m. 'cow's urine'. See gəũc.

- g5:ŋə m. 'ornament, jewellery'; g5:ŋε g5:ŋε (echo-repetition) 'all sorts of jewellery'. J ga'ŋá m. Sk. gahanā f.
- g5ŋt̪hə m. 'thumb'. More commonly g5ŋt̪hə. -ə- due to influence from Kc. ɔŋt̪hə?
- g5ŋt̪hi f. 'finger'. More commonly g5ŋt̪hi.
- gəŋnō 'to count'; gəŋa gaŋa (echo-repetition) 'he counts (several times)'. J gaŋnu. Sk. gaŋayati.
- +gənde 'in front'. g5w' + postposition de ?
- gəmi f. 'mourning, period of mourning'. Lw. H. gami f. (Ar.).
- g5m̥phər, g'5m̥phər m. 'shoulder, part of the shoulder nearest to the arm'. See b'5m̥phər; g- due to dissimilation of the same kind as in k(h)ɪmblɪ?
- gə:ɾ m. Kc. 'farmyard; earth, ground'. CD (*)gaɟa-^{1,2}, H. gaɾ m. 'boundary, partition wall, ditch'.
- gər:, word imitating the sound of snoring. kəra g. g. 'he snores'. See gərəŋi f. 'snoring'.
- garɪ f. 'cocoa-nut, kernel of cocoa-nut'. J garí f. H. P. garī f. 'kernel of cocoa-nut'. WKc. gire.
- gəruɟ m. Kc. 'eagle'. Kt̪g. gəld̪. Sk. garuɟaɬ m. 'a mythical bird' (CD). Lw. Sk.
- garkə, -o Kt̪g. Kc. 'heavy'. J garká. Sk. guruɬ, Pk. garukko (CD guru-).
- gərtə 'dear, beloved, pleasant'. Common in poetry, but also a colloquial word. Poss. Pa. garuttam 'the fact of being honoured', cp. garu 'important', H. gartī f. 'modest and chaste woman' (Forbes' Dict.). See nəgərtə.
- gərb'ə m. 'uterus, pregnancy'. Lw. ultimately Sk. garbhəɬ m.
- gərm 'hot'. Lw. H. (Pers.).
- gərmɪ, -e; garmɪ, -e f. Kt̪g. Kc. 'heat'.
- gərz f. (-ɪ, -i) Kt̪g. Kc. 'need, necessity'. J garj f. Lw. H. garz f. (Ar.).
- gə:l m. 'throat, neck'. Sk. galaɬ m. (CD).
- gəɟə, -o m. Kt̪g. Kc. 'throat, neck'. J gaɟá m.
- gəɟnō 'to melt, decrease (of the moon) (gəɟdɪ dzōt:h 'the decreasing moon'); to perish'. J gaɟnu. Sk. galati 'drips, oozes, trickles' (CD).
- gəl f. (-a) Kt̪g. 'word, talk, matter'; mū neɪ ɛa gəl:a dɪ andə 'I do not agree to that'. L. P. gall f. Prob. lw. P. (CD derives from *galhā, cp. Sk. garhā f. 'blame', but there is no trace of -h- in L. P. Him.). Kc. bu:ɟ, ²ba:t.

gəlat Ktg. Kc. 'wrong'. Lw. H. galat (Ar.).

ˈgəl-ˈkhɔ̃bər f. (-i) 'news'.

gəld m. Ktg. 'eagle'. Kc. ˈgərud. See this.

gəlti f. 'mistake'. See gəlat.

goɫi. See g'òɫi.

goɫkhər m. 'mongoose'.

goɫŋð, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to shut in'; Kc. obre de g. 'to imprison'.

J goɫnu 'to bar, prevent from going'. *goɫt-, cp. CD *ghoɫt-,

H. ghuɫnā 'to be rubbed, be stopped, be entangled'.

goɫho m. Kc. 'log of wood'.

go:d m. Ktg. Kc. 'trunk of tree'.

+gope f., indra ri gopi (pl.) was said to mean 'Indra's dancing-girls, the Apsarases'. Lw. Sk. gopī f. 'cowherdess'. Are the epithet of Indra gopatiḥ and the fact, that the Apsarases are said to live in Indra's heaven, connected with this use of the word?

gob:i f. 'cabbage'. Sk. gojihvikā, H. P. gobhī f. Poss. lw.

gob:ər m. Ktg. Kc. 'cow-dung, manure' (mixed with earth used for plastering on the floor in the dərək story). J góbar m. Sk. gorvaram, Pk. govvaram (CD).

gob:əf, gobrəf f. (-i) 'heap of cow-dung'. J gobraush f. Sk. gorvararāśiḥ f.

gorə 'having a fair complexion'. Sk. gaurah 'white, yellowish, pale red' (CD).

goru m. Kc. 'cattle'. J goru m. Sk. gōrūpaḥ 'having a cow's shape' (CD).

go:l 'round', m. 'round object, ball'. J goɫ. Sk. golaḥ m. 'ball' (CD).

gōfŋð 'to sleep, fall asleep; die'; gau gōf:ur 'the cow has died' (in the meaning 'die' only used about animals).

gi: f. (-a) 'gum (of the teeth)'. J gí f.

giə m. 'brinjal, the eggplant'. See lɔ:kə.

giũ m. pl. (-Ø) Ktg. Kc. 'wheat'. J giñũñ, géuñ m. Sk. godhūmāḥ m. pl. (CD).

gi:t f. (-a) Ktg. Kc. 'song, poem'. Lw. H. gīt f. (Sk.).

gim:i, g'in:i 'with'; aə burza g. 'he came with a cudgel' (properly short gerund of ginŋð 'to take, keep').

ginŋð, g'inŋð 'to take, keep, buy'. J ghinŋu 'to buy'. Jaun. ghinŋð 'to carry'. Sk. gr̥hñāti (CD).

- gire f. WKc. 'the kernel of a nut'. Connected w. gərɪ?
 girdzə m. 'church'. Lw. H. girjā m. (Port.).
 giʃ Kc. postpos. 'on'. Ktḡ. gāʃ. See Grammar.
 +giʃe 'on'. See gāʃ:a.
 giʃre Kc. 'down from on' (cp. mathre, idre).
 +giʃia, +giʃio 'on'.
 gū: m. (-a) 'faeces'. J gú m. Sk. gūthaḥ m. (CD).
 +gugte f. 'dove'. J ghugti f. Cp. P. guggḥi f. 'female dove'. H.
 ghugghū m. 'owl'? See next.
 gūḡ'ŋō 'to bark, howl'. Cp. H. ghughuānā 'to hoot like an owl,
 to mew like a cat'.
 guʃ:a, guʃ:ə, -o m. Ktḡ. Kc. 'pocket'. J gújá m. Cp. H. P. gojhā
 m. 'pocket'. Sk. guhyaḥ 'secret'. Poss. lw.
 guʃho m. Kc. 'thumb'. J guʃhá m. Ktḡ. gūʃthə.
 gutsʃi f. 'braid of hair'. Sk. gucchaḥ m. 'bunch of flowers'.
 +gupte f. 'dove'. Kan. gupti 'dove'.
 gūp:h f. (-a) 'hole in the earth, den'. CD *gupphā.
 guḡḡə 'dumb'. CD *guḡga-.
 gu:ŋ m. 'praise'. Lw. H. guḡ m. (Sk.).
 gu:ŋ f. (-i) 'sack for carrying corn etc. loaded on beasts of burden'.
 Sk. goṇi f. (CD).
 guŋi m. 'a species of monkey with black face and grey hair'.
 Connection with Kan. gōnōs 'ape' uncertain.
 gūŋthə m. Ktḡ. 'thumb, big toe'. Kc. ŋthə, ŋthə. Sk. aṅguṣṭhaḥ
 m. (CD). See gōŋthə, guʃho, gūŋthi.
 gūŋthi f. Ktḡ. 'finger, toe'; kən:i g. 'the little finger'; bīa gūŋthiē
 dɪm:i nɪ ta:lē tere ʃō:reē 'with ten fingers and toes she has been
 given you by your father-in-law' (about a favour not returned);
 Kc. ŋthē, ŋthē.
 +guŋno 'to coo'.
 gundzə f. pl. 'moustache'. J gunjó m. pl. Poss. Sk. guñjaḥ m.
 'bunch, bundle, cluster'. But notice Pk. guṃchā f. 'moustache'
 (CD sub gocchā).
 +gu'ma:n m. 'pride'. See gəma:n. Lw. H. (Pers.).
 +gumane, name of a village; khacie g. 'the kshatriyas' G.
 gumku; see g'umku.
 guʃi f. 'wrinkle'. J guʃi f. 'knot, knob'?
 guʃku m. 'thunder'. CD *guʃ-, S. guṛaṇu 'to thunder', guṛkaṇu
 'to rumble, purr'.

gυṛnō 'to thunder'. See preceding.

gūr 'm. 'priest who will be possessed by the deity and act as a prophet and magician'. Also gəṇetə. Poss. Sk. gūḍhaḥ 'hidden, secret', H. gūṛh 'obscure, mysterious'.

gurkhə m. 'a Gurkha'.

+gurdzŋə 'to roam'.

gυ:l m. 'raw sugar, molasses'. J gūr m. 'brown sugar'. Pk. gula-, guḍa-, Sk. guḍaḥ m.

gυlə m. 'buttock'. Cp. H. gulā m. 'ball', Sk. guḍaḥ, gulaḥ m. 'globe, ball' (CD). See gυltshu.

gυlʷə (gūl 'ʷə) 'sweet'. See gυ:l.

gυlkho m. Kc. 'buttock'. See gυlə.

gυltshu m. 'thigh; hind thigh of farm animals'. J gυlchhu m. 'the flesh of the buttocks'. See gυlə, gυlkho.

gυltu m. 'any round thing; a grain, fruit, stone of fruit'. J gυle m. pl. 'grain'. Sk. gulikā 'globule' (CD).

gυlbrət m. 'a certain festival (ə: janmāṣṭamī)'. -brət lw. Sk. vrātam 'religious vow'; gul- poss. 'sweets', cp. gυ:l.

+gəwaunə 'to lose (tr.)'. Sk. gamayati 'causes to go', P. gāvāunā 'to lose, damage', etc. (CD).

+gəda:m m. 'store-house, go-down'. Lw. H. godām m. (Malay).

+gəŋa:l m., inhabitant of the village Gā:ŋ.

gəṇetə m. 'priest who will be possessed by the deity and act as a prophet and magician'. Also gūr. Cp. S. guṇāito 'beneficial, salutary, possessing virtue or efficacy' (Sk. guṇa- m. 'quality, virtue' + suffix). Poss. lw.

gəṇeuṛi f. 'small bird having fan-shaped tail-feathers'.

gəṇ'əlu 'friendly, compassionate; hospitable'. Also gəṇ'əlu. See g'ŋ:ŋ.

+gəṇ'er'uo 'angry'. Prob., like gəṇ'əlu, derived from Sk. ghrṇā f., here in its meaning 'aversion', cp. P. ghiṇ f. 'hate'.

gəṇ'əlu 'pitiful'. Also gəṇ'əlu. See g'ŋ:ŋ.

gəma:n m. 'pride, haughtiness'. Lw. H. gumān m. (Pers.).

gəmfə:n m. Kc. 'tussle, tumult'. H. N. ghamśān m., M. ghamśān m., P. ghamśāṇ m.

gəmə'auŋō 'to move, lead (tr.), turn (tr.)'. Caus. of g'umŋō.

gəmə'ās:ə, bas:a kɪdɪ sarə kəmrə g. 'the whole room is flooded with smell'.

gəṛauŋō 'to lose'; sə gəṛəuə (invol.) 'he got lost, lost his way'.

LSI p. 659 l. 8 (Satlaj = Kṭg.) gəɽai goə tə (in our transcription) 'had gone lost'. Caus. of gaɽnō?

gəɽa:k m. 'crash, bang'; g. marnō 'to have sexual intercourse'.

Poss. connected w. guɽnō. But see next.

+gəɽakŋo 'to resound'. J. giṛá-giṛi f. 'a hue-and-cry', griku 'to roar (of thunder)'.

gəɽēf:ə m. 'twisting movement'; din:ə g. 'he made a twisting movement'.

gəraunō 'to bring into an ecstasy' (used about a shaman priest).

J grhaiwŋu 'to cause a village deity to move or dance'. Sk.

grāhayati 'causes to be seized', Pa. gāhāpeti (CD).

gəra:t m. Kc. 'water-mill'. Kṭg. g'ərt. J ghrá't m. Sk. gharatṭah m. 'grindstone'.

gə'ra't'na|e f. Kc. 'canal leading to a water-mill'. For -na|e: Sk. nālī, -ikā 'stalk', N. nālī 'stalk, pipe, ditch', etc. (see CD nāḍi-¹).

+gəraŋno 'to snore'. See CD *guragura-, ghura-ghurāyate. But see gər:.

gəraru m. 'snoring'; g. baŋnō 'to snore'. Also gərəru. J ghrá'ru m. pl.

gərəŋi f. 'snoring'; g. la:ŋi 'to snore'. See +gəraŋno; gər:.

gərəru m. See gəraru.

gəri:b Kṭg. Kc. 'poor'. Lw. H. (Ar.).

gəriʃtə m. 'dry cow-dung, cow-dung cake (used as fuel)'. Sk. gopuriṣam 'cow-dung'.

gəriʃtu m. Kṭg. Kc. 'cow-dung (smaller quantity of), cow-dung cake (used as fuel)'.

gərtu f. Kyoŋthli 'spinster, unmarried woman'.

gə|auŋō 'to cause to melt'. Caus. of gə|nō.

gə|fū:ndə (gə|fūŋ'də?) 'given to scolding'. See ga:l and fū:ŋō (of which fū:ndə is the pres. partic.). Or, if -fūŋ'də (invol. pres. partic. of fūŋnō), 'making oneself heard with scolding'.

+gəla:b m. 'rose'. Lw. H. gulāb m. (Pers.).

gəla:m m. 'rein; bridle'. J glá'm f. Lw. H. lagām f. (Pers.).

gəlo:l f. 'slingshot, pellet bow'. J gle'l f. Lw. H. gulūlā m., gulel f. (Pers.).

gəlindo WKc. 'bad'.

gəfēr'nō (invol.) 'to snooze'. See gōʃŋō.

+gəseī, caste-name, Gosvāmi. Sk. gosvāmī m., N. gosāī 'member of a partic. caste of Brahmins' (CD).

- gəsē[th]ñō invol. 'to be pressed, choked, get suffocated'. J sgheṭnu 'to put together, amass, heap'? See sæg'ē[th]ñō.
 +gəsē:re f. 'a woman who cuts grass'. H. ghasiyārā m. 'grass-cutter'. Sk. ghāsa- 'grass' (+ kāra-?).
 gəsra[n]ñō 'to move something with force, strike, hit'. J ghuseṛnu 'to throw in'. H. ghusnā, ghusaṛnā 'to be thrust in'. See CD *ghuss-¹.
 gəzaro m. Kc. 'subsistence'. Lw. H. guzārā m. (Pers).
 gja:n m. Kṭg. Kc. 'advice'. See gē:n.
 gja:ra Kc. 'eleven'. Kṭg. gē:ra. Sk. ekādaśa (CD).
 gwaunñō 'to cause to sing'. Caus. of ga:ñō.
 gwa:r, gwā:r m. 'a brute, a fool'. J gwá'r m. CD *grāmadāra- 'village boy'.
 gwa[ɔ], -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'cowherd'. Sk. gopālaḥ m. (CD).
 graũ m. Kṭg. Kc. (obl. Kṭg. graũ, Kc. grama) 'village'. J gráoñ m. Sk. grāmaḥ m. (CD).
 graũi m. 'villager'.
 +graunṭu (dim.) m. 'village'.
 gra:ño Kc. 'to collect revenue'. J grá'nu. Sk. udgrāhayati 'causes to pay', P. ugrāhuṇā 'to collect, press for payment' (CD).
 |grama|walo m. Kc. 'villager'. See graũ.
 gredzi adj. 'English'; f. 'the English language'. Lw. H. ingrezi (Port.).
 +grō: m. (-a) 'worry, calamity'. Prob. lw. H. grah m. (Sk. grahaḥ m. 'seizing, eclipse'). Cp. grō:ñ.
 grō:ñ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'eclipse'. J grón, graun m. Sk. grahaṇam.
 grīdz'uo n(d)ɔ m. 'a dirty, shabby person; a miser'. Sk. gr̥dhyā f. 'greediness', gr̥dhyati 'is greedy, desires'.
 grīst m. 'life and status of a householder'. Lw., cp. P. grist m. (Sk. gr̥hasthaḥ 'householder').
 glōnto m. WKc. 'cheek'. Cp. Jaun. galauro m. 'cheek'. Sk. gallaḥ m. accounts only for gl-.
 gluphu, glumphu m. WKc. 'cheek'. Sk. gallaḥ m.

g'

- g'ā:, g'ās m. (obl. g'āsa) 'grass'; g'ā: lō:ñō 'to cut grass'. J ghá m. Sk. ghāsaḥ m. Kc. g'a:s.
 g'ār, g'ae f. Kṭg. Kc. 'lassitude, annoyance, feeling of being fed

- up with something'. Kc. mere g^ˈ. gaṛe ge 'I am fed up (with it)' (lit. 'my loathing is hanging out'). Hardly Sk. ghātaḥ m. 'killing; blow, bruise', H. ghāy m. 'wound'. Kṭg. also g^ˈēi.
- g^ˈāt:ə m. 'loss'. J ghāṭā m. 'decrease, loss'. CD *ghaṭṭati, P. ghaṭṭ 'diminished', H. ghāṭā m. 'deficiency, loss'.
- +g^ˈaṭi 'without'. See g^ˈāt:ə, poss. gerund of the corresponding verb ('being diminished').
- +g^ˈaṅgi-gəri:b 'destitute'. Poss. L. ghāṅgā m. 'torn clothes past repair'; poss. connected w. H. khāgi f. 'deficiency, loss'.
- +g^ˈaṇo m. 'filling with food, sufficient food for eating one's fill, satiety'. CD *ghāna-² 'filling'.
- g^ˈāṇṭə m. 'bell, hour'. Lw. H. ghaṇṭā m. (Sk.).
- g^ˈāṇḍu m. Kṭg. Kc. 'throat'. J ghāṇḍu m. CD *ghaṇṭa-.
- g^ˈā:ṭ f. (-a) 'share of the crop due to the owner from a tenant'. Pk. ghāḍo m. 'friendship', ghāḍiyo m. 'companion'?
- g^ˈālṇō 'to dissolve (tr.)'. J ghālṇu. CD *ghālayati.
- g^ˈās. See g^ˈā:
- g^ˈa:s m. Kc. 'grass'. Kṭg. g^ˈā:, g^ˈās.
- g^ˈās:əṇ f. (-i), g^ˈāsṇi f. 'grass field, pasture'.
- +g^ˈē: m. 'a certain fruit, very small'.
- g^ˈēi f. 'lassitude, feeling of being fed up with something'. See g^ˈār.
- g^ˈēuṭi f. 'big earthen pot for ghee'. Sk. ghṛta-. For the second compound-member see auṭi.
- g^ˈērə m. 'circumference, circle; embrace'. +g^ˈumku g^ˈere 'gait in circles, swaying' (about the gait of young women). J ghér m. H. etc. gherā m. (CD *ghir-).
- +g^ˈero m. 'court-yard (of a temple or a farm)'. Prob. identical with g^ˈērə.
- +g^ˈeri, g^ˈ. dēnda pheri 'moves in circles'. See g^ˈērə 'circumference', g^ˈērṇō.
- g^ˈērṇō 'to surround'. J gherṇu. CD *gher- (sub *ghir-).
- g^ˈē:ṇ m. 'insect which eats stored wheat'.
- g^ˈōṇə 'dense, compact, thick'; g^ˈ. dzaṅgəḷ 'dense jungle'; +g^ˈ. grauṇṭu 'densely populated village'; g^ˈōṇi tshā: 'thick tsa'; +g^ˈōṇi aḥue 'bitter tears'. Sk. ghaṇaḥ (CD).
- g^ˈōmphaṛ. See gōmphaṛ.
- g^ˈōṛə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'earthen pot, pitcher'. J ghaṛā m. Sk. ghaṭaḥ m.
- g^ˈōṭi f. 'moment, a while'. Sk. ghaṭi f. 'pot, water-clock, period of 24 minutes'.

g'ṛnō 'to produce, join'. J ghaṇu. Sk. ghaṭayati.

g'ṛ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'house'; Kṭg. g'ṛe adv. 'at home, home'; g'ṛa adv. 'from home'; Kc. g'ṛa adv. 'at home, home'. g'ṛa ka 'from home, at home'. J ghaṇu m. Sk. gharam (CD).

g'ṛa adv. See g'ṛ.

g'ṛa'walo m. Kc. 'inmate of a house'.

g'ṛe adv. See g'ṛ.

g'ṛi m. 'inmate of a house, householder'. *gharika-, cp. Buddh. Sk. gharīṇī f. 'housewife', Sk. gṛhīṇ- m. 'householder'.

g'ṛiā m. 'householder, head of family'.

g'ṛke adv. 'at home'.

g'ṛtsi f. 'property, possessions'. J gharchī f. 'property, estate'.

The suffix -tsi prob. from the Sk. suffix -tya- attached to adverbs, mostly such indicating locality, e.g. tatratyaḥ 'being or belonging there', amātyaḥ 'belonging to the same house' (amā 'at home, in the house'); notice also the M. possessive word tsā and M. ghartsā 'belonging to the house'; J. Bloch, Formation of the Marāṭhi Language, 1970, § 202 p. 216, suggests Sk. -tya- for M. possessive tsā.

g'ṛt m. Kṭg. 'water-mill'; g'ṛti kul 'mill-canal'; g'ṛtō pa:t 'mill-stone'. Kc. gəra:t. J ghaṭ, ghrá:t m. Sk. gharatṭaḥ m. 'grindstone', Pk. gharatṭo m. 'mill'.

+g'ṛ'bəṇ m. (obl. g'ṛa'bəṇa) 'house and household'; g'ṛ + bəṇ (Sk. vanam in meaning 'abode', H. ban m. (poetry) 'house').

g'ṛnu m. 'small house; toy house; the house and its inhabitants'.

g'ṛt: (goṭ:?) f. 'the number one, odd number'; g'ṛt:ie 'one by one'. J goṭi 'odd'. CD *goṭṭa-, N. goṭo 'piece', Or. goṭā 'whole, undivided', Mth. goṭa 'numerative particle'. See noṭ:.

g'ṛtə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'horse'. J ghorā m. Sk. ghoṭakaḥ m. (CD).

g'ṛtu m. (dim.) 'small horse, pony; colt'.

g'ṛt'swar m. 'horseman'. Lw. H. ghurṣavār m.

g'ṛ m. Kc. 'darkness', adj. 'dark, horrible'. Sk. ghorā f. 'night', ghorah 'terrific', P. ghor 'dark, horrible'.

g'ṛəḍ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'kind of deer'. Kan. gorḍ, P gorar m. 'male ravine-deer'. See g'ṛl:.

g'ṛnō 'to stir, make dissolve, mix'. J ghoṇu. Sk. gholayati.

g'ṛl: m. 'wild goat; deer'. J gho'l m. Notice N. ghoral 'the Himalayan wild goat', Ku. ghorar. Connection w. g'ṛəḍ?

g'iu m. (obl. g'iwa, g'ija) Ktg. Kc. 'clarified butter'. J ghiú, ghyú m. Sk. ghṛtam (CD).

g'itko m. Kc. 'kind of basket which is carried on the back'.

g'i:ŋ f. (-a) 'compassion, pity'. J ghiŋ f. Sk. ghṛṇā f. 'warm feeling, compassion, aversion'. The other NIA languages have the negative meaning, e.g. P. ghiŋ f. 'hate' (see CD).

g'itə 'pitiable, poor'.

g'in:i, g'inŋō, see gm:i, ginnō.

+g'ima, see +g'imni.

+g'imni g'ima 'in great crowds'.

g'ifŋō 'to drag'. CD *ghṛṣati (Sk. gharṣati 'rubs'), N. ghisinu 'to be rubbed', ghisyaunu 'to drag along'. But see g'ūfŋō.

g'ūtgi f. 'dove'. J ghugti f. P. ghuggī f., H. ghuggihī f. (cp. Sk. ghughukṛt m. 'dove', ghuḥ 'the sound of a dove').

g'ūgŋō 'to bark (of a dog)'. J ghugŋu.

g'ūg:u, fictitious proper name.

g'ūtŋō 'to swallow'. J ghuṭŋu. CD *ghuṭṭ-.

g'utno m. Kc. 'knee'. CD *ghuṭṭa-, cp. Sk. ghuṭaḥ m. 'ankle', Bhal. guṭṭhu 'joint of a limb'. See g'vŋdo, -e.

g'vŋde f., g'vŋdo m. Kc. 'knee'. Sk. ghuṭaḥ m. 'ankle', N. ghūro 'knee' (CD).

g'vŋdī f. 'doll'. Poss. CD *ghuṭa-² 'knot, tag, button'. Notice J guṛi f. 'knot, knob' and H. guṛiyā f. 'doll' (but the H. word poss. not connected, see CD *guḍḍa- 'doll').

g'vŋdu m. 'veil carried by the goddess'. J ghūṇḍ m. 'veil'. CD *ghuṭa-² 'knot, tag, button'?

g'vŋd[ə] m. 'the ankle'. Sk. ghuṭaḥ m. (CD). See g'utno.

+g'umku m. 'gait'; g'. g'ere 'gait in circles, swaying in the gait' (about the gait of young women). See g'ūmŋō.

g'ūmŋō 'to stroll, move'. J ghumŋu 'to turn back'. CD *ghummati, P. ghumṇā 'to turn, wander', H. ghūmnā 'to revolve, wander'.

g'ūrñō 'to (re)sound'. Sk. ghurati 'cries out' (CD).

g'vŋnō 'to wrestle'; sə mu sīt:ε g'vŋia 'he wrestles with me'. J ghuḷŋu 'to fight, wrestle'. Pk. ghulāi 'turns' (CD sub *ghurati²).

g'ūfŋō 'to rub, brush, wash'. CD *ghṛṣati 'rubs'. Can this have led to both g'ūfŋō and g'ifŋō 'to drag'?

+g'jaũlo 'sweet' (about voice). *ghṛtākula-, *ghṛtāpula- (for *āpula- see CD)?

+g'wa:c, name of a village.

g'wàrñō Kṭg. Kc. 'to open (e.g. door, eyes)'; εβε teri āk:hi g'wār'ui 'did your eyes now get open'? (i.e. 'have you now understood?').

J ghwārnu 'to open, uncover, remove a lid'. CD Sk. udghāṭayati 'opens'.

g'wà:l f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'embrace'. Sk. aṅkapāliḥ f. (CD). The aspiration due to -wa- being interpreted as resting on -h(u)vā- or -uhā-, cp. dwās, d'wās. LSI gives p. 616 from Kyoṇṭh. (or Kc.?) ghyāl 'clinging, embrace' (*aṅkīpāliḥ?).

g'wāl'nō (invol.) 'to cling so as to embrace'; sō g'wāl'uō tē: dī 'he embraced him'.

g'rēr'uō nō 'having a serious, pensive look'.

c

ca:, cai f. Kṭg. Kc. (WKc. obl. cεa) 'tea'. Lw. H. cāy f.

cakñō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to bite, chew'. Prob. onom.-poetic like Pa. cappeti 'chews', K. cāpun 'to eat' (CD *cappayati). See cap:əṇ, tsabñō.

cat:ər'mukh m., name of a god, having a temple in Melan, said to be the brother of jif:ər and dē:thu. Lw. Sk. caturmukhaḥ 'having four faces', name of Brahma and Vishnu.

cap:əṇ m. 'a kind of fodder for cattle consisting of oilcake, barley, etc.'; c. cup:əṇ (echo repetition) deñō 'to give fodder'. Prob. CD *cappayati, Pa. cappeti 'chews', Bhal. tsāpṇu. See tsabñō.

ca:ṇ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'jewellery, ornaments'. Related to caññō.

ca:ṇḍ m. Kc. 'the loft of the house, used as store-room and kitchen'. Also cə:ṇḍ. Sk. tandram 'row, line' (CD) or tantram 'loom, web', Pa. tantam 'loom, string'. Cp. J chañḍól m. 'swing made of wood', poss. H. ṭāṭ f. 'platform, shelf'. Kṭg. dərək. See cə:ṇḍ, cañḍər.

cañḍər m. Kyoṇṭhḷi 'the loft of the house'. Is J cháṅgar m. 'the upper story of a house' connected? See ca:ṇḍ.

caññō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to make'; caṇi cυñio (echo-rep.) 'having made'. J cháṇnu. Cp. LSI p. 649 (Satlaj = Kṭg.) chāṇ 'ready'. Sk. trāṇam 'protection, preservation' or trāṇaḥ 'protected, preserved'. See ca:ṇ.

cambo m. Kc. 'copper'. J chámabá m. Sk. tāmram.

caṇiṇo (invol.) Kc. 'to hate'.

cē:ŋd m. (accord. to one informant used in Kĭg.) 'the loft of the house, used as store-room and by some people as kitchen'.

See ca:ŋd.

+ceb|e f., name of a village.

+ceŋkhe, woman's name.

+ce:le f. 'breakfast, light food'. J ché'li f. 'breakfast; the second morning meal' (notice retrofl.-|).

cəpəŋnō, -o Kĭg. Kc. 'to chatter, gossip'; mē: (mu:) cəpɽə 'I chattered'. Kĭg. also tsəpəŋnō. P. capar-capar m. 'noise made by dog in eating; chattering'. CD *cappayati 'chews'?

cə:ŋd m. Kc. 'the loft of the house used as store-room and kitchen'. Also ca:ŋd.

cə:n (obl. ci:) Kĭg. 'three'; sē cən:ε (cən:i) dzən:ε 'the three persons, all the three persons'. Kc. ci:n. J chaun. Sk. (dvi-)trāṇi '(two-)three'; trayaḥ, trīṇi. Old Western Rajasthani traṇṇi, triṇṇi (Tessitori, JRAS 1913 p. 556 footnote), P. tan (Starkey, P. Dictionary 1849 (beside tre)). Has cə:n got ə from *cə: < MIA trao (Aś. shah. trayo), cp. Pk. tao? The obl. ci: corresponds to Ap. gen. tiha, instr. loc. tihi (Tagare, Hist. Gramm. of Ap., 1948, § 107).

+cəŋno 'to flee, run away'. Sk. uccaṭati 'goes away'.

co:t f. (-a) 'deficiency'. J chúť f. *troṭyā. See co:ɽ.

coṭe f. Kc. 'mountain peak'. J choṭi f. CD *coṭṭa-¹, Pk. coṭṭi f. 'topknot, crest'.

cōṭhŋō (invol., cp. co:t) 'to run short, out'; mere pēs:ε cōṭ:hue 'my money has run out'. See co:t.

co:ɽ f. 'deficiency, shortage'; mere pēs:ie c. pəɽi 'I have run short of money'. J choṛá m. 'leaking'. See co:t; coŋnō.

coŋnō, -o Kĭg. Kc. 'to break' trans.; phū:l na coṭe 'don't pick flowers'. J choŋnu. Sk. troṭayati. See cəṭŋō.

cī: f. (?) 'meat, cooked meat'.

ciə 'third'. Kc. ciṇo. J chíyá. Sk. tṛtīyaḥ.

ciuŋkhi f. 'small bird'. Cp. P. ciũ karnā 'to peep as a young bird'. LSI p. 649 (Satlaj) chiũkhī 'a small bird'.

ciuŋkhu m. 'bird'.

cigəɽ m. WKc. 'the back'.

ciṇo Kc. 'third'. Kĭg. ciə. J chíyá. Sk. tṛtīyaḥ.

ci:t f. (-a) 'ant'. J chíť f. H. ciṭi f.

+ciṭo 'white'. J chíťá. L. P. ciṭṭā. Prob. Sk. citraḥ 'bright' (with

metathesis of $r > *cri\ddot{t}a-$, cp. $ca:n\dot{d}$, *cambo*), to be preferred to the CD derivation from Sk. *śvitrah* 'white'.

$c\dot{r}t-b\ddot{a}r\dot{r}\dot{y}\ddot{a}$ 'white-speckled, multicoloured'. For $c\dot{r}t-$ see $c\dot{r}to$. For $b\ddot{a}r-$ poss. CD $*bhr\ddot{u}ra-$ 'brown' or $*bh\ddot{u}ra-$ 'powder', cp. H. *bhurbhurānā* 'to sprinkle'.

$c\dot{r}i\dot{g}khu$. See $ci\dot{u}gkhu$, $ci\dot{u}gkhr$.

$ci\dot{n}\dot{r}\dot{n}\ddot{o}$, Rampur 'to call (from a distance)'. CD $*ce\ddot{n}c-$, B. *cēcānā* 'to cry out' (sub $*cicc-$).

$ci\dot{n}\dot{n}\ddot{o}$ 'to build'. J $chi\dot{n}nu$. Sk. *cinoti* 'heap, construct'.

$ci:n$ (obl. *cia*) Kc. 'three'. Ktg. $c\ddot{a}:n$. Sk. *trīṇi*, Pk. *tiṇṇi*.

$cim:u$ m. 'mulberry'. $*k\ddot{r}mbu-$; connected w. Sk. *kṛmukaḥ* m. 'a kind of tree', *kramukaḥ* m. 'mulberry', see CD. J has *kimu* m. 'mulberry'. $cim:u$ must be lw. from a language with $c < *kr$. See $c\ddot{a}m\dot{v}l$.

$c\dot{r}\dot{l}r$, imitation of the chirping of birds.

$c\dot{r}f$ f. (-a) 'thirst'. J $ch\dot{r}sh$ f. 'water', $ch\dot{r}sh$ $l\dot{a}g\dot{n}i$ 'to be thirsty'. Sk. $tṛṣyā-$ f. 'thirst' (CD).

$c\dot{r}i:f$ f. (-a) Kc. 'thirst'; in verse 'water'.

$c\dot{r}fo$ Kc. 'thirsty'.

$+cugle$ f. 'complaint, intrigue'; c. $pa:n\dot{r}i$ 'to disclose a secret'. Also $tsu\dot{g}l$. Lw. H. $cugl\dot{i}$ f. 'backbiting' (Pers.).

$c\dot{v}t\dot{n}\ddot{o}$ Ktg. Kc. 'to break (intr.); be interrupted'; $c\dot{v}t:\ddot{a}$ $ph\ddot{u}t:\ddot{a}$ 'broken to pieces'. J $chu\dot{t}ṇu$ 'to be broken'. Sk. *truṣyati*. See $co\dot{r}n\ddot{o}$.

$c\dot{u}p\dot{t}\ddot{a}$ m. 'long coat for men'. CD $*chupp-$ 'cover, hide'? In that case $c-$ is prob. wrong for $ch-$.

$cup\dot{n}\ddot{o}$. See $ch\ddot{u}p\dot{n}\ddot{o}$.

$c\ddot{u}:\dot{n}\ddot{o}$ 'to have abortion'; gau $c\ddot{u}r$ 'the cow miscarried'. Sk. *trupati* 'hurts', L. *tarūṇā* 'to miscarry' (CD).

$c\ddot{u}ṣ\dot{n}\ddot{o}$ 'to suck; to be burnt'. J *chushṇu* 'to suck, absorb', *choshṇu* 'to burn with fire'. Sk. *cūṣati* 'sucks, absorbs', Ku. *ciśṇo* 'to burn' (LSI p. 269).

$c\ddot{a}n\dot{a}l\dot{t}u$ m. 'heart'.

$c\ddot{a}m\dot{v}l$ f. 'mulberry tree'. $*k\ddot{r}mbukal\dot{i}$ (CD $*k\ddot{r}mukal\dot{i}$). See $cim:u$. Lw. from a language with $c < kr$.

ch

chācŋo Kc. 'to stick, adhere, embrace'. See fācŋō.

+changŋe f. 'little girl'. See +changŋtu.

+changŋtu m. 'little boy, child'. Poss. connected w. Sk. chaga- 'goat' (*chagga- + dim. suffix -tu: 'kid'). Cp. CD *chaggala-.

chāŋŋi f. 'sieve'. J cháŋnu 'to sift'. CD *kṣaṇati. Poss. lw. P. chāṇṇī f. 'sieve'.

chēndrə m. 'split in tree'. *chedāntara-? See ɟendər.

chə:ŋ f. (-i, -i) Ktg. Kc. 'leisure-time, opportunity'; c. neɪ lagɪ 'I did not get any opportunity'; chəŋɪə 'in the leisure-time, leisurely'. Sk. kṣaṇaḥ m. 'moment, leisure; festival' (CD).

chōləkŋō, chōlkəŋō (intr.) 'to splash'. J chhāláká m. 'a long wave'. CD *chalakka-, S. chalko m. 'shower of rain', G. chalkāvū 'to be spilt'.

chōɟŋə. See tshōɟŋə.

chōɟŋō. See tshōɟŋō.

chīū m. 'whip'. See chīvŋɪ, chīvŋtə.

chīvŋtə m., chīvŋɪ f. 'branch of a particular tree used for whip'. P. chiṭi f. 'cane'? See chīū.

+chikɾe f. 'hanging net, basket'. J chhiká m. 'net of twine, used to hang a vessel in'. CD *chikya-, L. P. chikkā m. 'hanging net'.

chūpŋō, chōpŋō (cup-, cop-?) 'to pierce, prick'. J chubhŋu. CD *trupyati, Bhal. ṭlupp f. 'sewing' + *cubh- (CD), e.g. H. cubhnā 'to be pierced'.

chəpəuŋō (caus.) 'to cause to be pierced'.

J

+ɟako 'small, little' (about children, young animals).

ɟak:u m. 'Jakko hill' (near Shimla).

ɟagro m. Kc. 'religious night-ceremony'. Also dzagro. J jágrá m. Sk. jāgrat- m. 'wakefulness' (CD).

ɟa:t f. (-a) 'mouth'; J. bakŋɪ 'to open the mouth, to speak'. LSI p. 650 (Satlaj) jāt.

ɟab:əl m. 'simpleton'.

ɟa:ŋō, -o (pret. gə, in poetry also geo) Ktg. Kc., a common auxiliary verb. Together with another verb in the short gerund form it has perfective (inchoative or resultative) function (e.g. begi be:r

gɪ ʔɪ 'it has become late', lit. 'much delay has come to be'), sometimes to be translated by 'may' or 'can' (e.g. ɛ̃ɲi ʃa ʔɪ 'such things may happen'). Together with an infinitive to be translated by 'must, ought to' (e.g. ʃo ka:m ʃa kərnō 'this work must be done'). In poetry ʃaŋo means 'to go'. Sk. yāti 'goes' or drāti 'runs' (dhrāti 'goes'). For 'goes' > 'must' cp. K. gatshun 'to go, be forced to'.

ʃam'd'ù:t m. 'Yama's messenger'. Lw. Sk. yamadūtaḥ m. See ʃōũ. Used by informant to render jin 'demon, spirit, angel' (lw. Pers.); d' due to influence from d'utʃo.

ʃamŋō 'to be hot, get hot; get enraged'; ɛt:ha kɛ mɛrə ka:n bɪ neɪ ʃam:ə 'by this (food) even my ear did not become hot' (ə: 'I was not satisfied by it'). Connected w. Pk. jhāma- 'burning' (see CD *jhāma-¹ and *j(h)amm- 'be bright')?

ʃɛi'dea m. 'Jayadeva' (said by brahmans when returning a king's greeting). Lw. Sk.

ʃendər (ʃ'endər?) f. (-a) Kṭg. 'gap, interspace'; ʃendɾɛ 'in the middle'; ʃendra postpos. 'between, through'. Also dzendər. Kc. dzandra. *adhyantara- (cp. Sk. adhyantena 'close to', abhyantareṇa 'between'). See chēndrə, dzandra.

ʃendrə (ʃ'endrə? Possess. of ʃendər) 'situated between'; ʃaŋga ʃ. 'situated between the legs'.

ʃɛɭɪ m., designation of the man who in former times would slide down a rope stretched over a ravine (as part of a religious ceremony; if he was killed, it would be regarded as a sacrifice to the gods).

ʃɛbo m. 'pocket'. Lw. H. jeb m. (Ar.).

ʃo pron. 'this'. See Grammar.

ʃō:, ʃōũ m., the god Yama (the god of death); Kc. tu: nadza ro ʃ. 'you are a devil of food' (is said to a child demanding too much to eat). Sk. yamaḥ.

ʃog m. 'sacrifice (religious)'. J jag m. Lw. H. P. jag m. (lw. Sk. yajñah).

ʃogrə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'dirty, shabby'.

ʃəpŋo 'to talk, chat'. J ʃapŋu 'to speak, converse, talk'. Sk. jalpati 'mutters', Pk. jappaɪ 'speaks'. Lw. (on account of ə).

ʃəmpəri f. 'Yama's realm, land of the dead'. Lw. Sk. yamapurī f. See ʃōũ.

ʃog:ə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'fit for, able to'; dēkhŋɛ ʃ. 'worth seeing'; 'əŋdŋɛ ʃ. 'able to walk'. Sk. yogyaḥ. Prob. lw.

joḡtə 'capable, good, sufficient'. Cp. J jugut f. 'fitness', H. jugat f. Sk. yuktiḥ f. Lw., -o- from joḡ:ə; -ə is an adjective suffix (genetically identical with the possessive suffix).

joḡŋi f. 'witch'. Lw. H. yoginī (Sk.).

jo:c f. (-i) 'the rope which attaches the ox to the yoke of the plough'. J jó'ch, jó't f. 'rope to fasten the yoke to the plough'. Sk. yoktram 'thong, halter, tie of yoke to plough' (CD).

jōd:ə, -o m. Ktg. Kc. 'warrior, hero, strong man'. Lw., ultimately Sk. yoddhā m. 'warrior'.

jḡbkəṇṭṭ (j'ibkəṇṭṭ) (intr.) 'to give a start, start up'. Prob. connected w. L. jhabb, CD *jhapp- 'sudden movement', H. jhapak-nā 'to spring at'.

jin̄fər. See jif:ər.

jif, J 'if, jif f. (-a) Ktg. Kc. 'morning'. Jaun. jhiśā 'early; morning'. Sk. dṛś- f. 'view, appearance', dṛśyaḥ 'visible', dṛśiḥ f. 'seeing, eye'.

jifē:ri f. 'breakfast'. Sk. dṛśi + āhāraḥ m.

+jifo 'to-morrow'.

jifi Kc. 'early in the morning'.

jif:ər, jin̄fər m., name of a god, the god of heaven; has a temple in the village of Khərā:ŋ and is said to be the brother of dē:ṭhu and 'cat:ər'mukh. J ishar m. 'Heavenly Father, God'. While J ishar comes from or is lw. Sk. īśvaraḥ m. 'Lord', jif:ər may go back on or be lw. Sk. *jiveśvaraḥ m. 'Lord of creatures' or Sk. jiviteśvaraḥ m. 'Lord of life, Śiva'.

ju: f. (-a) Ktg. Kc. 'louse'. J jú f. Sk. yūkā f. (CD).

juə m. 'gambling'. Sk. dyūtam (CD).

¹ju: f. 'sheath'. From Sk. dru- m. n. 'wood; any instrument made of wood'? Cp. also Sk. druṇam 'bow, sword', druṇaha- 'sheath'.

²ju: f. 'a certain flower (yellow with thorns)'. Prose dzv. Poss. Sk. yūthikā f. 'a kind of jasmine'.

+ju:g m. 'age of the world (yuga)'. Lw., ultimately Sk. yugam.

+jugο m. 'the stretcher on which the satī is carried'. Sk. yugyam 'vehicle, car' (for a similar semantic development see r5t:h).

ju:b f. (-a) 'a kind of grass (Panicum dactylon)'. J júb f. Sk. dūrvā f.

jubəŋ m. Ktg. Kc. 'plain with grass'. See ju:b.

+jubŋe f. 'grassy ground'.

ju:n f. (-i) 'womb, uterus; existence, body (of each existence in the transmigration)'. Lw. H. jūn f. (Sk.).

ɲʊkko m. Kc. 'long overcoat'; ɲʊkka m. pl. 'clothes'. Ktg. dzʊkɛ.

See this.

ɲəbkaʊŋð 'to cause to start up'. Caus of ɲəbkəŋð.

ɲəŋgre:ɽ m. 'issue, offspring'.

*ɲənaɭu, caste-name.

ɲəmaʊŋð (caus.) 'to heat (e.g. water)'. See ɲamŋð.

*ɲware m. 'servant'. J jhwá'r, juhár m. 'a present, salutation',

H. juhār f. 'salutation, obeisance'. Lw.

ɟ

ɟ'à:k m. 'condition of having small children, but no means to support them'. J jhá'k f. 'care', P. jhāk f. 'peep, glance, slight expectation, waiting'?

*ɟ'ak-ɲəɽemu 'uneven (about form), of unlike form and size'.

*ɟ'apŋo 'to be satisfied, fed'. CD *dhrāpyate (cp. Sk. dhrāyati), S. dhrāpaṇu 'to become satisfied'.

ɟ'ɛɭhŋð (invol.) 'to quarrel, fight'; se apu maɛ ɟ'ɛtia 'they quarrel'. *jhagaɭ-, cp. H. P. jhagrā m. (CD *jhagaɭ-, *jhaggaɭ-, *jhaggaɭ-).

ɟ'əndər, ɟ'əndrə. See ɲəndər, ɲəndrə.

ɟ'ikŋð 'to swing, sway, tilt (intr.)'. CD *jhikk-, *jhukk-, S. jhikaṇu 'to bend, be crooked', H. jhuknā 'to stoop, tilt, sway'.

ɟ'ibkəŋð. See ɲəbkəŋð.

ɟ'ɪrno Kc. 'to pull'. J jhiɽŋu 'to drag, draw'.

ɟ'ɪf, see ɲɪf.

ɟ'ʊɭŋð 'to drink, smoke (tobacco)'. J jhuɭŋu 'to drink, quench'.

ɟ'umkə m. 'cluster'. N. jhumko, H. jhumkā m. (CD *jhumma-).

ɟ'urnð, see dz'urnð.

ɟ'ūʃhŋð (invol.) 'to burn (intr.)'; ɟ'ūʃ:huə 'it got burnt'. *adhyuṣyati (Sk. uṣyate 'burns')? Or connected w. cūʃŋð? The word was expressly declared by the informants to begin with ɟ'.

ts

tsāe, tsāo 'or'; tsāe—tsāe 'either—or'. The subjunctive of tsā:ŋð, 'one (you) may wish . . . '.

tsāu m. 'desire, interest'; mere thārɪ bol:ɪ ʃikhŋeo bəɖ:ə ts. a 'I desire very much to learn your language'. J cháv m. 'pleasure, ambition'. S. cāhu m. See tsā:ŋð.

tsawə] f. (obl. -a) Kĭg. Kc. 'husked rice'. CD *cāvala- (sub *cāmala-).

tsa:k m. 'ornament for women, worn in the back-hair'. J chá'k, m. 'an ornament; mill-stone'. Sk. cakrah m. 'wheel'?

tsak:ə, see tsək:ə-tsak:ə.

tsak:u m. Kĭg. Kc. 'knife'. J chákú m. Lw. H. cākū m. (Pers. Turkish).

ʼtsak:ur, see tsak:ər.

ʼtsakuri, see tsakrı.

tsak:ər, ʼtsak:ur m. 'partridge' (common in poetry). Jaun. cākūrā m. CD *cakkora- (Sk. cakoraḥ m. 'the red partridge'). See +tsəko:r.

tsakŋō, tsagŋō 'to lift, take up, carry'; na:k ts. 'to lift the nose', i.e. 'to express dislike with food'. J chakŋu. P. cakkṇā. Paš. čak- 'to rise (of the sun), to climb' (Morgenstierne, Ind.-Iran. Frontier Langu. Vol. III 1956). But notice G. ūcakvū 'to raise', H. ucaknā 'to leap up' (CD sub Sk. ucca- 'tall'); if connected, tsakŋō prob. lw.

ʼtsakna-ʼtsur, +ʼtsakma-ʼtsura adj. 'broken into pieces'. See cakŋō 'to bite' and tsurə m. 'fragment'. Prob. lw. H. caknācūr 'broken into pieces'.

tsakrı f. 'hen-partridge' (see tsak:ər).

tsākhŋō, -o Kĭg. Kc. 'to taste'. J chākhŋu. CD *cakṣati.

tsagŋō, see tsakŋō.

tsa:ts m. (dir. pl. and obl. -ε) 'father's brother' (among Rajputs, the Khash say ka:k). J cháchá m. 'uncle'. P. cāccā m. 'father's brother', etc. (CD *cācca-).

tsatsı f. 'father's brother's wife'.

tsaŋŋo Kc. 'to lick, taste'. See next.

tsaŋŋō 'to lick, taste'; paŋı puŋı tsat:ə 'he licked water'. J cháŋŋu. CD *caŋŋ-.

tsa:t (tsha:t?) m. Kĭg. Kc. 'perching place for birds'.

tsāthŋō (invol.) 'to perch'; ci:ŋkhu tsathui gē 'the birds have perched'. See tsa:t.

tsad:ər f. (-a) Kĭg. Kc. 'sheet, veil'. J chádr f. 'scarf'. Lw. H. cādar f. (Pers.).

tsadru m. 'thin woollen sheet or mantle'.

tsapərnō 'to bully, frighten'. Prob. conn. w. H. capeŋnā 'to drive away, intimidate' and see CD *carpa-. *capp-.

tsab:ɪ f. 'key'. Lw. H. (Port.).

tsabɲõ 'to chew'. J cháɓɲu. Sk. carvati, but also *cabb- is possible (see CD carvati).

tsaŋgər m. pl. 'the buttocks'.

tsā:ɲõ, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to wish'; tɪn:ɪ pāt:hər loɽnɛ tsāɛ 'he wanted to search stones'; mũ tsāu sɔ̄ ɛu kam:a kɔra 'I wish he will do this work'. J chá'ɲu. CD *cāh-.

tsan:ɔ adj. 'bright; violent'; tsan:ɪ dɔ: 'bright sunshine, violent sun-heat'. Poss. Sk. caṇḍaḥ 'fierce, cruel'. Or, if only used about light, poss. Sk. cand- 'to shine'.

tsa:nd m. 'moon'. J chánd m. Lw. H. cǎd m. (Sk. candraḥ m.).

tsandɪ, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'silver'. *cāndikā (Sk. cand- 'to shine'); this derivation seems better than CD Sk. candrikā f. 'moonlight, splendour', since Him., S., P. point to -nd- and not to -ndr-, and nothing points to -ndr-.

+tsandər m. 'moon'. Lw. H. or P. candar m.

+tsandɲo 'shining like silver'. See tsandɪ.

tsandɲɪ f. 'moonlight'. H. cǎdnī f. See tsa:nd. Or, since no trace of r, from *cāndinī?

+tsambo m., small flower growing on trees on the river beach, the campaka flower. J chámɓá m. 'a fragrant yellow flower'. Sk. campakaḥ.

tsamɽeo 'leathern'. See next.

tsamɽɪ f. 'human skin'. J chámɽɪ f. Sk. carma n.

tsa:r (obl. tsəu) Kṭg. Kc. 'four'. See tsari. Sk. catvāraḥ (see CD).

+tsa:r m. 'custom, habitude'. Sk. cāraḥ m. 'motion' (CD).

tsari Kṭg. Kc. '(all) the four'. Also tsəu.

tsarədz m. 'priest who performs death ceremonies'. J chárj m. 'a Krishna Brahman who accepts death-bed gifts'. Lw., ultimately Sk. ācāryaḥ m.

tsarɓaɪ, see tsərɓaɪ.

tsarnõ 'to graze, herd'; ɖag:ɛ tsara 'he herds cattle'. Sk. cārayati. Caus. of tsərnõ.

tsāl (impv. of tsalɲõ), exclamation 'look, listen, well'.

tsa:l m. 'progress, state, state of health'; kɛ 'à:l ts. a 'how are you?'. J chá'l f. 'gait; custom'. Sk. cālaḥ m. 'movement' (CD Sk. cāla-²).

tsaldɔ, see tsalɲõ.

tsalɲõ, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to go, walk, advance; be successful, work';

tsaldə 'successful, flourishing'; kēc:hē tsal:ə nə 'where are you going?'; mu kae neī je tsaldi 'these things do not work with me' (i.e. 'you will not have your way with me'). J chālpu. Pk. callāi 'moves' (CD *calyati).

tsafjŋo Kc. 'to be burnt'; mero 'a:th tate loe kore tsafhuo 'my hand has been burnt on (lit. by means of) hot iron'.

tsət:ər m. Kṭg., name of a month (mid March—mid April). Kc. tsəitər. J chét, chéch m. Lw., ultimately Sk. caitraḥ m.

tsenṭə m. 'slap with the hand'. Prob. connected w. Sk. capeṭaḥ m. 'slap with open hand'; CD has *cappēṭa-, *cappēṭa- besides.

tsēi Kṭg. Kc. 'is desirable, necessary; must, ought to'; mere jə ts. 'I want this, I need this'; tum:ε ts. aē 'you ought to come'; tum:ε (also thāre) ts. a:ŋō 'you must come'. 3 sg. passive (sub-junctive?) of tsā:ŋō, cp. P. cāhye, H. cāhiye 'it is necessary'.

tsekŋo WKc. 'to beat'; es tsek:u abe 'now I will beat him'. Wrong for tshēkŋo? Cp. J chhekŋu 'to tear, break', Him. khaś. chēknā 'to mince'. See CD cheda- + -kka-.

+tsepo, see tshāndo.

tsəitər m. Kc., name of a month, mid March—mid April'. Kṭg. tsət:ər. Lw., ultimately Sk. caitraḥ m.

tsəu Kṭg. Kc. 'all four, the four'. See tsar, tsari. Cp. H. P. cahū 'all four, the whole four', somehow connected w. Pk. caūhim (instr.), mentioned in Pischel, Gramm. d. Prakrit-Sprachen § 439.

tsək m. 'market place'. Prob. lw. H. or P. cauk m. (Sk. catuṣkam).
tsək:ə-¹tsak:ə m. 'waters which are sprinkled for purification'.

J chokhu 'clean, chaste'? Sk. cākṣaḥ 'pure, clean'? Or related to H. cak-cakānā 'to ooze, be wet'?

tsək:ər m. 'wheel'. J chakkar m. 'wheel, a round'. Sk. cakraḥ m. But prob. lw. H. or P. cakkar m.

tsəkər'nō 'to feel'; tsəkr'uə əb:ε ket:i bīə (possess.) 'əa fə 'now you have felt how many twenties a hundred makes' ə: 'you know now how much labour it takes to earn money' (alluding to the vigesimal principle of counting in Him.).

tsəknī, tsəkhni f. 'one fourth'. *caturthakhaṇḍa- > *cauthn- > tsəkhni-, or, with preservation of kh in compound, > *cauthkhni- > tsəkhni-? See d'əkhni.

+tsəue f. 'vagabond girl, faithless girl'. Cp. H. caṭul 'fickle, clever', or with a genetically different vowel, Bhal. tsəṭṭ m. 'rogue' (CD *coṭṭa-²).

+tsəturo, +tsətar, +tsətro 'clever, charming, cultured'; ts.-sədzaŋo 'clever and wise'. Lw. H. catur (Sk.).

+^ltsətar^lmukh m., name of a god, same as ^lcat:ər^lmukh.

tsə̌t:hə, tsə̌:tho Ktg. Kc. 'fourth'; tsə̌t:hɛ, tsə̌:the 'on the day after the day after to-morrow'. Sk. caturthaḥ.

tsəda Ktg. Kc. 'fourteen'. Sk. caturdaśa.

tsəpəɽnō 'to chatter'. Also cəpəɽnō, see this.

tsəbi, tsəbi bi: 'twenty-four'. J chaubi. Sk. caturvimśati, Pk. cauvvīsa. Usually e:k bi: tsa:r 'twenty-four'.

tsəŋkɽō 'to wake up (intr.) with a startle'. CD *camakka-, Pk. camakkei 'startles', H. P. caũknā 'to be startled'.

+tsəŋkɽo m. 'raw hide of cattle'.

tsəŋə, -o m. Ktg. Kc. 'gram, chick-pea'. Sk. caṇaḥ m. (CD).

+tsənd, +tsəndər, m. 'moon'. Lw., ultimately Sk. candraḥ m.

^ltsəndər-^lb'əŋə m. 'the same musical instrument as b'əŋə; moon-light, moon'. For b'əŋə Sk. bhānam 'appearance, lustre', poss. also Sk. bhānuḥ m. 'ray of light, lustre'. Is the lit. meaning 'having the appearance of the moon' or 'having the lustre of the moon'? See b'əŋə.

tsəndrə 'naughty; clever'. J chandrā 'bad, wicked'. Cp. poss. P. candarā 'unfortunate, wretched'. Connected w. Sk. caturaḥ 'swift, clever, shrewd'? Or from tsəndər 'moon'?

tsəməɽno Kc. 'to stick, adhere, be pasted'. P. cammaɽnā. See also CD *cimb- (J chimɽnu 'to adhere, cling to').

+tsəɽe f. 'small bird'. Sk. caṭikā f. 'sparrow'.

tsəɽə 'broad'. J chauɽá. CD *caũɽa-.

tsəɽkɽ, -e f. Ktg. Kc. 'small bird, sparrow'. See +tsəɽe.

tsəɽku m. Ktg. Kc. 'bird'.

tsə̌ɽ'no, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to climb, ascend; burst out (illness)'. According to informant not proper Ktg. which has uk(h)əɽno. J chaɽhɽnu. CD *caɽhati.

tsə̌:r m. 'whisk or flapper of camara-hair'. J chauñr m. Sk. camaraḥ m. 'the yak ox; its tail'.

+tsəre f. 'platform (for the public at a fair)'. J chaurá m. 'terrace, courtyard'. Sk. caturikā f. 'square court'.

tsərnō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to graze, browse, crop'. J chaɽnu. Sk. carati 'moves, goes; grazes'.

tsərnɽ f. 'jaw'.

tsərnɽu m., man's name.

tsok:əŋ m. 'cooked pulse, vegetable'. J chókaŋ m. Poss. Sk. cukraḥ m. 'var. sharp-tasting plants', P. cukkā m. 'a kind of vegetable' (CD).

tsod, an abuse, impv. of tsodŋō 'to copulate, fuck'; sɛ bɛʔ:i tsod tsa:r tso:r 'those damned (lit. 'fuck the girls') four thieves'. See tsodŋō.

tsodŋō 'to copulate'. CD *coddati.

tsop:əʔ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'butter'. J chopaʔ m. CD *cuppa-², *coppa-, Pk. coppaḍo m. 'ghee, oil'.

tsop:əʔnō 'to smear with butter'. J choparṇu.

tsō:ʔ, tsōəʔ 'story of the house, over khūʔ and below bauʔ, used for keeping implements and storing corn'.

tsorɪ f. 'bodice'. Sk. coḍaḥ m. 'jacket'.

tso:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'thief'. Sk. coraḥ m.

tsori, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'theft'. Sk. caurikā f.

tsoria, tsoriɛ 'stealthily'.

tsoriŋo Kc. 'to abscond, hide oneself'. J chorwṇu 'to be concealed or stolen'.

tsornō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to steal'.

tsɪʋʔ m. 'parched rice'. J chíʋɪ f. 'roasted rice for chewing'. Sk. cipiṭakaḥ m. 'flattened rice' (CD).

tsikʔə m. 'grease'; adj. 'greasy'. J chik f. 'mud or earth'. CD (BHS) cikkaḥ m. 'gummy matter in eyes, bird-lime', H. cikaṭ m. 'mud'.

tsikʔə m. 'mud'.

tsīkhru m. 'weeding iron'. CD *cikṣurati, H. cikhurnā, cikharnā 'to weed' (better *cukṣurati with u > i after the palatal).

tsiʔ:hɪ f. 'letter (as message)'. Prob. lw. H. or P. ciṭṭhī f. (CD *ciṣṭa-).

tsi:t m. 'mind'; +mũ ka lago Moti Rama tsite 'I have fallen in love with Moti Ram' (lit. 'for me M. R. rests in (my) mind'). Sk. cittam.

+tsitʃu 'white-and-black-coloured' (used i.a. of cattle). Lw., prob. P. citlā 'spotted' (Sk. citralaḥ).

tsɪpəʔŋō 'to stick, adhere'. Prob. lw. H. or P. cipaṭnā (see CD sub *cippa-). The proper Him. words seem to be fācŋō and pətsēʔŋō.

+tsiplo 'slippery'. Cp. N. ciplo 'smooth, slimy' (CD *cippa-).

tsi:ŋkhu m. Rampur 'bird'. See ciuŋkhi.

- tsin:ɪ f. 'sugar'. Lw. H. cīnī f.
 +tsintsuo m. 'lamp'. Sk. citraḥ 'bright' (*tsinc- > tsints- by assimilation)?
- tsintia adv. Kc. 'feignedly'. Lw. H. P. cintā f. 'imagination, thought' (adverbial -ia instead of the final vowel) (lw. Sk.).
- tsiməts m. 'spoon'. Lw., see tsimtse.
- tsimṇo WKc. 'to burn, scorch'.
- tsimtse f. Kc. 'small spoon'. Lw., cp. H. P. camac m., camcā m. 'spoon', camcī f. 'small spoon' (lw. Pers.).
- tsɪɾɪ f. 'small bird; sparrow'. J chiru m. CD *ciṭaka- (sub Sk. caṭakah m. 'sparrow').
- tsɪɾ' f. (-a) 'hatred, irritation'; mere teu ka ts. laga 'I hate him'. CD *ciḍ(h)-, H. ciṛhnā 'to be provoked'.
- tsɪɾ' nō 'to hate'.
- tsirəm dzi:w 'may you live long' (an old man or woman will answer a younger person thus when having been greeted). Loan Sk. ciram jīva 'live long!'.
 'tsir'dzi:wən m. 'long life' (said when greeting one's father or mother). Lw., ultimately Sk. cirajīvanam n.
- tsirnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to tear, cleave'. J chirṇu. CD *cīrayati.
- tsɪɾək f. (-i) 'morning sunshine, the first rays of the sun'; tsɪɾki lagda 'at daybreak'. J chilḥ f. 'the morning sunshine on the highest peaks'. *cilakka-, cp. CD *cilla-² 'shining'.
- +tsilu m. 'bird of prey'. J chɪl f. 'kite'. Sk. cilliḥ m. 'bird of prey' (CD).
- tsiləm f. (-ɪ, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'that part of the hooka in which tobacco is put'. J chilim f. Lw. Hi cilam f. See ṭhōṭ:hi.
- tsilgare f. Kc. 'refuse from a hooka'. Prob. from *tsiləmgare, see tsiləm and gare.
- tsi:z f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'thing'. Lw. H. cīz f. (Pers.).
- +tsizəɭ f. (-a) 'thing'.
- tsuɪ f. 'nipple, teat, female breast'. Sk. cucih f.
- +tsukṇo 'to err, forget; be finished'; mu inda tsuk:u 'I pass away from this world'. J chukṇu. CD *cukk-.
- tsuḡɪ f. 'complaint (e.g. about a relative in the family circle), intrigue'. Also cuḡɪ, see this.
- tsūd̥z'ṇō (invol.) 'to fight (of bulls, with their horns pressed against each other)'; sɛ bəɭd tsudzia 'the bulls fight'. Prob. *cudyate 'to be incited', cp. Sk. codyate.

+tsuʈu (dimin.) m. 'breast of a young girl, who has not yet born children'. Cp. Sk. cūcukaḥ m. 'nipple'. See tsuɪ.

tsu|ʈu:k Kc. 'silent'. Lw. Kan. tsuʈ köñ 'silently'? Or is tsuʈ lw.

IA in Kan.? Cp. tsup.

tsut:ər m. 'thigh, buttocks'. CD *cutta-, P. cuttaɾ m. 'rump', etc.

tsup f. (-a) 'silence'; tsup:ɛ (instr.?) r̥ɔ:ŋð, ts. tshāɽɛ r̥ɔ:ŋð 'to keep silent'. CD *cuppa-¹.

tsup:ə adj. 'silent'; tsup:ə r̥ɔ 'be silent'.

tsupək 'silent'; ts. dɛndə ɽeue 'you should walk silently'.

tsupəkɽɛŋi adv. 'silently'.

+tsupku, tsubku m. 'chin'. *cubukka-, H. cibuk m. 'chin'. See CD Sk. cibukam, cubukam 'chin'.

tsupɽe f. WKc., tsupɽi ka coɽe oɽo '(the child) has been weaned'.

Poss. related to P. cupāuṇā 'to cause to suck (sugar cane etc.)', H. cūpaɾ 'oil, grease, butter' (CD *cuppa-²).

tsuŋgŋð, -o Kɽg. Kc. 'to lift, pick up, carry'. J chuŋgŋu. CD *cuŋgati.

tsuŋŋð, -o Kɽg. Kc. 'to peck up' (especially of birds). CD Sk. cinoti 'collects', Pk. ciṇēi 'collects', cupāi 'pecks up'.

tsu:ndz f. (-i) 'beak'. J chuŋch, chuŋj f. CD *cuñca- (Sk. cañ-cuḥ f.).

tsundzɽi, -e f. Kɽg. Kc. (dimin.) 'beak, nose'.

tsuɽi f. 'small anklet, bracelet, worn by women'. J chuɽi f. 'bangles made of lac or glass'. Sk. cūḍaḥ m. 'bracelet' (CD).

tsurə m. 'fragment, piece; powder'. J churá m. CD *cūra-.

tsuɽi f. 'particle'.

tsuɽə m. 'small broom'. Notice the semantic relations in e.g. P.

jūṛā m. 'Sikh's knot of hair, broom' and Sk. cūḍā f. 'topknot on head', cūlikā f. 'cockscomb' (the meaning 'knot of hair, plaited or twisted hair', besides 'crest on certain birds' and in P. 'broom' are present in NIA words from Sk. cūḍā and jūṭaḥ m. 'twisted hair'; see CD cūḍa-¹ and jūṭa-). So tsuɽə may go back on Sk. cūlaḥ m. 'hair', cūlā f. 'crest'.

tsu:l f. (-i, -i) Kɽg. Kc. 'fireplace, oven'. J chuli f. 'a stove'. Sk. cullī f.

tsul:ə m. 'big oven' (built in such a way that one can sleep on it).

+tsule f., +tsulu m. 'apricot'. Prob. lw. Kan. cul(h) 'wild apricot'.

See fāɽə which may be the genuine word.

+tsəko:r m. 'partridge' (said to subsist on moonbeams). Prob. lw.

H. P. cakor m. See tsak:ər which seems to be the genuine word.

tsətaunõ Kṭg. Kc. 'to cause to be licked, cause to be tasted'. Caus. of tsatṇõ, tsatṇo.

+tsədo: m. 'a certain flower or plant' or 'wreath of flowers for ornamentation of a place'?

tsəma:r m. 'skinner, cobbler' (forming a special caste). J chamár m. Sk. carmakārah m.

tsəmʃeunõ WKc. 'to paste'. Caus. of tsəmərno.

tsəvndər m. 'hole'. Uncertain whether connected w. Sk. chidram 'hole', Pk. chiddam (CD; see also cira-, i.a. P. cīr m. 'slit' there).

+tsəra:g m. 'candle, light'. Lw. H. cirāg m. 'lamp, light' (Pers.), cp. N. cirāk 'torch'.

tsərāg:ʼ m. 'a kind of big wild cat'. Cp. b(ə)rāgʼ and initial interchange also in mərəre : ʃərəre (LStH p. 145 Rampur shərairi) 'hawk, kite' (see mərəre).

tsərāg:əṇ f. 'the female of the tsərāg:ʼ.

tsərpai, |tsar|pai f. 'bed (of a simple construction, consisting of a frame on four legs with a network of ropes or straps)'. Lw. H. cārpāi f.

tsə|karnõ 'to twinkle (e.g. of stars)'. See ts|ək.

tsəlaunõ 'to drive'. Caus. of tsalṇõ 'to walk'.

tsəla:k Kc. 'sly'. Lw. H. cālāk (Pers.).

tsəlāp:həṭ m. 'the network of branches and needles of the pine tree'. Kului cilāph 'pine needles (used as manure)'. CD *cillā- 'cypress, pine'.

tsələunõ, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to cause to walk'. Caus. of tsalṇõ.

+tsəlothe f. 'kind of bread (black in colour)'. Same as tsəlonthi? J chilrá, chilrá m. 'a kind of bread'.

tsəlonthi f. 'grains, flour given as gift at a marriage'. See tsəlothe. tswa:r m. 'lizard'.

tswa|no Kc. 'to pick up (with the hands) from the ground'.

*uccālayati, N. ucālno 'to raise, lift' (CD).

tsh

tshā: f. 'whey; curd mixed with whey'. J chhá f. 'watery curd'. CD *chāśi- (sub *chācchī-).

tshaī f. Kc. 'shadow'. Kṭg. tshē:, tshēī. See this.

tshāunī f. 'cantonment', also used as name of a quarter of the

- city of Ambala. Prob. lw. P. chāuṇī f. 'cantonment'. CD: from action noun of -āp-caus., replacing Sk. chādayati 'covers', chādanam n. 'covering', Pk. chāyaṇiyā f. 'camping place'. See Murray's Handbook for travellers in India and Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, 1949, p. 323, about the Cantonments near or being part of Ambala.
- tshā:k m. 'cooked food given to servants and labourers'. J cháká m. 'a day's labour paid with 2 seers of grain and a meal'. CD *chakka-² 'mouthful'.
- tshāṇṭō 'to whitewash'. CD *chatt-, Pk. chaṭṭā f. 'drop (of water etc.)', B. chāṭā 'to plaster a mud wall thickly'.
- tshāt:ɪ, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'the chest; mind'. CD *chātti-.
- +tshapo m. 'stamp, hallmark'. CD *chapp- 'press'.
- tshāp:ər m. Kṭg. Kc. 'roof'. J chhápar m. Sk. chattvaraḥ m. 'house, bower'.
- tshābrō m. 'big basket, bed for a baby'. J chhábrá m. 'large basket to put bread in'. P. chābbā m. 'flat basket for keeping bread in'. See tshābrɪ.
- tshābrɪ f. 'basket'. G. P. chābrī f. 'basket'.
- tshāṅṅō 'to prune'. H. P. chāṅṅā.
- tsha:ŋo Kc. 'to cover; spread (blankets)'. Kṭg. tshēuṇō. J chhá(w)ṇu 'to roof'. Sk. chādayati, i.a. H. chānā 'to cover, spread, roof' (CD).
- tshāṇṭō 'to select'. J chháñṭu. Lw. H. chāṭnā.
- tshāndē m. pl. 'invitation, entertainment'. J chhānde, m. 'entertaining'. Sk. chandaḥ n. 'desire, will' (CD). See tshāndō.
- tshāndō m. 'hospitality, generosity'; +tsh. tsepō 'invitation'.
- tshāndkəru adj. (m. f.) 'hospitable, generous'.
- tshāmbṇō 'to cut (hair), shear (goats etc.)'.
- tshāɾe, see tsup tsh., fūɾək tsh. and tshāṇō.
- tshāṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to set free, send, leave, put, keep'; mɪ:d tshāṇɪ 'to hope'; Kc. ia ro b'ɔri d'ja:n tshəɾe 'you should look carefully after her'. J chháṇu. Sk. chardayati 'to pour out, eject, vomit' (CD).
- tshā:r m. 'ashes'; tere muṇḍa gae tsh. '(I throw) ashes on your head' (an abuse). J chhá'r f. Sk. ksāraḥ m. 'corrosive substance' (CD). See khē:, swā:.
- tshā:l (-ɪ) 'leap, jump'; tsh. dɛ:ɪ 'to jump'. K. chāl f. 'jump', P. chāl f. *chāla-, see CD *chal(l)a-.

tshā:l f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'bark (of tree)'. Sk. challiḥ f. 'bark'.
See tshilkə.

tshāl:l f. 'maize'. J chhállli f. 'Indian corn'. P. challi f. 'a cob of Indian corn'.

tshē: f. (obl. tshēĩ), tshēĩ f. Kṭg. 'shadow, shade'; tshēĩ neĩ d 'idzdə 'he cannot tolerate my shadow' (avoids me because he feels guilty towards me). J chhaiĩ f. Sk. chāyā, *chāyikā (CD). Kc. tshāi.

tshēi f. 'small girl, younger sister' (said to be used by the Khash caste). CD *chāpa- 'young one', Gy. Eur. čhai f. 'girl'.

tshēuŋō, tshē:ŋo Kṭg. 'to cover, deck; decorate (an idol), spread (blankets, a bed), thatch, cover (the roof with the kurḍ, i.e. the long beam along the ridge of the roof)'; sāthra tshēi erə 'have you spread the bed?'. Kc. tsha:ŋo. See this.

tshē:ŋ m. 'bed, bedding for cattle in the shed consisting of pine needles or leaves, the pine needles or leaves used for bedding'. Sk. chādanam n. 'covering', Pk. chāyaṇaṇi (J chwaiṇ m. 'leafy bedding for cattle' from avacchād-) (CD).

tshē:ŋō. See tshēuŋō.

tshēukə m. 'the parting of women's hair'. Jaun. cheō 'edge (of a field, etc.)', N. cheu 'end, border, edge'. Sk. chedaḥ m. 'cut, section, cleft'. Poss. *chedukka-.

tshēuṛi, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'woman, wife'. J chhéori f. Hardly, since meaning an adult woman, connected w. tshōṛe (Kc.) 'girl' (which besides involves phonetic difficulties). Can it be from *chedu- (Sk. chedaḥ) 'cleft, slit' (cp. Sk. dārāḥ m. pl. and kalatram n. 'wife' possibly having the same semantic development, see M. Mayrhofer, Etym. Wörterb. d. Altind. 1953 foll.)? For *chedu- cp. tshēukə.

tshē:d m. 'hole'. Lw. H. ched m. (Sk.).

+tshēru m. pl., used banteringly about small children. Prob. J chheṛu (sub chhé'ṛ) 'one who stirs', P. cheṛū m. 'one who teazes'. See tshēṛnō, but also CD *ched⁻¹ 'make wander'.

tshēṛnō 'to disturb, trouble'. J chheṛṇu. CD *ched⁻², P. cheṛnā 'to provoke, vex', H. cheṛnā 'to irritate'.

tshērnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to obsess (of a god); to be possessed (by a god)'. Poss. caus. corresponding to N. chirnu 'to pierce', M. širṇē 'to enter forcibly' (CD *chir-).

+tshelo m. 'goat, kid'. J chhelá m. CD *chagalla-.

tshelʈu m. Kc. 'goat, kid'.

tshō, tshə (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'six'; tshōi '(all) the six'. J chhau. CD *kṣaṭ (Sk. ṣaṭ).

tshōuə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'sixth'.

tshōw^c Kṭg. Kc. adv. 'back(wards)'. Also pətshōw^c (see this; tshōw^c < *ptshōw^c).

tshōtə:ər m. Kṭg. Kc. 'umbrella, a deity's metallic umbrella'. J chhatar m. 'a deity's silver umbrella'. Lw. H. chattar m. (lw. Sk.).

+tshətre f. 'umbrella; tail-flesh of animals'.

tshəpko m. Kc. 'jump'. Also +tshupku. J chhapká m. 'a sudden blow'? N. chapko 'a throw'?

tshō:ŋṭi, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'chin'; tshō:ŋṭi, tshō:ŋṭie 'please' (lit. 'with, by the chin', grasping the chin with the hand), e.g. tshō:ŋṭi eu kam:a kəre 'please do this work'. Jaun. chañṭi. *chabhunṭṭ-, Bhal. chōṭi, Ku. chyūn, N. ciūro (CD sub cibuka-: *chubunṭa-, *cibunṭa-).

tshəɽə m. 'stick, rib'. J chharí f. 'a gold or silver mounted pole kept by a gate-keeper'. CD *chaṭa-. See tshōɽi.

tshōɽi f. 'stick; symbol formed like a stick, carried in front of the idol in procession'.

tshōɽnō 'to pound (corn, rice)'; b'ōri tshōɽio tsuri lag:a 'āt:he 'having pounded (too) much the small particles attach to your hand' (i.e. 'you gain nothing by postponing your decision'). J chharṇu. CD *chaṭ-.

¹tshōḷ m. 'haunt of an evil spirit; haunting feeling'. J chhaḷ m. Sk. chalam n. 'fraud; fiction' (CD).

²tshōḷ (tshōɽ?) f. 'basket having flat shape used for keeping presents at birthday, marriage, etc.'. J chhar f. 'a basket to keep a chief's robes in'. CD *chaṭa- 'stick, cane, reed'?

tshōḷ m. 'deception'; tshōḷ:ε 'by a ruse'. Lw. H. chal m. (Sk. chalam). See ¹tshōḷ.

tshōḷŋə, chōḷŋə m. 'butter'. Cp. poss. Kan. tshōs (adj.) 'fat'; lw. Kan. or other Tibetan language?

tshōḷŋō, chōḷŋō 'to smear butter (e.g. on bread), massage with any greasy substance'. See tshōḷŋə.

tshō m. Kṭg. Kc. 'waterfall'. J chhó m. pl. 'spring of water'. Sk. ścotaḥ m. 'sprinkling, oozing' (CD).

tshōi f. 'a special kind of cleaning stuff produced from sheep's

or goat's manure covered with ashes' (the carved stone for keeping the material is called *riṇṇ*). J *chhoi* f. 'soap water distilled from ashes to wash clothes'. Prob. **ścotikā*, Sk. *ścotati* 'oozes, trickles, exudes'.

tshō:t f. 'leisure'. See *tshūṭṇō*.

tshoṭe f. Kc. 'girl, daughter'. See *tshōṭ:ə*. Kṭg. *tshō:ṭi* (not genetically identical).

tshōṭ:ə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'small'. CD **choṭṭa-*. See *māṭhṭə*, 'ḍknə, kən:ə.

tshō:ṭi f. Kṭg. 'girl, daughter'. J *chhó'ṭi* f. f. Must have contained -oh-, cp. Pk. *choharo* m. 'boy', P. *chohrī* f. 'girl' (CD **chokhara-*). Kc. *tshoṭe*.

tshō:ṭu m. Kṭg. 'child, boy, son'. Kc. *tshoru*. For *tshō:ṭu* see *tshō:ṭi*.

tshoṭe f. Kc. 'girl; a special kind of song where each verse is sung in one breath, without pause'. For meaning 'girl' cp. G. *choṛī* f. 'girl' (Pk. *choḍi-* 'small') (see sub CD **choka-*). In meaning 'song sung in one breath' poss. **acchoṭita-* 'un-interrupted', Sk. *choṭayati* 'to cut off'; or 'girl' used as a sort of label? Cp. ¹*dz 'ṭri*.

+*tshoru* m. Kc. 'child, boy'. Kṭg. *tshō:ṭu*. CD **chokara-*, N. *choro* 'boy, son', etc.

tshōḷṇō 'to scratch, cut'. CD **choll-*, H. *cholnā* 'to cut, peel, scrape'.

tshīṭ:ə m. 'lopped bare branch'. CD **chiṭṭa-*, P. *chiṭā* m. 'stick, cane'.

tshī:ṇk f. (-a) 'a sneeze'. J *chhík* f. Sk. *chikkā* f. Poss. lw. H. *chik*. *tshīṇkṇō* 'to sneeze'. J *chhikṇu*.

tshīmḃṭi f. pl. 'dry, bare branches or twigs, splinters (used for fuel)'. P. *chimbh* f. 'splinter'.

tshīlkə m. 'bark of tree'. J *chhilṇu* 'to bark, peel'. CD **chilla-2*. Cp. *tshā:l*.

tshūə, *tshūə pa:ṇō* 'to impose a ban (on somebody on account of a crime)'. Lit. 'touched, defiled; touch, defilement'. See *tshū:ṇō*.

tshūṭ:ə 'waste, polluted' (*tsh. paṇi* 'waste water'). See *tshūṭṇō* (of which *tshūṭ:ə* is the pret. ptc.).

tshūṭ:ṛ f. 'leave, holydays'. Prob. lw. H. or P. See *tshūṭṇō*.

tshūṭṇō, -ṇo Kṭg. Kc. 'to be discharged, get loose, run away, be left'. J *chhuṭṇu*. CD **kṣuṭyate* (CD).

+tshupku m. Kc. 'a leap, jump'. Also tshəpko.

tshū:ŋō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to touch'. J chhúñwpu. Sk. chupati, H. chūnā, influence from *kṣubhati, P. chuhunā (CD).

tshūnŋō 'to crush, break, destroy'. J chhinpu 'to lop, cut'? Sk. chinna- 'cut off' and/or CD *kṣundati, M. sūdṇē 'to crush, trample'.

tshūrə m. 'dagger' (brought by the representative of the absent bridegroom at the kind of marriage for poor people called bədaŋɪ). Sk. kṣurah m. 'razor', -ī 'knife, dagger' (CD).

tshəʈa:ŋk f. 'a weight (equal to one sixteenth of a seer)'. Lw. H. chaʈāk f. (CD *ṣaṭṭaṅka-).

tshədaɪ f. 'hole in the roof of the top story of the house, for ventilation'. Prob. derivative in -aɪ of lw. H. ched m. 'opening, hole'.

tshəpaunō, tshəpeunō 'to conceal'. J chhappu 'to hide (intr.)'. CD *chapp-.

+tshəbərtshəŋ f.? 'greeting a prominent person with music, flourish'.

+tshəŋoɔ m. 'heap of leaves or pine needles for bedding for cattle in the shed'. See tshē:ŋ.

tshəɛunō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to cause to be discharged; to weane (a child); to liberate'. Caus. of tshūṭŋō (and tshāɲnō?).

tshəla:ŋg f. Kc. 'a jump'. J chhāláng f. See tshā:ɭ.

tshəleunō 'to pet, spoil (a child)'. Poss. caus. of J chhilpu 'to make faces, mock'.

tshəloɪ f. 'maize-loaf'. See tshāl:ɪ; -oɪ from Sk. roṭikā. See dzəroɭɪ.

tshəlɪt:hə m. 'flour of maize'. See tshāl:ɪ and pɪt:hə; cp. dzərɪt:hə, kədrɪt:hə.

tshwāunō 'to cause to be touched'. Caus. of tshū:ŋō.

tshwādnō 'to move off, do a bunk'. *avacchard-, cp. Sk. chṛd- 'to vomit; leave'? CD *avacchṛndati, M. osāṇṇē '(tr.) to abandon, (intr.) to be shed, spill, drop'.

tshwa:ɭ f. (-ɪ?) WKc. 'the act of climbing down, descent'. MIA *occhāla-. See ōtshəɭno.

dz

dza Kc. 'if, when, since'. Kṭg. dzε. J jaa. Sk. yadā.

+dza adj. 'similar, like'; kuṇ dza = H. kaun sā. See dzə.

+dzao m. 'son'. Sk. jātaḥ.

+dzai f. 'daughter; a married woman in relation to her native village' (ə: a woman from village A married in village B is called dzai of village A).

+dzau, name of a village.

dzaũ Kṭg. 'as long as, till'; dz. tēi 'till when'. Kc. dzəũ. LStH. p. 150 (Kc., Surkhuli) zāũ 'up to'. Sk. yāvat, Ap. jāuṃ.

dzaga, f. (-Ø) 'place'. J jágá f. Lw. H. or P. jāgā, jagah f. (Pers.). dzaga, Kc., name of a deity worshipped by Brahmans and Rajputs and for whom a temple is built in the village Arhal.

+dzage f. 'guard, watching'. J já'g f. 'awaking'. Prob. lw., cp. L. jāg f. 'wakefulness' (see CD Sk. jāgrat- m.).

dzagərnō 'to wake (up) (intr.)'. Poss. denominative, cp. Pk. jaggiro 'awake'. Or directly from Sk. jāgrati?

dzagṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to wake (intr.); to watch, guard (tr.)'. J jágṇu. Prob. lw. H. or P. jāgnā (Sk. jāgrati).

dzagrə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'nocturnal religious ceremony'. J jágrá m. Sk. jāgrat- m. 'wakefulness'.

+dzadzro m. 'marriage'. LSI p. 645 (Kyonṭh.) jājro m. 'marriage'. LStH. p. 183 sentence 6, p. 186 (North Jubbal) dzādzṇā ō'ā 'he was married', dzādzṇā ō'ṇo 'to be married'. Prob. derived from lw. P. jañj f. 'bridegroom's procession, wedding party', cp. Sk. janyaḥ m. 'friend of the bridegroom' (CD). Accord. to R. K. Kaushal, Himachal Pradesh, 1965, p. 56, it is 'the union of a widow with a widower'.

dzaṭ:ə, echo-repetition of dzaṭ:ə.

dzaṭ:u m. 'illegitimate child'. With dimin. suffix -ṭu (here with pejorative function?). See +dzao.

dza:t f. (-i) 'caste'. J ját f. Lw., ultimately Sk. jātiḥ f.

dzatər f. (-a) 'fair, market'. J ját f. Lw. ultimately Sk. yātrā f. 'journey, festival, fair'.

dzadə, -o adj. Kṭg. Kc. 'more, too much'. Lw. H. zyādā (Pers.).

dzadṭo adj. Kc. 'more'.

dzaba, dzabe Kc. 'when' (relative). Kṭg. dzəb:ε. J jabai 'whenever'.

For etymology see εb:ε, ab:a.

dzaŋgəl m. Ktḡ. Kc. 'forest, waste land'; dzaŋgla lə d̥eun̄õ 'to go for nature's call'. *jāŋgalya- (cp. Sk. jāṅgala-)?

dza:ŋõ 'to be born'. J jānu. Sk. jāyate (CD).

dzaŋi 'it should be thought, known; it would seem, may be; I wonder'; frequent in poetry, but also occurring in colloquial speech, e.g. ɛŋɔ dz. dze... 'one should think that ...' (lit. 'such a thing should be thought that ...'). J jāni 'perhaps'. The -i prob. from a MIA ending for the 3 sg. opt. of the passive in -iē (see Gramm.). See dzaŋnõ, +dzeŋi.

dzaŋu, dzanu m. 'knee'. J jānu m. Sk. jānu n., Pk. jaṇṇu n. (CD).

dzaŋnõ, -o Ktḡ. Kc. 'to know, understand, believe'; merɛ neɪ dzāŋ'də 'I do not feel (that it is so)'. J jānnu. Sk. jānāti.

¹dza:n f. (-i) 'life; intelligence, strength'; merɛ apŋi dz. gāɽ'ni 'I must take my own life'. J jān f. Lw. jān f. (Pers.).

²dza:n f. (-i) 'rock, boulder'. J jā'n f. 'huge stone'.

dzana Kc., dzanɛ Ktḡ. postpos. 'with the aid of, by, with regard to'; ē:rɛ dz. 'with his help'. Only used with words denoting living beings. From ¹dza:n.

dzanu. See dzaŋu.

dzaŋɔ m. 'rock, big boulder'. See ²dza:n.

dzandra (dz'andra?) postpos. Kc. 'between'. See jendər, dzendər.

dzamət f. (-i), dzamtɪ f. 'shave, shaving'. J jāmat f. Lw. H. hajāmat f. (Pers. Ar.).

dzā:ɽi (dz'āɽi?) 'mendacious'. Cp. poss. P. jhārā m. 'hocus pocus, conjuring', jhārā deṇā 'to conjure, deceive'.

dza:r, za:r m. Ktḡ. Kc. 'one thousand'. Lw. H. hazār (Pers.).

dza[nõ, -o Ktḡ. Kc. 'to burn (trans.), make burn, kindle (a fire)'. Caus. of ²dzə[nõ. Also dzə[auŋõ (cp. P. jālnā, jālāuṇā 'to kindle').

+dzalma, proper name.

dzazət f. (-a) 'permission, leave'. Lw. H. ijāzat f. (Ar.).

¹dze 'if, when, that'; bol:ɔ dze... 'he said that ...', dēkhmu dze... 'I will see whether ...'. Kc. dza. J je 'if'. Sk. yadi (CD).

²dze, dze dɛa e: lə 'he salutes him'. Lw. H. jay 'hail!' (Sk. jaya 'be victorious!').

dzeɔ adj. Ktḡ. 'like, as it is, similar, kind of'. Most often enclitic. Often having a vague meaning; sɔ bətsarɔ dz. 'poor man as he is' or 'that poor-like, poorish man'; sɔ dāɽ'ɪ dzeɪ 'that kind

of beard'. Kc. dzeo. Sk. yādṛśaḥ, Pk. jecho, L. P. jehā. See dzeo, dzə.

dzei, dzei Ktḡ., W.-Kc. 'as long as, till'. Sk. yāvat w. adverbial -i. See tēi, tāi.

dzeuṇō (caus. of dziuṇō) 'to enliven, give life, bring back to life'.

J jiwāwṇu. Sk. jīvāpayati, N. ji(y)āunu (CD).

dzet:hε 'where' (relative). See tet:ε. Kc. dzita.

dzeb:a 'when' (relative, used when followed by postpositions like tēi 'till', poru 'since'). See dzeb:ε, εb:ε.

dzeb:ε Ktḡ. 'when' (relative). Kc. dzaba, dzabe.

dzeṇə, dzēṇə Ktḡ. adj. 'such as' (relative). Kc. dziṇə. See tēṇə. ¹dzeṇi 'while, as, as soon as'.

²dzeṇi 'it should be thought, it would seem, I wonder'. Often used together with an interrogative. See dzaṇnō, dzaṇi.

dzeṇiε 'while, as, as soon as'. See dzeṇə.

dzendər f. (-a) 'gap, interspace'; dzendra bāt:hi bagur a: 'the wind comes through the gap'. *adhyantara-, cp. Sk. adhyantena 'close to', abhyantaram 'interior'. See jendər, dzandra.

dze:l m. 'prison'. Lw. Eng. jail.

+dzēlṭhi, name of a village.

dzeo adj. Kc. 'like, as it is, similar, kind of'. Ktḡ. dzə, dzeə.

dzeia adv. Kc. 'as'. Adverbial -ia. Related to dzeo.

dzewər m. 'ornaments, jewelry'. Lw. H. zavar m. (Pers.).

dzēc:hε 'whither' (rel.). J jethia 'whence'. See ēc:hε.

dzēt:h m. Ktḡ. Kc. 'the month from mid May till mid June'. Sk. jyaiṣṭhaḥ m.

dzēt:hə 'elder, eldest'; dz. b'ài 'elder brother' (oppos. kən:ə b'ài). J jethá. Sk. jyeṣṭhaḥ.

dzet:i indecl. adj. Ktḡ. Kc. 'as much as, as many as' (rel.). See et:i.

dzetṛə Ktḡ. 'as big as, as much as' (rel.).

dzeti indecl. adj. Kc. 'as much as, as many as' (rel.).

dze:b m. 'pocket'. Lw. H. jeb m. (Ar.).

dzēb:i, dzebi Ktḡ. Kc. 'when, whenever'. See dzeb:a, dzeb:ε.

+dze:ra adj. 'like, as'. J je'ru adv., jeṛá adj. 'as'. Sk. yādṛśaḥ, Pk. jaīso, jecho, P. jehā, jehrā.

dzēs:i 'by which way, in which direction' (rel.); dz. bīt:hi 'by which way'. See tēs:i.

+dzesie 'by which way; when' (rel.).

- dzə: m. pl. (-a) Ktg. Kc. 'barley'. Sk. yavaḥ m. 'barley, barley corn', yavāḥ m. pl. (see Pāṇini 1, 2, 58) 'barley'.
- dzə adj. Ktg. 'like, similar, as it (he etc.) is, kind of, just, a little';
 ɟə pe:ɽ dzə diʃ:a 'this looks like a tree'; saɾe ek:i dze a 'all are alike (like one)'; naʃi dze lɛ 'to some sort of ravine'; poʃde dzə tin:a lɛ e:k mūʃtu mil:ə 'a little farther on they met a mouse';
 ɟə la:l dʒi gau 'this here red cow'. Kc. dzeo. See dzeə. Prob. contracted from dzeə starting with dze < dzeɛ.
- dzəũ Kc. 'as long as, till'; adza dz. 'till to-day, till this day'.
 Ktg. dzaũ.
- dzəktən, name of a village or dynasty. Cp. dzogtɛ.
- ¹dzəɽ m. 'member of the Jat-caste'. J jaɽ m. Lw. P. jaɽ (CD *jaɽa-²).
- ²dzə:ɽ f. (-a) 'matted, twisted hair'. Lw., ultimately Sk. jaṭā f.
- dzə:th f. (-a) WKc. 'moon'. See dzōt:h.
- dzəpŋō 'to talk, chat; mutter prayers'. J japŋu. Lw. H. P. japnā (Sk.).
- +dzəbən m. 'youth'. Lw. H. jauban m. (Sk.).
- dzō:ŋ. See dzō:ŋ.
- dzəŋə m. 'person; (pl. dzəŋɛ) people'. J jaŋə m. Sk. janah m.
- +dzəndo m. 'lock (e.g. of a door)'. J jandá m. Lw. P. jandā, jandrā m. 'padlock' (Sk. yantram).
- dzəndrə m. 'lock (of door)'. See preceding.
- dzəmŋō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to grow, be born, germinate; to freeze (of water)'; paŋi dzəm:ə nə a 'the water has frozen (into ice)'.
 J jampu. Pk. jammai 'is born' (CD Sk. janman-).
- dzəɽu m. 'lamb'. So called from the hair, cp. Rudh. dzaɽ 'goat's hair'. See CD Sk. jaṭā f. 'hair twisted together; fibrous root'.
 See dzōɽ'.
- dzōɽ' f. (-i) 'root; wooden splinter'. J jauɽ f. 'root'. Sk. jaṭā 'hair twisted together; fibrous root' (CD). Poss. lw. P. jaɽh.
- dzər m. 'fever'. J jar m. Sk. jvaraḥ m. (CD).
- dzōɽ'nō (sə dzəria) 'to be feverish'.
- ¹dzə[no WKc. 'to get sour (of milk)'. Poss. Sk. jaḍah 'stiff, dumb',
 Pk. jaḍo, jalo 'lifeless, cold', N. jarro 'tough' (CD).
- ²dzə[nō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to burn (intrans.), blaze'. J jaŋu. Sk. jvalati.
 See ²bə[nō.
- +dzəl: m. 'water'. J jal m. Lw. H. jal m. (Sk.).

+dzəlma, +dzəlmo m. 'birth'. Jaun. jaram. Lw., ultimately Sk. janma n.

+dzogtɛ m. pl., name of a dynasty. Cp. dzəkɬən.

dzōt:h Kṭg., dzo:th dzə:th Kc., f. (-a) 'moon, moonlight'. J joti f. 'light (of the sun or a lamp)'. LSI p. 649 (Satlaj) dzōth, dzōth 'the moon'. *jyotsā (cp. Sk. jyotsnā f. 'moonlight' and for -s-:-sn- Sk. tṛṣā: tṛṣnā 'thirst')? Dissimilation dz-tsh to dz-th, but the result should rather be expected to be d-tsh. Is dz- due to the influence from dzū:ŋ (see this)? See dzivŋð, mərñð for idiom. phrases.

dzōt:hiɛ adv. 'in the moonlight'.

dzoɾɪ f. 'pair'. J joɾá m. CD *yoɾa- (Sk. yoṭakaḥ m. 'constellation').

dzoɾnð 'to join'. J joɾnu. CD *yoɾayati (Sk. yauṭati).

dzo:r, zo:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'force, energy'; dzorɛ 'violently; by means of'. Lw. H. (Pers.).

dzora (instr. of dzo:r) Kc. 'violently, loudly'.

dzo:l 'a sort of harrow'.

¹dzi:, a term of respect and devotion. Lw. H. jī. CD jīva².

²dzi: 'where' (rel.). Kc. dzia. See ti:.

dzia Kc. 'where' (rel.).

dziu m. (obl. dziwa, dziu) Kṭg., m. (obl. dziba) Kc. 'mind, heart, thought; life; person, body'. J jiú m. Sk. jīvaḥ m. 'life, soul, living being' (CD).

+dziuto m. 'mind, heart; life'. Lw., ultimately Sk. jīvitam n.

dziuvŋ m. 'livelihood'. Sk. jīvanam n. 'life'.

dziu¹ŋaɪf f. (-i) Kc. 'livelihood'. Sk. jīvana- + āyusyam n. 'vital power'? Or + *āyaśra- < -āśrayaḥ?

dziuvŋð, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to live'; dziu lāk:ha bərɟa 'live one hundred thousand years!' (said when somebody sneezes); dzōt:h dziundɪ lagɪ 'the moon is waxing'. J jíwaɾu. Sk. jīvati (CD).

dziundə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'living, alive'.

dzita Kc. 'where' (rel.). See tita.

dzit:ia (or possibly dzit:ea; probably gerund of dzitŋo) 'forcibly, insistingly'. J jitia 'having won'.

dzitŋð 'to conquer, win'. J jitŋu. CD Pk. jitta-, Sk. jita- 'won, conquered'.

dzid:a Kṭg. Kc. 'where(-from)' (rel.). See tid:a.

dzid:i, dzid:i 'where' (rel.).

dzib: 'Kṭg., dzi:b 'Kc. f. (-a) 'tongue'. J jībḥ f. Sk. jihvā f. (CD).

- dzinō Kc. adj. 'such as' (rel.). Kṭg. dzēṇō. See tinō.
- dzinḍi Kc. 'as soon as'. Cp. tinḍi.
- dzinke 'on which day, when' (rel.). See tinke.
- dzindṛi, -e Kṭg. Kc. f. 'life, mind, heart'; often, perhaps exclusively, used in poetry. J jindṛí. Lw. H. (Urdu) zind 'soul' (Pers.).
- dzim:i, zim:i f. 'land, earth'. J jimi f. Lw. H. or P. (Pers.).
- dziḷḷi f. 'wooden splinter'.
- ḷdziḷḷi fā: 'hard-hearted'. Cp. preceding and fā:.
- +dzilo m. 'district'. Lw. H. (Ar.).
- dzur f. 'a certain flower (yellow, with thorns)'. Sk. yūthikā f. 'a kind of jasmin'. Widespread loss of MIA -h- in the modern languages, see CD.
- dzūṭ:hə 'polluted (of food or drink touched by others)'. J juṭhā 'polluted by tasting'. Sk. juṣṭaḥ from juṣate 'to enjoy, practise, undergo'.
- dzūṭhṇō, invol. (sə dzūṭ:hia) 'to wash hands and mouth after the meal'. J juṭhṇu. See dzūṭ:hə.
- dzuto m. Kc. 'shoe'. Sk. yuktakam n. 'pair'; H. jūtā m. 'shoe', etc. (CD). Poss. lw.
- dzv:ṇ Kṭg. Kc. 'who' (rel. pronoun). See Grammar.
- dzū:ṇ, dzō:ṇ f. (-a) Kṭg. 'moon, moonlight'. Kc. dzu:n. J jú'ṇ f., LSI p. 554 (Kyonṭhli) jūhṇ, Bhal. josaṇ f. MIA *jusa/iṇā, Pk. josiṇī f. 'moonlight', connected w. Sk. jyotsnā f. (CD).
- dzu:n f. (-a) Kc. 'moon, moonlight'. Kṭg. dzū:ṇ. LStH p. 128 (Kc.) dzūn 'moon'. Pa. juṇhā f. 'moonlight', Sk. jyotsnā f.
- dzvṛke m. pl. Kṭg. 'clothes'. Kc. ṇvṛko, -a. J joṛā m. 'pair, pair of shoes', LStH p. 185 (North Jubbal) jūrka 'cloth'. H. joṛā m. 'pair of shoes, suit of clothes'. CD *yuṭati 'is joined'.
- +dzvṛno 'to be attached to, to intend'. J joṛṇu 'to join, add'. CD *yuṭati 'is joined'.
- dzulfu m. pl. Kc. 'curls'. J julfó m. pl. Lw. H. (Pers.).
- dzəgaunō 'to wake up' (trans.). Caus. of dzagṇō.
- dzəgeuṇo WKc. 'to wake up (trans.)'.
- dzədzma:n m. 'the person having a sacrifice performed on his own behalf, the institutor of a sacrifice, householder'. Lw. H. jajmān (Sk.).
- dzəmaunō 'to kindle'; d'v:n:i ti dzəmai ni 'he had kindled an ascetic's fire'. CD *jam- 'be bright'? Or J jamáwṇu 'to cause to grow', Pk. jammaī 'is born', Sk. janma n. 'birth'?

dzəma:t f. (-i, -i) Ktg. Kc. 'crowd, assembly'. J jamá't f. 'gang of mendicants'. Lw. H. jamāt f. 'assembly' (Ar.).

dzəma:ŋ f. (-i) 'the poles on which an idol is carried' (the poles are elastic and the idol is made to swing up and down). *jhum-
'to swing', H. P. jhūmnā, H. caus. jhumānā.

dzəm'aĩ f. Kc. 'a yawning'. Also [ʃaĩdzə'm'aĩ. J jmhái f. Sk. jṛmbhate 'yawns', CD *jṛmbhāyita-.

+dzəraŋe, paŋi dzəraŋie 'in the rains, in the rain-season'. J jhar
m. pl. 'continued rain'. CD *jhaḍi, Pk. jhaḍi f.

dzəra:b f. (-a) 'stocking'. Lw. H. jurrāb f. (Pers.).

dzəro:l f. 'bread of barley flour'. J jarolı f. Compound Sk.
yava- + roṭikā. See tshəloṛı.

+dzəro:l, name of a village.

dzəri:t:hə m. 'barley-flour'. Ultimately from Sk. yava + piṣṭam
n. See dzə: and pi:t:hə. Abbrev. from dzəlri:t:hə? See kədrı:t:hə
where the other words for flour are mentioned.

+dzəri:b. See zəri:b.

+dzərura. See zəru:r.

dzər'auŋō 'to trouble, distress'; frequent in poetry; +dziu
dzər'ā(u)ndo 'heart-troubling'. Caus. of dz'urnō. Also dzər'ēuŋō.
dzər'ēuŋō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to trouble, distress'. Ktg. also dzər'auŋō.
dzəlauŋō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to burn (trans.), kindle'. J jaławnu. Caus.
of dzəlnō.

dzəlri:t:ho m. WKc. 'barley flour'. See dzəri:t:hə. Is -lr- due to
influence from bəlri:t:hə?

+dzəl'aro m. or +dzəl'are f. 'the act of waving, of scintillating'.
See next.

+dzəl'arno 'to swing, wave (intr.); scintillate'. See dz'ulŋō.

dzəl'ēuŋō 'to cause to swing'. Caus. of dz'ulŋō.

dzwaĩ m. (-Ø) Ktg. Kc. 'son-in-law'. J jwáñ m. Sk. jāmātā m.

dzwa:b m. Ktg. Kc. 'answer'. J jabáb m. Lw. H. javāb m. (Ar.).

dzwa:n Ktg. Kc. adj. 'young', m. subst. 'young man'. J jwán
adj. and m. Lw. H. javān (Pers.).

+dzwanı f. 'young age'.

dzwaŋnō 'to destroy, ruin'. J ujārnu. CD *ujjāṭayati.

dz'

- dz'ăwə m. 'flash (as from fire, lightning)'. J jhăñwañ m. 'light'.
 CD *jhāma- 'burnt'. Cp. +dz'əmko.
- dz'āk:əɽ, dz'ākɽə m. 'shrub, bush'. J jhákhr m. CD *jhakk⁻⁵ ~
 *jhañk⁻¹.
- dz'əŋgəŋ, -o Kt̥g. Kc. 'to beat, kill'. J jhăŋgənu. Sk. jaŋghanti
 (CD).
- dz'əŋdɛ f. pl. 'pubic hair'. J jhăŋto f. pl. CD *jhaŋta-.
- dz'əɽi f. 'shrub, bush'. Sk. jhāṭaḥ m. 'forest, harbour' (CD). Cp.
 dz'əɽi.
- +dz'əɽno 'to cut, hew (e.g. branches off a tree)'. J jhaɽnu 'to fall
 down (about fruit etc.)'. CD *jhaṭati 'falls', *jhāṭayati 'causes
 to fall', P. jhāṇā 'to trim trees, clear out'.
- dz'ə:l f. (-a) Kc. 'heat of the sun, sunrays'. CD *jhāla⁻². See
 dz'ə:l.
- dz'əlno 'to clean (e.g. by brushing dirt off clothes), to scold'.
 CD *jhālayati.
- dz'al: m. (-a) Kt̥g., dz'al: Kc. 'bush'. J jháll m. pl. 'thorny shrubs'.
 CD *jhalla-.
- ¹dz'əuŋə 'to wake up (tr.), to lift'. Caus. of 'ūdzuŋə. See dz'əlno,
 dz'wəlno.
- ²dz'əuŋə Kt̥g. 'to cause to' (w. the infinitive in the oblique), mē
 tēu ka dz'əuə sēuŋə 'I made him sew (it)'. Same word as
¹dz'əuŋə. Kc. nauŋə.
- dz'əlno Kt̥g. Kc. 'to wake up (tr.), to lift'. See ¹dz'əuŋə.
- dz'əwəl m. 'fisher'. Cp. P. H. jhīvar m., H. dhīvar. Sk. dhīvaraḥ.
- dz'əɽi f. 'thorny bush'. *jheṭi-. Cp. dz'əɽi and CD *jhiṭṭa-.
- dz'əgɽə m. Kc. 'quarrel'. Prob. lw. H. jhagrā m.
- dz'əɽ 'suddenly, at once'. Cp. L. jhaṭṭ 'suddenly', P. jhaṭṭ 'quickly'.
 CD *jhaṭṭ-.
- +dz'əmko m. 'light, flash'. J jhamáká m. 'lightning'. CD *jhamm-
 'flash'. Cp. dz'ăwə.
- dz'əro WKc. 'clouded over, overcast'. L. jhar 'cloud' (CD s.
 jhara-).
- dz'əri f. Kt̥g., dz'əre f. Kc. 'sorrow, worry, anxiety, care, concern';
 dz'. manɽi 'to take pains, take care of'. J jhárfa m. 'anxiety,
 care'. CD *jharati², N. jharu 'to pine'. See nədz'əriə.

dz'ə: f. (-i) 'heat from a burning hearth'. J jhaul f. 'fire'. Sk. jhalā f. 'heat of sun' (CD). See dz'ā: f.

+dz'ə[no 'to burn (intr.), be scorched'. G. jhalvū 'to be burnt' (CD *jhal-³).

+dz'əltu m. 'bush'. See dz'āl:

dz'əktɪ f. 'firewood'. J jhokkú m. 'fuel'. See dz'əkhɪ, dz'əknō. dz'əknō 'to throw down, away'. J jhoknu 'to throw fuel on fire'.

CD *jhukk- 'to stoop'; caus. form with -o-, e.g. P. jhoknā 'to throw (e.g. fuel into a furnace), thrust forward'. See dz'əktɪ. dz'ə:t m. 'root, trunk of a tree; lower part'; dz'ə:t:ε 'at the root, foot, base of, under'. J jhó't m. 'root, origin, foundation'.

+dz'ə:t m. 'calf'. See dz'ə:t:ə.

dz'ə:t:ε 'at the root, foot of, under'. See dz'ə:t.

dz'ə:t:ə m. 'buffalo'. Jaun. jhoḷā, G. jhoḷ 'young she-buffalo'.

dz'əttu m. Kṭg. Kc. 'buffalo's calf'.

dz'əl:ə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'bag'. J jhoḷá m. 'wallet'. CD *jho(l)la-. dz'ɪknō 'to interrupt (sleep) suddenly'; meri ni:ñ dz'ɪkɪ 'my sleep was suddenly interrupted'; invol.: mere dz'ɪkhuə 'I suddenly woke up'. J jhiṛknu 'to scold, threaten', cp. H. jhiṛaknā, jhaṛaknā 'to shake, toss, scold'. *jhiṛ-, cp. CD *jhaṛ-, *jhiṛ- 'sudden movement'.

dz'əkhɪə m. Kṭg. Kc. 'wood, piece of wood; firewood'. See next.

dz'əkhɪ f. 'wood, stick of wood, firewood'. J jhukhrí f. Sh. jūk m. 'wood'. See dz'əktɪ, dz'əknō.

dz'ə:t:hə, -o, Kṭg. Kc. 'false, untrue'. J jhuṭṭh m. 'untruth'. CD *jhūṭṭha- 'false'.

dz'ū:m m. 'a kind of overcoat or cloak with hood, used in the rainy season'. J jhúm f. P. jhum, jhumb m. 'blanket worn over the head'.

¹dz'uri f. 'a certain kind of songs (couplets sung with long-drawn elaborate melody), from the Theog area'. Also called naṭ:i. Prob. identical with ²dz'uri. See b'ōru, naṭ:i, lam:əṇ, tshōṭe, dāṣe.

²dz'uri f. 'beloved girl, sweetheart'. See next.

dz'urnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to pine away (especially from love); to long for (the beloved girl), to love'; 'ām:ε dz'uri tum:a lε 'I am longing for you, I love you'; also involitive: sə dz'uria 'he is longing (for his girl)'. CD *jhūṛati 'waste away', P.H. jhurnā 'to wither, grieve'.

dz 'ùl:ə, -o m. Kt̃g. Kc. 'rope-bridge'. J jhúlá m. 'swinging bridge'.

See dz 'ùl̃q̃ð.

dz 'ùl:əŋ m. 'rope for hanging out the washing'. See dz 'ùl:ə.

dz 'ùl̃q̃ð 'to swing (intr.)'. J jhul̃nu. CD *jhulyati.

dz 'wàl̃no WKc. 'to wake up (tr.), lift'. See ¹dz 'əuŋð.

t

+tau, name of a village.

+tafo 'dumb, stupid'. J táfá. CD *tafta-, N. taftaro 'obstinate fool'.

taf̃:ɪ f. 'nature's call, the act of relieving oneself'; tē:rə t̃. aɪ 'he felt he had to relieve himself'; t̃. kərni 'to relieve oneself'.

Cp. H. taft̃i f. 'fence, privy'.

tapre f. WKc. 'hut, small house'. J taprí f. CD *tarpa-¹, P. tappaɾ m. 'sackcloth', tappr̃i f. 'hut'.

tabər m. 'family member'. P. tabbar m. 'family'. H. tābar m. 'boy, family'.

ta:ŋg f. (-a) Kt̃g. Kc. 'leg, the leg from the knee to the foot'. Sk. taṅkaḥ m.

ta:ŋt̃ f. (-a) 'the skull'. Poss. lw. H. tãt̃ m., cp. P. taft̃ari f. 'crown of the head'.

tal̃nō 'put (aside), take aside, evade'. As an auxiliary verb with another verb in the first gerund it expresses insistence, violence: əb:ə bol:ɪ tal̃u 'now I must (or: will) say it' (caus. of tɔl̃nō). J tal̃nu. See tɔl̃nō.

+talo m. 'piece of cloth, cloth'. CD *talla-².

tal:ɪ f. 'patch on cloth'. J tállí f. 'a bit of cloth'.

teuŋð Kt̃g. WKc. 'to arrange, manage'.

tē:l̃nō, -o Kt̃g. WKc. 'to shout, call, invite'; WKc. roŋi kh t̃. 'to invite to a meal'. Kc. t̃jā:l̃ŋo, t̃jā:l̃ŋo.

tewɪ f. 'wooden peg which attaches the yoke (ʃəmeɪ) to the pole of the plough ('ɔlf), by being stuck into a hole in the yoke and the pole'. CD *tev-, N. tevā 'support, prop'.

tek̃q̃ð Kt̃g. Kc. 'to stop, stay, stand'. Common in the impv.: 'stop!'. J t̃ik̃nu. CD *tekk-, *t̃ikk-.

+tek̃no 'to support; endure, bear, place; insist'. J t̃ek̃nu. G. t̃ek f. 'support'. See the preceding word.

te:r f. 'request, urge'. H. t̃ernā 'to call out' (CD *ter-).

- tē:ra Ktg. Kc. 'thirteen'. t- prob. due to assimilation with -d- in MIA *tēdaha, cp. Aś. treḍaśa, Pk. terasa, teraha.
- tōi f. 'desire, craving'. J ʈoṇu 'to seek by hand or touch', CD *ʈoh- 'grope'?
- təʈ:ə 'stammering'. J ʈáʈá 'dumb, mute'. See +ʈaʈo.
- təpkə m. 'ghost'. N. ʈapkaṇu 'to jump', H. ʈapaknā 'come into view', P. ʈapkā m. 'mischievous fellow'. CD *tarpati 'jumps'.
- təpṇṇō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to cross (e.g. a river, a mountain)'. J ʈápṇu 'to overcome, conquer'. CD *tarpati 'jumps'.
- təṇə, -o Ktg. Kc. 'deaf'. J ʈónwṇá. CD *ʈaüna-.
- təṇḍə m. 'jolly fellow'. Prob. lw., cp. H. taṇḍak m. 'juggler' (Sk.).
- təḷnō 'to be put aside, be avoided, disappear, be displaced, flinch, be troubled'; əkal gɪ təlɪ 'he has gone mad' (lit. 'his intellect has disappeared'). Sk. ʈalati 'to be disturbed' (CD). See ʈaḷnō.
- tōə m. 'staff'. Cp. P. ʈohṇi f. 'staff, cane'.
- tōɪ f. 'stick, small staff'.
- ʈokrə, ʈokru m. 'basket'. J ʈokrá, H. ʈokrá m.
- ʈo:ʈ m. 'mouth' (in a contemptuous sense). CD *ʈoʈʈa-³. H. ʈoṭi f. 'spout'.
- tōʈ:hu m. 'stick, staff'; tē:re kae ʈ. khəʈeə 'he put up in his house' ('let the staff stand in his place'). Can it be a compromise between *ʈoʈtu (CD *toʈʈa-¹) and *ʈō:ʈu < *ʈohʈu, dimin. of tōə (ʈoh-)?
- ʈop:ə, -o m. Ktg. Kc. 'hat, cap'. CD *ʈoppa-¹ (cp. Sk. ʈopikā f. 'turban').
- ʈop:ɪ f. '(small) cap'.
- +ʈopu, +ʈopʈu m. 'hat, cap'.
- ʈol:ɪ f. 'bundle of grass piled round a pole'. Poss. CD *ʈolla- in meaning 'collection'.
- ʈuvṇḍə, -o m. Ktg. Kc. 'tree-top'. J chuṇḍi f. What is the relation between ʈɪ- and ch- (i.e. c)?
- ʈuvṇḍɪ f. 'tree-top (of a small tree)'.
- ¹ʈɪk:ə m. 'oldest son of a raja'. J ʈíká m. 'heir apparent of a chief'. Pk. ʈikka- 'caste-mark', P. ʈikkā m. 'caste-mark, oldest son of a king'.
- ²ʈɪk:ə m. 'caste mark; the round mark applied on the forehead of women (esp. married women)'. See the preceding word.
- ʈɪp:ə m. 'drop'; ʈɪp:ɛ paṇiɛ 'drops of water'. J ʈipá m. CD *ʈipp-².
- ʈipṇa, Kyonṭhli 'to beat'; ʈipuṇa (invol.) 'to fight (refl.)'. Either

- *tipp-, to be added to CD *tappa- 'tap, blow', or from pitṭ- by metathesis. See pṛṭṭhō.
- tṛṇṭhō 'to pinch, squeeze'. CD *tipp-¹, H. ṭipnā 'to squeeze'. Prob. identical with the following word.
- tṛṇṭo Kc. 'to pick up'. CD *tipp-¹, N. ṭipnu 'pick up'.
- tṛb:ṇ, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'hill'. CD *ṭibba-, L. P. ṭibbā m. 'mound, hill'. Cp. Jaun. ṭibā (*ṭimba-).
- tṛbṭi f. 'small hill'.
- tṛṅṅṭṇ m. 'top branch, top twig'. CD *ṭiṅkara-, L. ṭiṅgrī f. 'bough'.
- tṛ:r f. (-a) 'mountain-peak'. J tṛ f. LStH p. 186 (N. Jubbal) tṛ (dent. t). Poss. Sk. tīram in meaning 'edge'.
- tṛkṇṭhō, -ṇo Kṭg. Kc. 'to bite, eat'. J ṭukṇā. CD *ṭukk-.
- tṛkṭṇ m. 'bit, morsel, piece'.
- tṛ:ṅṅ, echo-repetition of ṭa:ṅṅ 'leg'.
- tṛṅṅṇ m. 'the lower part of leg (beneath the knee) of sheep and goats; also the flesh of it (used as a diet for sick people)'. Prob. connected w. ṭa:ṅṅ, tṛ:ṅṅ.
- tṛ:ṇṭhō (pret. tṛṇ) 'to be ready'; teu le mū tṛṇ nṇ 'I am prepared to face him'. J ṭuṇṇu.
- tṛṇḍ m. 'trunk of a tree; branchless three'. Used also about young overgrown beardless boys. P. ṭuṇḍ m. 'bare trunk of tree' (CD *ṭuṇṭa-²). See tṛṇḍḍ.
- tṛṇḍḍ 'blunt, one-armed'. J ṭuṇḍā. See tṛṇḍ.
- +ṭuṇḍzṇo 'to stare anxiously'; colloquially 'to get along'. Sk. tuṇḍjati 'to push, send forth'? Or related to H. ṭōcnā 'to prick, pierce'?
- tṛṇḍku, m., name of a deity in the village Arhal, worshipped by outcasts.
- tṛṇṭhō 'to run, hurry'. Sk. turati. P. turnā, ṭurnā 'to set out, go, move' (CD).
- +ṭuḍḍu m. man's name.
- tṛṭṭhō 'to wipe, cleanse'; thāṇ t. 'wipe one's behind'.
- +ṭṭaḍaḍ, in 'aḍe ṭṭaḍaḍe 'hither and thither'. Cp. H. ṭaḍal-baḍal adj. 'turned topsyturvy'.
- tṛā:ḷṇo, tṛā:ḷiṇo Kc. 'to shout, call'. Kṭg. ṭē:ḷnō.
- tṛwākhri f. 'confused talk, irrational opinion'. Poss. containing *ulṭa- 'reversed', H. ulṭā etc.

th

- +thae f. 'story, mention'. Cp. H. thāī f. 'room, place of occurrence'.
Sk. sthāma n. 'place' (CD).
- thākur m. 'nobleman, youngest son of a raja'. Lw. H. thākur m.
'landholder, kshatriya title'.
- +thaŋo m. 'arrangement, hang (of clothes); policepost'. J tháná
m. 'police-post'. Sk. sthānam n. 'place, form'.
- thāŋ f. 'platform on which to seat a deity'. J tháni f. 'front place
of house'. Ku. N. thān 'shrine'.
- thāŋd f. (-a) 'cold(ness)'. J thāŋd f. CD *thāŋdha-.
- thāŋdɔ adj. 'cold'.
- thāŋɔ. See thāŋɔ.
- thā:ra Kt̕g. Kc. 'eighteen'. Sk. aṣṭādaśa (CD).
- thē:rnō 'to stop (intr.), wait'. J thāhr̕u 'to cease'. CD *stabhira-.
- thē:r f. (-i) 'place of rest, space, quarter of the horizon'; tsari
thē:ri 'the four quarters, the whole circumference'. See thē:rnō.
- thēog, place-name.
- thēu m. (-a, -Ø) Kt̕g. Kc. 'knowledge'; mere thēu di 'in my
knowledge, as far as I know', mu l̕ thēu n̕t:hi 'I don't know'.
Kyon̕th. thēū 'thing'. P. thauh m. 'place, estimate'. Sk. *stabhu-
'firm', cp. Sk. stabhūyati 'to stand firm'. See also CD sub
stabhita-, *stabhira-.
- thēkɔ m. 'contract, work done by contract'. J thē'k f. 'prohibition,
restriction'. P. thekā m. 'work done by contract'. CD *thekk-.
- thōg m. 'cunning fellow'. Lw. P.H. thag (CD *thagg- 'cheat').
- thōgŋō, -ŋo Kt̕g. Kc. 'to cheat'. Lw. P.H. thagnā.
- thōgɔ 'wise, old'. Related to thōg?
- +thɔpi, man's name.
- thōmb'ɕu (thōmb'ɕu?) m. 'jostle', orig. it seems to mean 'the act
of thrusting up' (a game played every third year during the
deuɭi festival (in November) in the village Melan by teams of
young men from the surrounding villages. A big rope (bānd')
is made of a certain plant and kept in the temple. On a certain
day of the festival it will be taken out, the men will dance in
a circle with it, the pədzəɔ-priest will cut off the knot (bānd'ɔ
m̕:ŋd) and the game is now about who can hold up the knot
in stretched arms, the adversaries trying to prevent it). J
thāmbh̕u 'to hold, catch'. Cp. thāmb'ŋō.

thə:rno Kc. 'to be ill'. J thaur̥nu 'to become ill' (different from thə:rno and related to H. tharnā 'to be severely cold, to stiffen'). H. thaharnā 'to tremble, quiver'. CD *thar-; notice B.H.S. tharathara-, Pk. tharaharai; thahar- < *tharhar-?

thōld̥ f. 'wife, woman'.

thōk:u m. 'copulation (on the part of the man)'. J thoku m. 'sexual connection'. P. thoknā 'to beat, drive (e.g. a stake)' (CD *thokk-).

thōknō 'to copulate (on the part of the man)'.

thōt:hə m. 'object fixed on an arrow-head as a cover'; also name of a sport in which one man will shoot arrows with covered arrow-head between the legs of another man at a certain distance; if he hits him the parts are reversed. See poss. next.

thōt:hi f. 'the pipe-bowl (usually detachable) of a hooka'. CD *thoṭṭha-, H. thoṭhrā 'hollow'.

thōl̥rə, thōd̥rə, thūl̥rə, thūd̥rə 'having no horns'.

thī:k 'accurate, right, true'. CD *thikka-.

*thi:nd̥ m. 'lazy, idle person'. Cameali thiṇḍ 'ignorant'. J thiṇḍ m. 'a youth', thiṇḍnu 'to play a trick?'.

thīrfu m. pl. 'fair, festival', also name of a particular fair held in Bushahr in April.

thīsnō 'to be vain, conceited, to show off' (invol.: thī:ia). J thīs f. 'a boast'. P. thīsak f. 'boasting'.

thūiə 'agreeable in manners'.

thūṅgnō 'to eat bit by bit, to peck'. P.H. thūgnā (CD *thoṅga-).

thūl̥rə. See thol̥rə.

thakraṇi f. WKc. 'wife of a thakur'. See thakur.

thəthā:r m. 'brass worker, coppersmith, a member of the brass worker caste'. CD *thaṭṭhakāra-.

thrōt̥nō 'to put in order'. J tháṭnu 'to settle, set right, amend'.

P. thaṭhñā 'to fix, determine', H. thaṭnā 'to settle' (CD taṣṭa-? Or CD *thaṭṭha-¹). With "intrusive" r?

d

ḍakno Kc. 'to drive (e.g. cattle)'. CD *ḍakk-¹, Ku. ḍākno 'to chide, dispatch'.

ḍa:g f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'witch, the evil eye' (also ḍe:ṇ). J dá'g f. 'witch'. Cp. CD Sk. ḍāka- m. 'imp attending on Kālī'. See ḍe:ṇ.

ḍāḍ: 'ṣ 'strong, solid (about things)'. P. ḍāḍḍhā 'strong' (CD dārḍhyam 'strength').

+ḍabu m. 'small box'. J ḍábá m. 'round wooden box'. CD *ḍabba-¹.

ḍa:ṅg f. (-a) 'stick'. CD *ḍaṅga-¹, Pk. ḍaṅgā f. 'stick'.

+ḍaṅge f. 'sting, pang'. CD *ḍaṅk-, Pk. ḍaṅko m. 'bite, sting'.

ḍaṅṅṛ m. 'stalk (of a plant)'. See ḍa:ṅg.

ḍaṅṅṛ, -o m. Kṭg. Kc., +ḍaṅgre f., +ḍaṅgru m. 'axe'. J ḍaṅgrá m. 'small weapon like an axe'. CD *ḍaṅga-¹? Cp. P. ḍaṅgorī f. 'small staff or club'.

ḍa:ṇṭṭ, ḍā:ṇṭṭ Kṭg. 'to keep, put, place, employ'; mē teu lē e:k tsak:u din:ṣ, sṣ tṇ:ṇ ḍaṣ 'I gave him a knife, he kept it'; ɛa gṣl:ṣ khea:l ḍae 'you should keep this matter in mind'; ɟart ḍa:ṇṇ 'a wager should be laid'. LSI p. 649 Satlaj (Kṭg.) ḍāṇau 'to place', p. 767 Maṇḍ. dāh- (dent. d-) 'to put', LStH p. 216 East-Suketi dāhṇā 'to place'. J ḍāṇu 'to stretch, spread'. Cp. P. dāhṇā 'to spread (a bed), engage (a person in business)'. Prob. Sk. dhā-, MIA dahati (ḍ in Pk. āḍahaī), cp. P. ḍahiṇā 'to be spread, be engaged'; caus. ā in *ḍāh-. The h-less form prob. influenced by the synonymous pa:ṇṭṭ.

ḍaṇḍṇṭ 'to punish'. J ḍāṇḍṇu. Lw. H. ḍāḍṇā (Sk.).

ḍām'ṇṭ 'to burn, scorch'. J ḍāmṇu. P. ḍammhṇā 'to burn, brand, taunt'. See CD Sk. dambhayati, dagdha-.

ḍa:l m. 'tree'; ḍa|ɛ ḍeua 'he goes (up) on the tree' (ṣ: 'he is conceited'). J ḍá'l m. Sk. ḍāla- 'branch', P. ḍāl f., Ku. ḍālo m. 'tree'.

ḍa| f. 'branch, stalk'.

ḍa|ṭṭ f. 'shoot, branch'.

ḍa:l f. 'stomach'; ḍ. b'ṣr'ur nṛ 'his stomach was full'. CD *ḍalla-¹, N. ḍallo 'round lump', ḍallinu 'to become round, be full fed'.

+ḍalṇo 'to throw, hurl'. Lw. H. ḍālṇā.

ḍeṇṇṭ 'to lead, move'; poru deo eu 'lead him away'. Caus. of ḍeṇṇṭ.

ḍepək, imitation of the sound produced by jumping up and down.

ḍe:ṇ f. (-ṛ) 'witch, the evil eye' (also ḍa:g). J ḍāiṇ f. Sk. ḍākinī f. 'female imp attending Kālī' (CD).

ḍeṇṇṭ, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to go' (see ḍa:l, mv:ṇḍ). J ḍewṇu. Sk. ḍayate 'to fly', cp. poss. Sk. davati 'to go' (certain Kc. diall. ḍoa 'goes'). -u- often lacking in the pres. and the gerund: ḍeu, ḍea, ḍei, ḍer; but always ḍeua 'went' with -u-.

qerə, -o m. Ktḡ. Kc. 'living-quarters, (small) house'. J qerá.
CD *qera-¹.

qəko m. WKc. 'big spoon used to stir soup'.

qəg:ə m. 'piece of cattle', qəg:ε m. pl. 'cattle', with echo-repetition:
qəg:ε qv̥g:ε; qəg:ε tsarnε 'to graze cattle'. LSI p. 667 (Satlaj)
dōgai 'cattle'. See CD *dagga-² group, *dhagga-, *daṅgara-¹.

qətḡō 'to eat one's fill'. Lw. cp. P. dattā 'fat, strong'.

qəṇi (dəṇi?) f. 'hole, mouse-hole'. Pa. doṇi f. 'hollow dug in the
ground'? But see CD Sk. droṇi f. 'valley'.

qəṇqə m. 'stick'; qəṇqṇi f. 'small stick'. Lw. H. P. daṇḍā m.
(Sk. daṇḍaḥ m.).

qəṇqḡ m. 'holy man' (derivation of qəṇqṇ- 'stick').

qəmrū m. Ktḡ. Kc. 'small drum, formed like an hourglass'. J
doṇru m. CD *dambaru-, cp. Sk. damaruḥ m.

qə:r m. Ktḡ. Kc. 'fear'. J ḡar f. Sk. daraḥ m. H. P. etc. ḡar m.
(CD Sk. dara-¹).

qərnō, -o Ktḡ. Kc. 'to fear'; Ktḡ. terε mū ka neī qəria 'are you
not afraid of me?', sə qəri gə 'he was scared', sə qəra 'he fears,
is afraid'. Sk. darati.

+qəlu m. man's name.

+qəoa. See qəuṇō.

qəkrə, -o m. Ktḡ. Kc. 'field'. Jaun. qəkhro, LStH p. 145 (Rampur)
qəkro.

+qəobo m., name of a particular field.

+qəobu m. 'liking, choice, (mental) absorption'. Prob. verbal noun
of qəvḡō, q.v.

qə:m m., member of a low caste of musicians. Sk. qəmbaḥ m.
(CD). The proper Him. word seems to be qəv:m.

ḡə:r m. 'rope'. CD Sk. davarah, ḡorah m. (CD).

²+ḡə:r m. 'small pot'. J ḡó'l m. 'bucket'? CD *dola-², Bshk. ḡōl
'brass pot', P. etc. ḡol m. 'bucket'? See ²ḡə:l.

qəru m. 'string, band'. See ḡə:r.

qə:l f. (-a), qələ, -o m. Ktḡ. Kc. 'marriage-palanquin'. J ḡolá m.
Sk. dolā f. 'litter, swing', ḡolā f. 'swing'.

ḡə:l m. 'swing, merry-go-round'. Lw. (with l), see qə:l.

²ḡə:l m. 'bucket'. J ḡó'l m. *ḡolla-, see CD *dola-². See +ḡə:r.

qəbər m. WKc. 'hole in a river-bed, often produced by waterfalls'.

J ḡibr m. 'pond', Jaun. ḡibā 'irrigated field'.

+qəibre f. 'well, tank'.

- +dɪŋkule f. 'small stick'. J dɪŋgli f. CD *dikka⁻¹; *dinka-.
- dɪ:ŋg m. 'stick, bar'.
- dɪŋgə, -o m. Ktg. Kc. 'stick'.
- dɪŋgɾu m., man's name.
- +dɪv:ko m. 'hollow in paste or porridge (e.g. for containing ghee)'.
- dɪv:ə Ktg. 'deep'. Kc. dɪvgo. J duŋgá. L. P. dūghā. CD Sk. gūḍha- 'hidden' w. metathesis? Notice Si. guḷu 'hidden, deep'.
- dɪvki, -e f. Ktg. Kc. 'a diving'; d. dɛ:ŋɪ 'to dive'. See dɪvŋə.
- dɪvŋə, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to dive, sink, drown'. CD *dubb-.
- dɪvgo Kc. and in poetry 'deep'. Ktg. dɪv:ə.
- ¹dɪv:m m. 'man of a low caste of singers and musicians'. Sk. dombah, dumbah (CD).
- ²dɪv:m m., name of a deity, said to belong to the Dom-caste.
- J Dúm m. name of a village deity.
- dɛka:r f. 'belch, a hiccup'; d. lɛ:ŋɪ, d. gaɾɪ 'to belch'. J dák f. 'vomit'; dhikki f. 'hiccup'. CD *d(h)akkāra- 'belch'; *dhikk-, S. dhika f. 'groan'.
- +dɛgro:t m. 'member of a dynasty from Dogri'.
- dɛbɛuŋə, -o Ktg. WKc. 'to cause to sink, dip, immerse into water'.
- Caus. of dɪvŋə.
- dɛŋka:r m. Ktg. Kc. 'tall steep mountain peak'. See d 'ə:ŋk.
- dɛŋdɔ:t f. (-a) 'salutation, prostration'. Lw. H. daṇḍavat f. (Sk.).
- dɛrauŋə 'to frighten'. Caus. of dɛrnə.
- dɛɾeuŋə WKc. 'to frighten'. Caus. of dɛrno.
- dɛl 'ɛuŋə 'to stone'. Cp. d 'ə:l 'stone'.
- dja:ŋə WKc. 'to fly' (also dwa:ŋə). Ktg. ɾeuŋə, Kc. vɾno. See dwa:ŋə. For etymology see ɾeuŋə. Or from *uḍḍiā-? See CD *uḍḍiyati.
- dwa:ŋə WKc. 'to cause to fly, let fly'. Sk. uḍḍāpayati, Pk. uḍḍāvaī. Caus. of dwa:ŋə.
- dwa:ŋə WKc. 'to fly' (also dja:ŋə). *uḍḍā- or back-formation after caus. dwa:ŋə?
- dwa:r m. 'cave'. *uddāra- from dɪ- 'to split open' and ud-, cp. Sk. dāraḥ m. 'rent, cleft, hole'.

d'

- d 'ai 'two and a half'. Poss. lw. P. H. dhāi (Sk. ardhatṛīyaḥ, CD).

q 'auŋo Kc. 'to pull down, ruin (a city etc.)'. J qá'nu 'to bend down'. P. qhāhpa 'to throw down, demolish' (CD *dhvāsayati).
 q 'āk:ɪ m. 'musician of some kind'. Connected w. H. qhāk m. 'big drum, kettledrum'?

q 'āk:əŋ f. (-ɪ) 'wife of a q 'āk:ɪ'.

q 'ākəŋō 'to seize, take, receive'. See q 'ākŋō.

q 'ākŋō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to seize, take, reach for, receive; cover'.
 In meaning 'cover' CD *qhakk-. Meaning 'seize', cp. Arm. Gy. lakh- 'to take, seize' (q- > Arm. Gy. l-).

q 'ap:ɪ, q 'ab:ɪ f. 'roofed place, veranda'. CD *qhapp- 'cover';
 cp. also H qhābā 'thatched roofing'.

q 'a:l, the village Arhal near Rohru.

q 'ālŋō 'to throw down, pour down, fell, chop (wood)' (caus. of q 'ōlŋō). CD *qhālayati, P. qhālŋā 'pour, throw, melt'. J qhālŋu 'to cause to melt'. N. qhālŋu 'to fell'.

q 'a:l f. (-a) Ktg. Kc. 'shield'. Used as a salutation to kshatriyas (said to be an abbreviation for 'may you always keep your shield'); meri tərpha q'. a tum:a lə 'I salute you'. J qhāl f. 'a salutation', CD *qhālla- 'shield'.

q 'ēŋkhɪ f. 'drum formed like an hourglass'.

q 'è:r m. 'heap'. J qhér. CD *qhera- 'heap'.

q 'ò:ŋk m. Ktg. Kc. 'steep mountain slope, steep peak'; Ktg. q 'ōŋke ŋōŋō 'to throw (something) down a slope'. J qhák 'rock, precipice' (also qhañk). Cp. CD *qagga-¹ 'hill', *qhoñka- 'rock'. LStH p. 145 Rampur qaũk 'mountain'. Cp. q 'o:k, qəŋka:r.

+q 'əŋo 'to earn money, work hard'. J qhauñŋu 'to earn'. Poss. connected with +q 'oŋo.

q 'ōlŋō 'to fall, set (of the sun), flow'. J qhaŋŋu. CD *qhalati 'falls'.

q 'o:k m. Kc. 'mountain slope, peak'. q 'oka ŋoŋo 'to throw (something) down a slope'. CD *qhokka- 'rock'. Cp. q 'ò:ŋk.

+q 'oŋo 'to carry, fetch'. J qhoŋu. Sk. qhaukayati, caus. of qhauk- 'approach' (CD).

q 'ò:l m. Ktg. Kc. 'stone, boulder' (Ktg. q 'ò:l was said not to be used in the pl., instead pl. q 'òlŋə from q 'òlŋə). See CD *qala-group.

q 'òlŋə m. 'big stone, big boulder'.

q 'òlŋə m. 'small stone, piece of stone'.

ḍ 'ò:l m. 'large drum (often having convex frame)'. J ḍhō'l. CD *ḍholla-.

ḍ 'òl:u m. 'drummer'.

ḍ 'òlkə m. 'drum'. Kum. ḍholko.

ḍ 'òlkɪ, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'small drum'. La. ḍholkī.

+ḍ 'ṛke f. 'hope'. J dhinkó f. pl. 'humblings, beseeching' (?) P. uḍik f. 'expectation' (CD *uddēkṣati 'looks for')? But how explain the retroflex -ṛ- and the aspirated ḍ '?

ḍ ṛl:ə 'loose, slack'. CD *ḍhilla- 'slack'.

ḍ 'ṛḷḷō (invol.) 'to get loose, slack; to break up (of e.g. a fair)'.

+ḍ 'ṛkṇo 'to penetrate, attack (by penetrating foreign territory)'.

Poss. lw. Hi. ḍhuknā. CD *ḍhukyati (Sk. ḍhauk- 'approach').

+ḍ 'ṛḷḷo 'to sway, walk swayingly' (of the gait of women). *ḍhull- or *ḍhuly-, CD ḍhulati, Ass. ḍhuliba 'to rock to and fro'.

t

ta Kṭg. Kc. 'then, thereafter, and; indeed, just, well' (slightly emphatic or emotional in the three last meanings). Occupying the first or a later (usually the second) place in the sentence (when occupying a later place, usually emphatic, emotional); t. kə 'ùə 'what happened thereafter?'; e:k tə na pa:dri, t. e:k tə məlbi 'now there was a padri and a Muhammedan priest'; tum:ə t. bəɾə dz 'ṽɾ:hə bol:ə 'you have indeed told a big lie'; mū teu dēk:ho t. dēk:ho 'let me see him, yes let me see him'. J taa 'then, at that time'. Sk. tāt 'thus' (Ṛgv.), Pk. tā 'then, therefore' (CD). Cp. Kṭg. tə which is much more common in the meanings 'then, thereafter'.

ta ki 'so that'. Lw. H. tā ki.

tao 'in that direction'. Pk. tāo (abl.); ao 'hither', MI *āo (Pk. abl. ā). See ao.

taī Kṭg. 'till, up to; for, for the sake of; on account of'. More commonly tēi. J tayiñ 'for the sake of'. H. (poet.) tāi 'till, for the sake of'. Sk. tāvat. The proper Kṭg. form seems to be tēi; -ī is the adv. suffix -i (cp. Kc. taīa) in front of which w has been lost. See +tāi, taū, taīa, tēi. See Grammar.

taīa Kc. 'till, up to; for, for the sake of; on account of'; phaguṇa t. 'till the month of ph.', edzi t. 'on this account', teri t. 'for your sake'. Kṭg. tēi (taī).

¹tau m. 'father's elder brother'. Sk. tātaguḥ (CD).

²tau m. (-a) 'heat'. J táo, táw m. 'burning'. Sk. tāpaḥ m. 'heat'.
taũ 'so long, in the meantime'; t. tēi 'so long, till that moment'
(lit. 'till so long'). J tánuñ 'so long, until'. Sk. tāvat. See taĩ.
tauļə, -o Kļg. Kc. 'rash'. J táwļá 'of hot temper'. CD *uttāpala-.
tauļiņo Kc. 'to be or become rash'.

takuļi, see takļi.

takņõ 'to see, stare'; tu ke tak:a 'what are you staring at?' J tákņu
'wait for, see'. Sk. tarkayati 'guesses, thinks', P. takkṇā 'to
guess, see', H. tāknā 'to look for, stare at' (CD).

takčə Kļg. 'strong, healthy, fit'; mū a t. 'I am well'. WKc. təkço.
CD *targa-, Bhad. ṭlagro, H. tagrā, but with -k- L. trakṛā,
takṛā.

takļi, takuļi f. 'small wooden spindle'. J tákļu. Sk. tarkuḥ m.
tātshņõ 'to roughhew, scrape up'. Sk. takṣati (3 pl.). Pk. takkhaĩ,
tacchāĩ (CD).

taṭi f. 'the plot of land, often with a small garden, in front of the
house; family'. Poss. CD *traṭṭa-, Pk. taṭṭi 'hedge', Bhad. ṭlāṭ
'common grass', P. taraṭṭi 'bamboo matting', Bhoj. ṭāṭ 'bamboo
thatch'. Lw. if from *traṭṭ-.

tāṭ:h f. (-i) 'bowl for food; a grain measure (about 2 seers, ap-
proximately 4 pounds)'. 16 tāṭh = 1 b'ā:r, 20 b'ā:r = 1 khā:r.
Sk. taṣṭa- 'fashioned by cutting'? For 'bowl=measure of capa-
city' cp. J jún m. 'grain measure' (CD Sk. droṇa m. 'wooden
trough, measure of capac.') and Sk. kāṣṭham 'piece of wood',
H. kaṭhiyā 'wooden dish', B. kāṭhi 'measure of capacity'.

tatə, -o Kļg. Kc. 'heated, hot'. J tátá. Sk. taptaḥ.

tapəf, təpəf f. Kc. 'heat, fever'. Lw. H. tapis f. (Pers.).

taba, tabe Kc. 'then, at that moment'. Kļg. tēb:a, tēb:ε, tēb:'i,
Kc. tebi.

+tanu m. man's name.

ta:nd f. (-i) 'thread'. Sk. tantīḥ f. (CD).

tambə, -o m. Kļg. Kc. 'copper'. Lw. (cp. P. tāmbā, H. tām̐bā). The
proper Him. word is cambo Kc.

tambu m. Kļg. Kc. 'large tent'. Cp. P. H. tambū m.

tamso m. Kc. 'big kettle, vessel'. J támsú 'vessel'.

tarə, -o m. Kļg. Kc. 'star'. Sk. tārā f., tārakam n. 'star' (CD).

+taru adj. 'leading across (a stream)'. Sk. tāraḥ (CD).

taļi f. 'cymbal'. Sk. tālaḥ m., -li f. (CD).

taļu m. 'the skull, crown of the head'. Sk. tālu n. 'the palate', P. (etc.) tālū m. 'palate, crown of head'.

tal:ə m. 'bottom'. CD *talla-² (< *talya-?), Sk. talam 'base, bottom, surface'.

tē Kļg. 'then, thereupon'; dze sōk:o tu tē: kē ml:i t. erno tē:rē tā kae bətauī 'if you can arrange a meeting with him then he will explain it to you'. J tai 'then'. The -ε possibly through influence from dze, poss. also from tēb:a. Cp. ta which in Kļg. is much less common in the meanings indicated.

¹tēi Kļg. 'till, up to; for, for the sake of; an account of'; b'ōri d'ēɽ t. 'for many days' (lit. 'up to . . .'), kēba t. jō fēl'ə 'ō:ŋə 'how long will this cold last?', tida t. 'up to there, so far', teri t. 'for your sake', ēt:(h)i t. 'therefore, on this account'. Kc. taīa. See taī, ¹tōī. See Grammar.

²+tēi adv. 'so long'. See ¹tēi.

+tēi 'for the sake of', g'ōrnu ri t. 'for the sake of the inmates of the house'. See tēi.

tēt, tēt:h Kļg. 'there'. Also functioning as obl. and loc. inanim. of the pronoun sə, '(in, on) that (object, fact)'. See tēt:ε

tēt:a, tēt:ha Kļg. 'there(from), thereafter, then'; t. ka 'from there', t. pa: 'thereafter'. Also functioning as obl. inanimate of the pronoun sə, 'that (object, fact, concept)'. Kc. tita. See tēt:ε.

tēt:ε, tēt:hε Kļg. 'there; then, thereafter'. J teté. Sk. tatra, P. tatta, -tha, Ap. tetthu (-e- from e-demonstrative, CD tatra).

tēt:h. See tēt.

tēt:ha, see tēt:a.

tēt:ha ka Kļg. 'rather, better (adv.)'. See tēt:a, ¹teti.

tēb:a Kļg. 'then, at that moment'; used when followed by postpositions: t. tēi 'till then, so long'. MIA *tevvam, Pk. tevam 'thus' after evam. See Nep. aba. See ēb:a.

tēb:ε Kļg. 'then, at that moment'. Kc. tabe.

tēŋə, tēŋ'ə adj. Kļg. 'such'. J teŋu. Kc. tŋə. See eŋə. Pa. tādin(a)- (after the nom. sg. tādī, Sk. tāḍṛk), BHS tāyin- 'holy' (i.e. 'such (as a holy man is)', cp. Pa. tathāgata); the aspiration due to tēŋ'ie. See Edgerton, BHSDict.

tēŋie, tēŋ'ie adv. Kļg. 'in that way'.

tēŋkε, tēŋ'kε adv. Kļg. 'in that way'.

tē:ɽd'ə, tē:ɽd'ə 'such, by that state'. Cp. kē:ɽd'ə, kē:ɽə, ē:ɽd'ə.

tē:rnō, -o Kļg. Kc. 'to swim'. J tirnu, Sk. tir-. Cp. H. tairnā,

pairnā, Sk. pratir- (CD). Him. *tēhr- poss. influenced by word like H. thahnā 'to fathom depth of water'.

tē:|dɔ. See tē:ɾdɔ.

tēj 'twenty-three'; also tēj 'bī:'. J tíí. Prob. lw. P. teí.

tēc:hē adv. 'in that direction, that way'. See ēc:hē.

¹teti, tēt:hi Kṭg. Kc. 'there, then'; t. poru 'from that moment on'.

Also functions as obl. inanim. of sɔ, 'that (object, fact)'; teti ka in meaning 'rather, better (adv.)' is prob. elliptic: '(rather) than that'. See tet.

²tet:i indecl. adj. Kṭg. Kc. 'so much, so many'. CD *tattika-, Pk.

tattiya-, with -e- from near-demonstrative e- (see et:i), Ap. tettia-

tetɲo Kc. 'so big, so much'. J tetɲá. Kṭg. tetɲo.

tetrɔ Kṭg. 'so big, so much'. Kc. tetɲo.

tetri indecl. adj. Kc. 'so much, so many'.

tēt:hi, see ¹teti.

tēb:í, tebi Kṭg. Kc. 'at that very moment, immediately, then'. See teba.

teb'ia, tebia Kc. 'at that very moment, immediately'.

tēb:íe, tebie Kṭg. 'at that very moment, immediately'.

te:ɾ la:ɲi 'to be obstinate, insist, maintain one's views even if they are wrong'. Cp. poss. P. tiɾnā 'to be split, crack through dryness, be proud' (CD *ɾdati, Sk. ɾd- 'to split open').

te:l m. Kṭg. Kc. 'oil'. J tél m. Pk. tellam n. (Sk. tailam) (CD).

tēs:i adv. 'by that way, in that direction, there (on the spot), then';

t. bāt:hi, t. bīt:hi 'by that way, in that direction'. Prob. an old f. sg. obl. (notice bāt:hi from ba:t f.) of pronoun sɔ, cp. f. sg. obl. tessu in Kyonṭh. (related to Sk. tasyāḥ etc.); -i prob. the same ending as -hi in bāt:hi, i.e. the adverbial ending -'i, -i.

te:z adj. 'fast, swift'. Lw. H. tez (Pers.).

tɔ, pret. of 'ō:ɲō 'to be, become' in Kṭg. See Grammar.

¹tɔí 'till, for the sake of', teri t. 'for your sake'. J tayín 'for the sake of'. See taí, ¹teí.

²tɔí Kṭg. WKc. 'again, further, also, and'. J tañyín, tayín 'more, again'. Often followed by b'í. Sk. tato 'pi 'even then'?

tɔia Kc. 'again, further, also, and'.

tɔkɲo WKc. 'strong, healthy'. Kṭg. takɲo (see this).

tɔto m. Kc. 'plate for cooking'. CD *taṭṭa-¹, M. tāṭ m. 'metal dining plate'.

⁺tɔpi m. 'an ascetic'. Lw. H. tapī m. (Sk.).

tɔpɔf. See tapɔf.

- tə:ŋg m., in poetry also f. (-a), Ktg. Kc. 'balcony (usually encircling the house)'. J tóng (sub bí 'veranda'). P. H. taŋg m. 'girth', N. taŋ 'row, line, chain'.
 +təŋgɽe f., +təŋgɽu m. 'balcony'.
 +təŋe f. 'string, rope'. Sk. tanikā f.
 tɔŋ 'uə, -o Ktg. Kc. 'scattered; sparsely populated'. J taŋŋu 'to spread, stretch'. Sk. tanoti.
 tɔndz'ŋõ 'to mix (with other people)'; sə ori sit:ɛ neĩ tɔndz'də 'he does not mix with others'. Poss. CD *tañcati 'contracts' (Sk. tanakti), S. tañjaŋu 'to wrap in swaddling clothes'.
 tərke 'early in the morning'. H. taṛkā m. 'early morning', P. taṛkā m. 'dawn, crackling noise'. Lw. if from Sk. traṭ- 'crackle' (CD).
 +tə:r m. 'rope-bridge'. J tar, taur m. 'place where a river is crossed in a boat'. Sk. taraḥ m. 'crossing, passage'.
 tərph, tərɸ f. (-a) 'side, direction'. Lw. H. tarf f. (Ar.).
 tərno 'to cross (a stream)'. J tarŋu 'to be crossed'. Sk. tarati (CD).
 təlɔ m. 'sole of foot and shoe'. Sk. talam n. 'surface, bottom, sole of foot', P. taḷā m. 'sole of shoe' (CD).
 təlno, -no Ktg. Kc. 'to fry in oil or clarified butter'. J taḷŋu. CD *talati, P. taḷnā 'to fry'.
 to:p m. 'cannon, gun'. Lw. P. H. top m. (Pers. or Turkish).
 toɸŋõ 'to feel, touch, grope, search'.
 to:ɭ adv. Ktg. Kc. 'downwards, below'; t. gāf na lae 'don't speak down and up, don't talk nonsense'. J tól. Prob. connected with Sk. talam n. 'bottom, etc.', but how explain -o-?
 toɭa adv. Ktg. 'from below, below'.
 toɭa adv. Kc. 'downwards, below'.
 toɭi adv. Ktg. Kc. 'downwards, below'.
 toɭuə, tól'uə 'situated below'; toɭuə ɔɭ:h 'the under lip'.
 to:l m. 'weight, unity of weight'. J tól m. Sk. tolya-, taulyam (CD).
 toɭŋõ, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to weigh (tr.)'. J toɭŋu. Sk. tolayati (CD).
 tɔf:a 'from below'. *toɭ-fa, see to:ɭ.
 tɔf:ɛ 'below'. *toɭ-fɛ, see to:ɭ.
 ti:, tiɛ Ktg. 'there'. Kc. tia. LStH p. 135 (Baghi) tiɛ; cp. ki: 'where', etc.
 tia Kc. 'there'. Ktg. ti:.
 tiɛ. See ti:.
 tita Kc. 'there'. Ktg. tɛt:a, tɛt:ha.
 tit:ər m. 'partridge'. J titr m. Sk. tittiraḥ (CD).

¹tī: ¹thē:r m. 'fair and festival'. For tī: cp. Sk. tithiḥ m. f. 'lunar day'. For thē:r see this.

tid:a Kṭg. 'from there', also tid:a ka; t. lē 'thereto', t. tēi 'up to there, so far'. See ti: and tid:i.

tida Kc. 'there'.

tid:ə Kṭg. 'situated, belonging there'. Kc. tidlo.

tid:i, tid:i Kṭg. 'there'; t. ki t. 'there and only there, on one and the same spot'. LStH p. 135 (Baghi) tide; -di/i is the loc. particle. See ti:.

tidlo Kc. 'being there, belonging there'. See tid:i, tid:a. Kṭg. tid:ə. tiŋgi 'by that way, in that direction', also t. bi:hi. See iŋgi.

tiŋə adj. Kc. 'such'. Kṭg. tēŋə. J tiŋu. See iŋə.

tiŋdi Kc., dzingdi . . . t. 'as soon as . . . then'.

tiŋnō 'to draw, pull, stretch'. Prob. Sk. tanoti. For -i- poss. influence from khintsŋō: khāntsŋō 'to pull'.

tin:ə m. 'longing'. Hardly Sk. tṣṣṇā f. 'thirst, desire'.

tinke adv. 'on that day, at that moment'. From t-pronoun + dinke (see din). Relative dzinke.

tinda adv. 'therefrom, there'. J tiñ-dá, adj. 'in it, in that'.

+tindri ka 'from there'. Cp. indri.

tī:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'arrow'. Lw. H. tīr m. (Pers.).

tirə, tiri, tire, see tīr 'ə, tīr 'i, tīr 'e.

¹tī:r-ku¹ma:n m. Kc. 'bow and arrow, archery'. Lw. H. kamān f. (Pers.). See tī:r.

¹tī:r-kə¹ba:n, ¹tī:r-kə¹ma:n m. Kṭg. 'bow and arrow, archery'.

tīr 'ə, tirə m. 'window, small closet in the wall for keeping milk etc.'. See tīr 'i.

tīr 'i, tiri f. Kṭg.; tīr 'e, tire f. Kc. 'small window'. J tīri f. 'narrow window'. CD Sk. tiryak 'across', Pk. tiria- 'slanting'. Is the aspir. poss. due to some word containing Sk. tiras 'across'? Meaning prob. first 'passage across', cp. Sk. tirtham 'passage, ford, channel'.

ti:l f. 'nose ornament for women'. CD *tillaka-, P. tillī f. 'ornament worn on the neck by women'.

tu:, tu Kṭg. Kc. 'you (sg.)'.

+tuā ro (pl.) 'your'.

tu¹baku m. Kc. 'tobacco'. Kṭg. tēbaku.

tumti f. Kṭg., tumte f. Kc. 'a gourd, a pot made of a gourd'.

Dimin. of tumbə, -o.

- tumbə, -o m. Ktg. Kc. 'a gourd'. J tumŕa m. Sk. tumbaḥ m. (CD).
 +turi m. 'musician, member of a particular caste'. J túrí m. Sk. tūraḥ m. 'musical instrument' (CD).
 turət adj. adv. 'quick, quickly'; +turto 'quickly' (obl. with the Kyonṭhli ending -o of turət). J turt-furt 'instantly'. Lw. P. turt, turat 'quickly', H. turant, turat (Sk.).
 tv:ɭ f. (-a) 'balance, scale (weighing instrument)'. Sk. tulā f. (CD).
 tvɭɪ f. 'tuft of grass'. Sk. tūlam n. (CD).
 tvɭkə m. 'ghee and oil in which spices are prepared; cooked and seasoned pulse'. J turká m. 'the act of seasoning cooked pulse'.
 P. turkā m. 'hot ghee and condiments for seasoning fruit'.
 tvɭkɲo WKc. 'to cook and season pulse'.
 +tue (pl.) 'you'.
 təkli:f f. 'trouble, distress'. Lw. H. taklif f. (Ar.).
 təbaku m. Ktg. 'tobacco'. J tabákhū m. Lw. H. tam(b)āku and prob. Engl. tobacco.
 tənə:r adv. 'the year before the year before last'. Cp. pəra:r and the similar proportion tən'ɔrədʒ : phōrədʒ.
 tən'ɔrədʒ. See thənərədʒ.
 təma:m adj. 'whole, all'. Lw. H. (Ar.).
 +təmaʃo, +təmaso m. 'spectacle, play, wonder'. Lw. H. tamāšā m. (Ar.).
 tərə:r f. (-i) Kc. 'sword'. J trár, trál f. CD Sk. taravāriḥ m. 'one-edged sword'. See təɭwa:r.
 tərɪɭɪ, trɪɭɪ f. 'stream of water or blood'. Cp. poss. P. treṙā m. 'stream of hot water poured on the body'.
 tərki:b f. (-i) 'plan, device'. Lw. H. (Ar.).
 təɭwa:r f. (-i) 'sword'. Cp. Sk. talavāraṇam. See tərə:r.
 +təsta:n m. 'cartridge-box'. Lw. H. taśdān m. (Pers.).
 1tja:r 'ready'; t. kərnō 'to prepare (e.g. food)'. Lw. H. taiyār (Pers. Ar.).
 2tja:r m. Kc. 'religious festival'. Ktg. thē:r, see this.
 twaṇə adj. 'lying on the back'. J twáná. Sk. uttānaḥ (CD).
 1twa:r m. Ktg. Kc. 'Sunday'. J twár m. Cp. H. P. aítvār, itvār m. Lw. Sk. *āditvāvāra- (CD).
 2twa:r, twaro m. Ktg. Kc. 'incarnation'; Kc. tu rakʃa ro twaro 'you are an incarnation of a demon' (an abuse). J twār m. Lw. Sk. avatāraḥ, cp. P. utār m. 'incarnation'.
 trik:hɲō (trans.) 'to taste (esp. anything pungent)'. Prob. from Sk.

tikṣṇaḥ 'sharp, pungent'; M. tikhāṇṇē 'to taste anything pungent'. Lw. (tr, also with secondary r, gives c, e.g. ca:ṇḍ). trīḍr. See tārīḍr.

th

thāo m. 'the behind, the buttocks'. Cp. H. thāi f. 'seat, place', poss.

G. thāpo 'the thigh'. Sk. sthāyaḥ m. 'station'.

thāi f. 'the thigh'.

thau m. WKc. 'thigh, the behind'.

thā:c m. 'open area with no trees on it, especially on the top of a hill, used for grazing sheep and goats in summer'. Sk. sthātram 'station, place'.

thaciṇo Kc. 'to stop, halt (intr.)'. J thátuwnu 'to be settled'. Sk. sthātram 'station, place'.

thāchṇō (invol.) Kṭg. 'to stop, halt (intr.)'; dzidi rac:io tidi thāc:ie 'you should halt where the night falls'.

+thaṭo m. 'projecting part of a veranda'. CD *thaṭṭha⁻¹ 'framework', H. thāt(h) m. 'frame of roof', M. thāt m.

thāp:əṭ. See thōp:əṭ.

thā:n m. 'place, dwelling, police post'. Lw. H. thān, Sk. sthānam. 'thāne|da:r m. 'chief of police'. Lw. H.

thāmb'ṇô 'to hold, support'. J thāmbḥṇu. Sk. stambhate (CD).

thārṇ (thārṇ) m. 'grasshopper'. J thādā m. Poss. related to Jaun. thārō 'standing', H. thārā 'erect, straight, fixed'. Sk. stabdhah, Pk. thaḍḍho 'fixed, firm' (CD).

thāl f. 'dish, vessel, brass plate (for eating)'. J thā'ḷ m. 'a large dish'. Sk. sthālī 'earthen dish' (CD).

thāl'tu m. 'brass plate (for eating)'.

thē:r m. Kṭg. 'religious festival'. Kc. tja:r. J tahaîr m. CD *tithivāra-. See 'tī:thē:r.

thē:ts f., thē:ts la:ṇi 'to be obstinate, insist'. CD *thecc-, N. theccinu 'to be pressed down, squat', thicnu (intr.) 'to press on'.

thērnō 'to spin'.

thērnū m. 'spindle'.

thē:l m. 'paw (e.g. of cat)'. Connected with H. hathelī f. 'palm of the hand' (hāth 'hand, paw')?

thəkṇo Kc. 'to be or become tired'. J thakṇu. CD *sthakk-, Pk. thakkaī 'comes to a stop, becomes tired'.

thōts 'splash' (sound-imitating word). Cp. Kc. thutsuk 'small slap',

Kṭg. thātsra:ṭ 'big slap' and poss. J thechnu 'to beat, hit'.

thōp:əṭ, thāp:əṭ m. 'slap'. J thapér m. CD *thapp-, H. P. thappaṛ m.

thōṅkru m. 'long horn, trombone'.

thōmb ṭu. See thōmb ṭu.

tho, the pret. of 'əṇo 'to be, become' in Kc.

thōt:ɪ f. 'snout, nose, mouth' (having contemptuous or slang value).

Also thōt:həṭ, thōb:əṭ, b'ōb:əṭ. CD *thottha-, H. thoti f.

thōt:həṭ m. 'snout, mouth' (having contemptuous or slang value).

Also thōt:ɪ etc.

thōb:əṭ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'snout, mouth' (having contemptuous or slang value). Also thōt:ɪ etc. CD *thobba-. H. thobṛā 'snout', P. thobaṛ m. 'face' (in a contemptuous sense).

thōṭə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'a little, small, short (e.g. of time), (in pl.) a few'. CD Sk. stokaḥ m. 'drop (of water)' + suffix -ḍ-.

thū:k m. Kṭg. Kc. 'spittle'. See thūkṇō.

thūkṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to spit'; mē thūk:ə 'I spat'. J thukṇu. CD *thukk-.

thutsuk f. (-a) Kc. 'small slap'. Poss. connected with J thechnu 'to beat, strike, hit'. See thōts.

thātsra: m. (-Ø) Kc. 'big slap'.

thātsra:ṭ m. Kṭg. 'big slap'.

thānərədʒ, tən'ərədʒ adv. Kṭg. 'on the day before the day before yesterday'. Also nāthōrədʒ. Kc. nāthre:dʒ. Cp. phōrədʒ 'day before yesterday' and tənə:r.

thānəɪ f. Kṭg. 'palm of the hand'. Kc. ¹ath¹naɪe. Sk. hastatalam; dissimilation of -th-t- to -th-n-. For the survival of the first consonant in -talam see ¹ath¹naɪe.

d

dā: f. (-ɪ) 'pain, illness'. J dāh m. 'burning', ḍāh m. 'envy'. Sk. dāhaḥ m. 'burning, fever' (CD).

daɪ. See d'āɪ.

dāuə nə 'ill'. Cp. dā: 'illness'.

⁺dauɪe f. 'fight, war'. Cp. P. dāulā m. 'man lying in ambush', dāu m. 'ambush', Or. dāu 'opportunity, revenge'. See CD Sk. dātu n. 'share' (?).

da:kh f. (-a) Kc. 'grape'. J dákkh f. Lw. H. (Sk.).

+dakhṇo 'right (not left)' (not used in spoken language, where sūm]ə is used). Lw. P. dakkhaṇ (Sk. dakṣiṇaḥ). The genuine word seems to be sūm]ə.

da:g m. 'spot, stain, fault'. J dá'g m. Lw. H. (Pers.).

dāg: 'm. 'burning (especially of the dead body)'. J dá'g m. Sk. dāghaḥ m. (Apte), H. dāgh m. Lw. or from *dāghya-?

dāg'ṇō (tr.) 'to burn (especially a dead body)'.

da:c m. 'a bigger cutting implement (for branches)'. J dách, drá'ṭ m. Sk. dātram 'knife, sickle'. Cp. dac:i.

dac:i f. Kṭg. Kc. 'sickle'. See da:c.

dacṭi f. (dimin. of dac:i) '(small) sickle'.

da:ɔ m. Kc. 'door' (augmentative of ²da:r).

da:d m. 'father's father, elder brother'. J dádá m. 'grandfather'. CD *dādda-, Ku. dādā 'grandfather, elder brother'.

dad:i f. 'father's mother'. Also used in the voc. (dad:ie sg., dad:io pl.) in addressing women, young and old, respectfully. See next.

dad:ia voc. sg. m., dad:io voc. pl. m. 'my friend; sir!'. Used when respectfully addressing young and old men. J dadiyá, term of address. Cp. Or. dādi 'grandfather', Dm. dádi 'father' (CD *dādda-). See da:d, dad:i.

+dad'u m. 'enmity'. Prob. CD *dagdhi-, G. ḍaḍh m. 'vindictiveness'.

dap:u m. 'paw (of e.g. bear, rat)'.

+dabu m. 'medicament, medical plaster'. J dábá m. Prob. connected with dabṇō.

dabṇō 'to cover (with earth), bury'. J dábṇu 'to press'. CD *dabb- 'press, bury, cover'. See dəbauṇō, -o.

da:ṇ m. 'gift, marriage portion'. Sk. dānam.

+daṇo. See ¹+dano.

da:ṇḍ m. 'punishment, a fine'. Lw. H. dāḍ m.

da:n m. Kc. 'gift'. Lw. H. dān.

¹+dano, +daṇo m. 'grain, seed, opium seed, round piece of anything'; +daṇe paṇi ro 'hospitable' (ə: 'offering grain and water'). J dáṇá m. 'seed, grain'. Lw. H. (Pers.); -ṇ- poss. from words like P. dhāṇā. See CD Sk. dhānā f. 'corn, grain'.

²+dano m., name of a demon (the Nāga god). J dāno 'demon'. Lw. H. dānā (Sk. dānavaḥ).

dani 'generous, open-handed'. Lw. H. Sk. dānī.

- +dant m. 'tooth'; danto khoṛu 'the tooth walnut (walnut that can be broken with the teeth)'. Lw. H. dāt. See da:nd.
- dantu m. 'ivory'.
- da:nd m. Kṭg. Kc. 'tooth'. J dāñd m. Sk. dantaḥ m.
- dandī f. 'small tooth'.
- +¹dand-pə¹tsikəṛ m. 'one that grins much'. See pətsikhñō.
- da:m m. 'a young ungelt ox'. Sk. damyaḥ m. (CD).
- dam m. 'breath, moment'; e:k dam 'in a moment, immediately'. Lw. H. dam m. (Pers.).
- +damno (+d'amno?) 'grassy'; damni d'are 'on the grassy ridge'. Poss. CD *dhārmaṇa-, P. dhāmaṇ 'a certain grass of good quality', H. dhāman.
- +daṛie 'madam!' (address of respect). J dāriyā m., f. -é 'O my dear'.
- dāṛ^c f. (-a), da:ṛ^c f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'molar tooth'. J dáṛ m. Sk. dāṃṣṭrā f., dāḍhā f. 'large tooth'. CD *dāṃṣṭra-. Sk. dāḍhā is lw. MIA.
- dāṛⁱ f. 'beard, chin-beard'; d. kuṇḍṇi 'to shave'; teri d. dōi 'your beard burned' (ḍ: 'you came to grief'). J dāṛi f. Sk. dāḍhikā, *dāṃṣṭrikā f. (CD *dāṃṣṭra-).
- dāṛⁱ a|ḍ adj. 'having a beard, experienced, mature'.
- ¹da:r m. 'timber, beam of wood'. J dá'r m. Sk. dāru n.
- ²da:r m. Kc. 'a door'. Jaun. dār. Sk. dvāram. See dwa:r, daṭ:o.
- +daru m. 'gun powder'. Lw. H. dārū (Pers.).
- da|nō 'to split (tr.)'. Sk. dālayati. Caus. of dō|nō.
- dalṛ, -i Kṭg. Kc. adj. 'poor, niggardly'; subst. m. 'miser'. CD *dāridrika-, Pk. dāliddiya-.
- +das, man's name.
- dēa f. (obl. -Ø), 'pity, compassion'; bəg'wāni dēa 'by God's mercy'. Lw. H. dayā (Sk.).
- dēi m. (f.) (obl. dēi) 'curds, curdled sour milk'. Sk. dadhi n. (CD).
- +dēit m. 'big snake demon'. Lw. P. daīt m. (Sk. daityaḥ).
- ¹dēu| f. 'festival celebrated in November' (where ṭhōmb'ṭu 'jostle' is going on). J diāli f. Sk. dīpāvaliḥ f. (> *diyāva- > *dyāu- > dēu-).
- ²dēu| f. 'a certain melody in fast rhythm' (faster than sōldi).
- ¹dē¹da:r adj. 'in debt; open-handed'. Lw., cp. Sk. deyam 'gift' and suffix -dār (Pers.).
- dē:ñō (pret. din:ḍ) Kṭg. 'to give; to let, permit'; 'ām:ε ni dē:nde

dēuñō 'we do not permit you to go'; dandε dε:ñō 'to bite with the teeth'; mūf:ə məfɾē: dεa 'the mouse digs a mousehole'. J deñu. Pk. dēi (Sk. dā-). Kc. deño.

dēño (pres. dεa, pres. ptc. dendo, pret. dēño) WKc. 'to give; to let'. The inf. prob. formed on the model of pret. dēño.

de. See dɪ.

dēi f. 'body'. Sk. dehaḥ, P. H. dehī f. (CD).

deu m. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'god; (in poetry) god as identical with the sky'. J deo, Jaun. deo. Sk. devaḥ (poss. lw.).

deuṭhi f. 'temple'. CD *devakoṣṭha-.

deuṭhu, dē:ṭhu m. 'temple, temple image, deity'. Also said to mean 'inhabitant of a temple village'. See koṭgəɾu, dəŋeɾu.

deuḍ' '1½ fold'; d. bī: 'thirty'. *dvaivardha-, P. dēuḍhā '1½ fold' (see CD dvyardhaḥ (4. *duvardha-)). See dēḍ'.

+deuto m. 'deity'. J déotí f. 'goddess'. Lw. H. deutā m. (Sk.).

deurə m. 'temple (especially of a god), god'. J deorá, m. 'small temple of a deity'. CD *devaghara- or (since no trace of h in Him.) Sk. devakulam 'temple' (CD).

deuri f. 'temple (especially of a goddess), goddess'.

+deuri¹da:r, placename.

dēu], dē:] f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'threshold'. Cp. Sk. dehalī f. 'threshold, raised terrace in front of threshold'; CD *dehula-, B. deul 'mound, old wall'.

+dewe f. (obl. dewija) 'goddess'. Lw. Sk.

dēkhnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to see'. Pk. dekkhaī (see CD *dṛkṣati, cp. Sk. fut. drakṣyati).

+dē:ṭhu m., name of a god, having a temple in the village of Khərā:ŋ. Said to be the brother of jīf:ər in Khərā:ŋ, of cat:ərmukh in Məlan, and of a god in Kulu. Same word as deuṭhu, dē:ṭhu 'deity'.

dē:ṭhu. See deuṭhu.

dēḍ':, de:ḍ' 'one and a half'. J dēḍh. S dvyardha- (CD *dvaiyardha-). See deuḍ'.

debī f. 'goddess'. Lw. Sk.

deño Kc. (pret. deño) 'to give; to let'. Kṭg. dε:ñō.

de:r f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'delay, a while'. Lw. H. P. der f. (Pers.).

dē:]. See dēu].

dēf, de:f m. Kṭg. Kc. 'country, district; the plains (in contrast to the mountains)'. Common in poetry, but also used in coll.

- language. In poetry it may mean 'foreign country, foreign region'. J *désh* m. Sk. *deśaḥ* m. (CD).
- dēf*[u] m. 'inhabitant of the plains'. Derived from *dēf*.
- də*: f. (-i) 'sunshine, heat of the sun, noon-time'; *tɪnɪ* d. *sēk*:ɪ 'he basked in the sun'; *khōɾɪ* d. 'baking sunshine'. LSI p. 553 *Kyop̄h*. *daū* 'sunshine'. Sk. *davaḥ* m. 'heat, fire, burning'.
- dōk*:həŋ m. 'the south'. J *dakhn* m. Lw. P. *dakkhaṇ* m. (Sk. *dakṣiṇam*).
- dəte*, *dəti* Kc. 'in the morning'. Ktg. *do:t*.
- +*dətu*, man's name.
- ˈdə-ˈdəti* Kc., *aū* d. 'aŋd̥de d̥eu 'I go for a walk every morning'.
- dō:ŋō*, pres. *dōa* 'to tame, domesticate'. Sk. *damayati* 'overpower' (*dāmyati* 'to be tamed') (CD).
- dō:ŋō* 'to burn (tr. and intr.)'. Sk. *dahati* (aha should give *ā*:; ə from 1 sg. *dōu*, 3 sg. *dōa*, 1 pl. *dōi* etc.).
- dəŋɪ*. See *dəŋɪ*.
- +*ˈdənduˈal̥te* f. 'row of teeth'. Poss. Sk. *dantapāliḥ* f. 'row of teeth' or *dəndu* (poet. form of *da:nd*) + -al-, Sk. *ālīḥ* f. 'row'.
- dəɾək* m. Ktg. 'the loft in the house, used as kitchen'. Kc. *ca:ŋd̥*.
- dəɾnō*, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to run'. Cp. P. H. *dauṛnā*. Prob. lw., see CD *dravati*.
- dəre* f. Kc. 'carpet'. J *darí* f. CD **darikā*.
- dərdzɪ* m. 'tailor'. Lw. H. *darzī* (Pers.).
- dəɽnō* 'to be split, cracked (e.g. of wood, lips)'; *ōɽ:h dəɽa* 'the lips crack'. J *daɽɲu* 'to split, grind coarsely (tr.)'. Sk. *dalati* 'to be split'.
- dəle* f. WKc. 'laziness'.
- ˈdəli-ˈbəlo* WKc. 'lazy'.
- dōf* (-a) Ktg. Kc. 'ten'; *dōf:i* '(all) the ten'. Sk. *daśa*.
- dōf:a* f. 'state, condition (of mind); fate'. Lw. H. *daśā* f. (Sk.).
- +*dəfe* f. 'woman, girl'.
- dəfe* f. Kc., *dōf:i* f. Ktg. 'special kind of song, sung during the first period of harvest in April, May, June' (they describe the depressed mind of separated lovers or the grief at the loss of a near relative). Prob. same word as +*dəfe* 'girl', cp. *ˈdzʊɾɪ*.
- dōf:iə*, *dōf:uə* 'tenth'. Sk. *daśamaḥ*. For -iə < -ima- see C. Caillat: *La finale -ima*, Publ. de l'Inst. de Civil. Indienne, 1968, p. 187-204.
- dəsuo* WKc. 'tenth'.

d5sn̄ō 'to point out, show, tell'. J dash̄nu (the genuine word);
d5sn̄ō is lw. P. dassn̄ā 'to tell, relate'.

dogre m. pl. 'twins'.

do:t f. Kṭg. 'the morning'; appears usually in oblique cases: dot:i,
dōt:hi 'in the morning, early in the morning, the following
morning, to-morrow morning'; dot:a le 'for the following mor-
ning, in the morning'. J dotté 'to-morrow'. LStH p. 161 (Kc.-
Kuari) dōutī 'to-morrow'. Kc. dote.

dot:i, dot:a. See do:t.

dotkə 'belonging to the (early) morning'; d. pə:r 'the watch (space
of time) from three to six a. m.'.

dō:ṭu m. Kṭg. Kc. 'large blanket'. J dohṭu m. Poss. connected
with H. etc. dohar m. 'cloth of two folds', Or. doorā 'folded
double'. See CD *dudhāra-, *duvr̥ta-.

+do:ro 'double'; +do:re 'to and fro'. J dohrā. CD *dudhāra-.

+do|a f. 'covering, quilt'. Cp. N. dolāi 'quilt padded with cotton',
H. P. dulāi f. 'quilt of two folds'.

dō:lgə, dō:rgə 'branching off in two directions'; d. pəṇdə 'a road
that branches off in two directions'. Cp. +do:ro 'double'.
dō:r+gə?

dōf m. 'harm, defect, the evil power of a deity'. Sk. doṣaḥ m.

dōst m. Kṭg. Kc. 'friend'. Lw. H. (Pers.).

dōst f. 'friendship'.

dī, de postpos. Kṭg. Kc. 'in'. LStH p. 136 (Baghi) anda 'from',
Kyonṭh. da 'from'. Sk. anta-, antika- 'nearness' (CD). See
Grammar.

diə m. See diwə, +diu.

+diu m. 'oil lamp, light'. Sk. dīpaḥ m. (CD).

diwə, diə m. 'oil lamp, candle, light'. J diwá. Sk. dīpaḥ m.

dī:ṇ, diəṇ f. (-a) 'snowfall'; d. lag:r 'snow fell'. J diñwaṇ m.
'snowfall'. See dī:ṇō.

dī:ṇō 'to snow'; dī:ndə lagə nə 'it snows'; 'iũ diā 'it snows' (pret.
'iũ diə). J dīh̄nu, diuñ̄nu. *dīhati, Sk. dīh- 'to smear' (similar
semantic relation in Sk. snehaḥ). J diuñ̄nu, diñwaṇ seem to be
influenced by Sk. lip- 'to smear, plaster'.

din m. Kc. 'day'. Lw. H. din (Sk.). Kṭg. d'ēṭə. See du:s, d'ēṭə,
d'jari.

+dinṭu m. 'day' (poetical dimin. of din).

dil m. Kṭg. Kc. 'mind, soul, valour, heart'. Lw. H. P. (Pers.).

- +dile f. 'fruit-stone'. See CD *ḍala-group: *ḍella-, Jaun. ḍeli 'fruit-stone'; *ḍilla-, A. ḍilā 'mango-stone', H. ḍil m. 'lump'; *ḍilla-, Bshk. dīl 'clod'.
- +dil:e f. 'Delhi'.
- +diləṭh, place-name, a certain small mountain state.
- +dilke f. 'affair of the heart, love affair'.
- dīfṇṭ, d'ifṇṭ, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to appear, be seen'; dīf:ə sūpṇə 'he dreamt'. J dishṇu, dhishṇu 'to see'. Sk. diśyate + dṛśyate, e.g. P. dissṇā 'to appear, be seen' (CD).
- dui Kṭg. Kc. 'two'; Kc. duia 'the two of them, both two'. Sk. d(u)ve (f.n.), Pa. Pk. duve. See duni:
- du^lka:n f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'shop, booth'. Lw. H. (Pers. Ar.).
- dūkhṇə m. 'boil, pimple'. J dukṇá m. 'ulcer, blister, hurt'. See next.
- dūkhṇṭ, -o Kṭg. Kc. (invol.) 'to pain, be distressing'; mu lə bəpə b'ari dūk:huə 'I got very sad'; (vol.) 'to give pain, to ache', mere dūk:ha 'I have pains', pīt:h dūkhdi lag:i nī '(my, his etc.) back aches'. J dukṇu. Sk. duḥkhati (CD).
- duṛ:ə, -o adj. Kṭg. Kc. 'second, other, next'. J dujá. CD *dutiya-, Pk. duijja-, P. dūjjā.
- dūd:ʼ, du:dʼ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'milk'. Sk. dugdham.
- +dudʼu m. 'female breast, breast milk'. Jaun. dudhū 'teat'. See dūd:ʼ.
- ʼdūdʼba:ʼ, placename. ʼdūdʼbaʼ dzatər 'the fair at D'.
- +dudʼte f. 'nipple, teat'. See +dudʼu.
- dūdʼə 'having white spots'. From dud:ʼ, cp. P. dūdhya 'giving milk, white like milk' (CD sub dugdhin-).
- +dʷ:ṇo 'to milk'. J dúḥṇá m. 'milking pot'. CD *duhati.
- dun:i, dun:iə, dūn:ʼi, dūn:ʼie Kṭg. 'the two, both'; d. b'ài 'the two brothers, both brothers'. Kc. duia. Cp. Ap. doṇṇi 'two' (after tiṇṇi 'three', Sk. trīṇi).
- dunia f. 'the world, people'. Lw. H. duniyā f. (Ar.).
- du:nd. Echo-repetition of da:nd.
- dūn:ʼi, dūn:ʼie. See dun:i, dun:iə.
- du:r f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'distance', adj. 'far'; Kṭg. thōṭi dura gae 'at a little distance', Kc. kite du:r 'e 'how far is it?'. J dūr m. 'distance'. Sk. dūraḥ, adj.; dūram 'distance'. For fem. gender cp. P. dūr f. 'distance'.
- dura adv. (prob. obl. of du:r) 'far away'.

durga, the goddess Durga; maie durgē 'oh mother Durga'.

dul'ō m. Kc. 'bridegroom'. Ktg. Kc. laṛə, -o. Sk. durlabhah 'hard to obtain, beloved', Pk. dullaho (CD).

dul'e f. Kc. 'bride'. Ktg. Kc. laṛi, -e.

dūfman m. Ktg. Kc. 'enemy'. Lw. H. (Pers.).

du:s m. Kc. (also used in poetry) 'day; sun'; dusa 'in day-time'.

Also din. Ktg. d'ēṛə. Jaun. dūs. CD Sk. divasaḥ m.

+dusṛu m. (poet. dimin.) 'sun'. From du:s.

dəkhē[nō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to show, to let see' (caus. of dēkhēṇō, -o).

dətarə m. 'musical instrument with two strings'. Lw. H. or P. (Pers.).

dəpā:r m. 'noon, midday'; dəpā:rē 'at noon'; khōṛē dəpā:rē 'in the midday heat' (lit. 'at vertical noon'). J dpóhr m. See next.

dəpā:re f. Kc., dəpā:rī f. Ktg. 'midday-meal'. Prob. lw. H. dopahr (Sk. praharaḥ).

dəbauṇō 'to press, press down'; eḍi dəbauṇi 'to press the heel (against the horse), to spur'. See dabṇō.

dəbauṇo Kc. 'to bury'. See dabṇō.

dəbrvṛṇo WKc. 'to cover'. See dabṇō?

+dəṇeṭe f., +dəṇeṭu m., village-name; dəṇeṭu prob. also 'inhabitant of dəṇeṭe' (cp. koṭgəṛu and (poss.) deṭhu).

dəṇ'auṇō 'to cause to shiver'; bakri dəṇ'auṇi 'to cause a she-goat to shiver' (a goat or some other sacrificial animal is sprinkled with water and if it shivers it means that the god accepts the sacrifice, if not, he declines it). In Ktg. often pronounced dəṭ'auṇō. Jaun. dhūṇūṇō 'to shiver'. Sk. dhūnōti 'shakes'. Caus. J dhuṇāwṇu 'to cause to shiver'. Notice: Guj dhuṇvū 'to quiver, be under demonic influence' (S. K. Vaidya, Guj.Dict., Ahmedabad 1926).

+denaule f., village-name.

dən'āṛə m. 'the state of having milk and butter in the house'.

*dohanadhāra-? One should expect -ṇ'.

dən'ērə m. 'cup or ladle for incense'. *dhūpanidhāra-.

+dən'oṭu m. 'a musical instrument'.

dəṛauṇō Ktg., dəṛeṇo WKc. 'to cause to run, drive away'. Caus. of dəṛnō.

dəṛa:m, dəṛə:m m. sound-imitating word, 'bang'. P. daṛamm m., H. dhaṛām m.

dəṛeṇo. See dəṛauṇō.

də'ṭē:lē-¹ba:z. See də'ṭō:lē-¹ba:z.

dəṭə:m. See dəṭa:m.

də'ṭō:lē-¹ba:z 'courageous' (də'ṭē:lē-?).

dəṭ'indzŋō 'to flay, rend, devour'. See d'ēṭnō.

dəra:r m. 'crack, rent'. CD *darākāra-, P. H. darār m.

+dəreī 'striped (about cloth)'; f. 'a kind of precious cloth'. Cp. N. dhāri 'striped', H. dhāri f. 'stripe', Sk. dhārā (CD).

dəreu m. (obl. dərēua) 'river'. J daryáw m. Lw. H. daryā, daryāū m. (Pers.).

dərei m. 'man using a dərīo (inflated buffalo-hide for crossing rivers)'. See dərīo.

dəroi f. 'vow, oath'. Cp. poss. J. dharor, H. dharohar f. 'pledge'?

+dəroṭu m. 'ear-ring'.

dərīo, driō m. 'inflated buffalo-hide used for crossing rivers'. CD Sk. dṛiḷh m. 'hide', P. (Kangra dial.) daraī m. 'inflated buffalo-skin used as a float'. Kal. rumb. driu 'inflated goat-skin'. Lw. from language preserving dr.

dərba:r m. 'royal court'. Lw. H. (Pers.).

dər'ō:ŋ m. 'courtyard of a temple'. Poss. compound of deurə and word from Sk. bhavanam 'building, site, place'.

dəlaunō 'to cause to be given'. Caus. of deŋō.

dəlica m. 'carpet'. J dlíchá m. Prob. Lw. H. dulicā m.

dəlɪdri 'poor, lazy'. Lw. See dalɪ.

dəlɪɛɾi f. 'the daughter of a poor and mean man'. From dalɪ + beɾi. See dalɪ.

+dəsalə m. 'scarf, mantle'. Lw. P. H. dosālā, dośālā m.

+dəsoda f., woman's name; (in the Krishna myth) Yaśodā (d- < dz- through dissimilation with -s-).

dja:r m. Kc. 'the deodar tree (cedar tree)'. J dyār m. Sk. devadāru n. (CD).

dwaṭo m. Kc. 'door'. From dwaṭo, see dwaṭo.

dwa:t f. (-ɪ) 'inkstand'. Lw. H. (Ar.).

dwa:ɾ f. 'mourning (e.g. at the death of a ruler, the ceremony in which male relatives would shave their hair)'. Connected with dāɾ'ɪ (with ud- or apa-)?

dwa:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'door'. J dwá'r m. CD *duvāra-. See ²da:r.

dwari adv. 'once more'. Poss. lw. H. dubārā (Pers.), but rather *duvāra- (Sk. vāraḥ w. numerals: 'time'). Adverbial -i.

dwaṭo m. 'door'. See dwa:r.

+dwar̥tu m. 'door' (poet. dimin. of dwa:r).

dwās Kṭg., dwa:s, d'wa:s m. Kc. 'sigh'; adj. 'indifferent, lazy'. Lw.

H. P. udās 'dejected, sad' (Sk. udāsaḥ m. 'indifference, apathy').

dwasiṇo, d'wasiṇo Kc. 'to be or become restless, dejected; to sigh'.

See dwās.

dwāsqō (invol.) Kṭg. 'to be or become restless, dejected; to sigh'.

dra:g (dāra:g?) f. (-a) 'a particular type of drum'.

driə. See dəriə.

drubər̥ m. 'plain with grass'. J drub f. 'bent grass'. Lw. from

Him. dial. with dr. See ɟu:b, ɟubər̥.

drubɽi f. 'grass field'. See drubər̥.

+druṇe f. 'mountain pasture'. CD Sk. dronī f. 'valley', P. dūṇ

f. 'tract between two ridges'. Lw. (from other Him. dial.?).

druməṇ m. 'glade, clearing in a forest, where i.a. fairs are held'.

Lw., cp. H. drumiṇī f. 'forest' (Sk.).

d'

d'ār, dār f. (obl. d'āi, d'āiə) 'wetnurse; elder sister'. Also used

when addressing women respectfully and at the same time

familiarly. In the sense 'elder sister' opposed to bē:ṇ. J dāi f.

'nurse, sister'. At least two words have coalesced, Sk. dhātrī

(Pa. dhātī) f. 'wetnurse' and lw. H. dāi 'wetnurse' (Pers.).

Perhaps also *dādī, cp. dad:i, CD *dādda.

d'āk:ə m. 'push, dash'. J dháká m. CD *dhakk-.

d'āg:ə m. 'thread', d' khəlm̥ɽu gə 'the thread has got entangled'.

J dhágá m. CD *dhāgga-.

+d'agu|o, +d'ag|o, +d'ag|u m. 'bracelet'. Cp. d'āg:ə.

d'acṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to bring up, feed, rear'. LSI p. 553 Kyon̥th.

dhācṇū 'to feed'. Sk. dhātram '*support', cp. dhāṭr- 'supporter'.

d'āt:i. See d'ārɽi.

d'āt:u m. Kṭg. 'headgear (kerchief) worn by women'. J dhát(h)u

m. Cp. Sk. dhaṭi f. 'old cloth, loincloth'; poss. *dhaṭya-. See

next word.

d'aṭu (also d'aṭhu?) m. Kc. 'scarf'. Prob. connected with the

prec. word.

d'ā:n m. Kṭg. Kc. 'rice plant, paddy'. J dhá'n m. pl. Sk. dhānyam

(CD).

d'āndε m. pl. Kṭg. 'business, engagement, concern, interest'; ē:re

- d'. na lag:e 'don't have any relations with him (ə: 'don't rely on him'), do not bother about him'; poru a:dz mere d'. 'my interest is now elsewhere' (ə: 'I do not care about you'). J dhandá m. 'work, engagement'. CD Sk. dhandham 'awkwardness, indisposition', S. dhandho m. 'business, perplexing affair', N. dhand(h)ā 'household affair, worry', P. dhandā m. 'business, work'.
- d'əɽnō 'to tear, rend' (possibly echo repetition of d'əɽnō).
- d'ə:r f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'mountain ridge; edge; stream'. J dhá'r f. Sk. dhārā f. 'edge, stream'.
- l'd'arɪ-l'b'ōrə 'grooved (e.g. about glass)'. See d'ə:r, b'ōrə.
- d'arkə 'steep; curved'. See d'ə:r.
- d'arkɪ f. 'melody in a rhythm faster than what is called sōldɪr' (lit. 'steep', cp. sōldɪ from sōldə 'level').
- d'arcu m. 'person meeting another (carrying a load of grass or the like) in order to take over the load'. *dhārayitru-. See d'ərnō.
- d'əɽɪ, d'əɽɪ f. 'ridge of a mountain or hill' (dimin. of d'ə:r, frequent in poetry).
- +d'arna f. 'stream'. See d'ə:r.
- d'ərnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to hold, keep'; Kc. tshəpka d'arna 'to jump about'. Sk. dhārayati. See +d'ərno.
- d'əi f. 'younger sister' (used by Rajputs, the Khash caste say cəi). According to another informant: 'Rajput girl, called so by other castes; a ruler's unmarried daughter'. But cp. d'əi with the opposite meaning 'elder sister'.
- d'ə:ɳ f. 'daughter' (the word used in Theog). J dhain f. 'daughter'. CD *dhayinī 'suckling'.
- d'əɽə m. Kṭg. 'day, sun'; d'əɽə 'in day-time'. J dihārā m. Sk. divasa- (CD). Kc. din, du:s.
- d'əɽɪ, d'əɽɪ adv. 'daily, always'; d'əɽɪa lə 'for ever'. Kc. d'jaɽɪ, d'jaɽɪ.
- d'əɽnō 'to tear, flay, rend'. Cp. dəɽ'indzɳō.
- d'əe f. WKc. 'possessions, property'; sadze d'. 'common, joint property'. Poss. Sk. dhṛtiḥ f. 'keeping, possessing, having' (Apte, Sk. dict.).
- d'ōk:h adj. (adv.?) Kṭg. Kc. 'a little, some'; Kṭg. d'. dzə aɽə 'a little flour, some flour'; eu d'. dzə g'ōl 'dissolve (stir) it a little!'; Kc. ka aũ d'. zadɽə b'a:t khau 'may I have some more rice?'. J dhakh. P. dhakkh 'little, small'.

- d'ṣkhnī f. 'one eighth'. Sk. ardhacatur-? Or derivation of d'ṣk:h 'a little'? Cp. tsṣkhnī.
- +d'ṣgrā m. 'scoundrel, paramour'. H. P. dhagrā m. 'paramour', P. dhagaṛ m. 'violent man'. See CD *dhaṅga-.
- +d'ṣdza f. 'flag, banner'. J dhajā f. Lw. H. (Sk. dhvajā f.).
- d'ṣtri, d'ṣrti f. 'the earth; this world (as against the hereafter)'. Frequent in poetry. J dhartī f. Lw. H. P. dhartī f.; d'ṣtri poss. from a Him. dialect with tr (Sk. dharitrī).
- d'ṣṇ f. (-ī) 'wife'. Sk. dhanikā (CD).
- d'ṣṇa m. 'bow (as a weapon)'. J dhaṇu m. Sk. dhanuḥ n. (CD).
- d'ṣṇī, -e m. Kṭg. Kc. 'a master (of servants), a lord (of tenants)'. Sk. dhanikaḥ m. 'rich man, owner' (CD dhanin-).
- +d'ṣn m. 'wealth'. Lw. H. dhan m. (Sk.).
- d'ṣni, d'ṣrni adv. Kṭg. Kc. 'on the ground, down (on the ground)'; d'ṣni: ka, d'ṣni:ia 'from the ground, from below'. LStH p. 169 (Kc.-Kuari) dhaunī 'on the ground'. Sk. dharanī f. Cp. +geṇe 'in the sky, up', sṛge 'up (in the air)'.
- d'ṣrti. See d'ṣtri.
- +d'ṣrno 'to hold, keep, bear'. J dharṇu. Sk. dharati (CD). Cp. d'ārno.
- d'ṣrni. See d'ṣni.
- +d'ṣrm m. 'holy, virtuous action, vow, promise, agreement'. Lw. H. P. dharam, dharma m. (Sk.).
- d'oiṇo (invol.) Kc. 'to wash oneself, take a bath'. See d'ò:ṇō.
- d'ṣk:hə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'deceit, mistake, misunderstanding'. J dhoká m. 'misunderstanding'. P. dhokkhā m. 'deceit'.
- d'ṣb:i m. 'washerman'. J dhobbi m. Poss. lw. H. dhobī (CD *dhauvati; -b-forms from the MIA passive Pk. dhovvaī, ib.).
- d'ò:ṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to wash, clean'; mū: d'òə tṭṭi: 'he washed his face'. J dhoṇu. CD *dhauvati, Pk. dho(v)aī.
- d'ṣi: f. (obl. d'ia) Kṭg. Kc. 'daughter, girl'. J dhí f. Prob. lw. P. dhī f. Pa. dhītar-, dhītā, Pk. dhīā; Sk. duhitṛ- being partly or wholly substituted by dhīta-, p.p. of dhayati 'sucks milk' (see PTSD). Also said to be m. and to mean 'son', in that case definitely from dhītaḥ.
- d'ṣdzə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'confidence, belief'. J dhīj f. Sk. dhīryam 'intelligence, prudence'. P dhijā m. (CD).
- d'ṣdzṇō 'to have confidence in, to believe'; tshē: neī d'ṣdzə 'he

- does not trust (even) my shadow' (ə: 'he avoids me'). J dhij̃nu.
 *dhīryati (Sk. dhīraḥ, dhīryaḥ 'steady').
 d'ĩf̃ŋō. See dif̃ŋō.
 d'ũ: m. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'smoke'. Sk. dhūmaḥ m. (CD).
 d'ũō m. 'smoke'. J dhuwāñ m.
 d'ũi f. 'mist, fog'. Sk. dhūmikā f. (CD).
 +d'ut̃o m. 'evil spirit, ghost'. Cp. Sk. dhūrtaḥ 'cunning, injurious, a rogue, deceiver', but poss. deformed from b'ut̃o, see this.
 d'ũ:p f. (-a) 'incense'. Lw. H. dhūp m. (Sk.).
 +d'upu m. 'incense' (poet. dimin.).
 d'ũn:ı f. 'fire made by holy men at which they sit'. Lw. H. dhūni f. (Sk.).
 d'ũṛas f. (-a) Kc. 'sacrificial ladle'. Poss. *dhūpaḍās-, -ḍās- having been abstracted from Sk. puroḍāś/s- 'sacrificial cake, sacrificial ladle'?
 d'ũ:r, d'ũrō m. 'extremity, end of a rope, of a loincloth, of a field etc.; the front end, first place in a row of dancers, beginning (e.g. of a thread, oppos. pātshkō d'); mountain peak'. J dhúr f. 'uppermost part of a roof, peak, direction'. Pa. dhuro m. 'yoke, pole, forepart of anything' (CD dhur-).
 d'ũl̃o m. 'dust'. J dhúl f. Sk. dhūliḥ f. (CD *dhūḍi-).
 d'ənsōō m. 'grains of anise'. Sk. dhānya- 'grain'; for sōō cp. H. soā m. 'anise'. Prob. lw.
 d'jà:n m. 'thought'. Lw. H. dhyān m. (Sk.).
 d'jaṛ'ı, d'jaṛı adv. Kc. 'daily, always'. Kṭg. d'ēṛ'ı, d'ēṛı.
 d'wàuñō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to cause to be washed'. Caus. of d'ò:ŋō.
 d'wà:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'loan'; d'. dē:ŋō 'to lend', d'. mañŋō 'to borrow'. J dhwá'r m. Sk. uddhāraḥ m. (CD).
 d'wàrnō 'to borrow'.
 d'wa:s, d'wasiño. See dwās, dwasiño.

P

- pa:, pā: Kṭg. postpos. 'after'; kuk:ər pəṛa mu pa: 'a dog is after me'. LStH p. 33 (Kṭg.) tumā pā 'after you'; Kyoñth. (LSI p. 563) phā 'from'. Sk. pārśvam 'side, nearness'. Cp. P. pās, pāh 'near', pāsō 'from'. Not from Sk. paścāt, see pāt:sha. See Grammar.
 pae, pāe Kṭg. postpos. 'behind'; g'ōra p. 'behind the house'. See Grammar.

pāecha 'from behind, on the back side, on the back'. See pāe;
-cha poss. from Sk. paścāt 'behind'.

+paia m. 'a unit of weight (one fourth of a seer)'. Sk. pādikaḥ
'worth a quarter'. P. pāi f. '1/4 seer'. Prob. lw.

paio m. 'wheel'. Pk. payo (paiaṃ). CD Sk. pradhīḥ m. 'felly',
N. etc. pahiyā, paiyā 'wheel'. Prob. lw.

pau m. 'foot, bedpost'. J pānw m. CD pādu-.

pauṇə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'guest'. Jaun. pāonā m. See prauṇə.

+paulo m. 'leaf, bud, sprout'. Cp. N. pāulā, pāluvā, Sk. pallavaḥ
m. (CD). Metathesis, perh. infl. from Sk. pravālaḥ 'young
shoot'?

pauli f. pl. WKc. 'money'. From Sk. pādaḥ m. 'a fourth part'?
Cp. H. pāi f. '1/12 anna'.

paulti f. 'shoot of a tree'. Cp. paulo.

pak:ə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'cooked, boiled, ripe; strong, clever; settled'.
Sk. pakvaḥ (CD).

pakərnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to seize, catch'. WKc. pakərnō. J pākṛnu
'to hold, arrest'. CD *pakkaḍ-.

+pakte f. 'woman's woollen gown'. Metath. -tk- > -kt-, cp. P. paṭkā
m. 'cloth worn round the waist', Bhal. peṭṭu m. 'woman's
woollen gown'. J pātu m. 'white blanket'. Sk. paṭṭaḥ m. 'cloth
etc.' (CD). -te in pakte functions as the dimin. suffix. For
-tk- > -kt- cp. -ṭl- > -lṭ- in bəltōə.

pakṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to be cooked or boiled; to ripen'. J pākṇu.
Derived from Sk. pakvaḥ. See pak:ə.

+^lpakhulo 'strange, foreign'; m. 'stranger, foreigner'. J pákhḷá m.
Sk. pakṣaḥ m. 'side; faction', suffix -ul(l)a-. Prob. influenced
by word from Sk. pārayaḥ 'alien', cp. M. pārk(h)ā 'other,
foreign', poss. Kyonṭh. pākharo 'enemy' (< *pārakho?); -kh-
in M. prob. due to pākh- < pakṣaḥ. Also pākhlo.

pakhṛo m. Kc. 'feather'. J pákkh m. Sk. pakṣaḥ m. 'side, wing,
feather'.

+pakhṛe. See +paṇkhṛe.

pākhlo 'strange, foreign'; m. 'stranger, foreigner'. See +^lpakhulo.

pa:g, pag: f. (-a) 'turban'. J pág f. CD *paggā 'headdress' (pag:
is prob. lw. P. pagg f.).

pagəl Kṭg. Kc. 'mad, crazy'. Prob. lw. H. pāgal (CD *paggala-).

pa:c m. Kṭg. Kc. 'leaf'. J pāch m. Sk. pattram (CD).

pac:ɪ f. 'small leaf, leaf'.

- +patsŋo 'to become ripe'. J pachŋu 'to be digested'. Sk. pacyate (CD).
- pāt:sha adv. 'backwards, back, afterwards, after, behind'; p. d̥eun̄õ, tsal̄n̄õ 'to follow after'; p. pəɽn̄õ 'to pursue'. J pácché. Sk. paścāt, paścātāt (CD).
- pāt:shē, -e adv. postpos. (with the oblique) Kṭg. Kc. 'behind, after, back, as a consequence of, on account of'.
- pāt:shi adv. postpos. (with the oblique) Kṭg. Kc. 'behind, after, back; up along the mountain slope, towards the ridge'. Cp. āg:ī.
- +patshu adv. 'backwards'.
- pāt:shuə 'situated behind or after; past, previous; situated further up on the mountain slope or nearer to the ridge'; pāt:shue d'ēɽe 'the last (preceding) days'. See āg'uə.
- pātshkə adj. 'last'; pātshkɪ phīrɪ 'last rounding, end'; pātshkə d'ūrə 'end (e.g. of a thread, oppos. d'ūrə)'.
- pātshl̄ə 'situated behind; previous'.
- +padzo m. 'cherry'. J pájá m. 'a kind of hill cherry'.
- ¹pa:ɽ m. 'mill-stone'. Sk. paṭṭaḥ m. 'slab, tablet' (CD).
- ²pa:ɽ m. WKc. 'the female genitals'. See poss. ¹pa:ɽ; cp. poss. Bhal. paṭṭ m. 'thigh' (CD ¹paṭṭa-).
- paɽ:ə m. 'the buttocks, the back'.
- paɽ:i f. 'bandage'. Sk. paṭṭikā f.
- paṭl̄ə m. 'small wooden stool'. Sk. paṭṭaḥ m. 'slab, tablet'.
- paɽe adv. Kc. 'to or on the farther side'. From pārde. See para, pare and cp. aɽe.
- patrɪ f. 'plate (for food) made of leaves'. Lw. H. pātārɪ f. (Sk. pattram + suffix).
- patl̄ə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'thin, slender'. J pátl̄á. Sk. pattralaḥ 'leafy'. Lw. H. P. patlā.
- +patho m. 'a grain measure (about 2 seers)'. J páthá m. Sk. prasthaḥ m. (CD). Prob. lw.
- pāt:hər m. Kṭg. Kc. 'stone, rock'. J páthar m. Sk. prastaraḥ m. (CD).
- ¹pathər¹felu m. Kc., fictitious man's name (from a tale), a nickname: 'he who can draw fibres out of a stone' (name of a money-lender). See fēl:, je:l.
- padri m. 'Christian lay minister (often a Pahari)' (often pronounced pād'ri through association with H. pādhā 'Hindu priest',

- cp. J pādhá 'learned brahman who discharges religious duties').
 Lw. H. pādrī (Port.).
- pa:p m. 'vice, sin'. Lw. H. (Sk.).
- papi m. 'wicked person, sinner'.
- pāṅkh m. 'wing of bird, feather'; in poetry in the plur. 'ribs'.
 J pāñkh m. Sk. pakṣaḥ m. (CD).
- +paṅkho m. 'wing of bird, feather'.
- pāṅkhṛō m. 'wing, feather'.
- +paṅkhṛe, pakḥṛe f. 'small insect which eats paddy'.
- +paṅkhṛu m. 'bird'. J pāñkhṛu m. 'bird'. See pāṅkh.
- pa:ṅg f. (-a), +paṅgo m. 'branch'. J pāṅgá m. *prāñka-? Cp.
 Sk. aṅkaḥ m. 'hook, curve'.
- paṅgər m. pl. 'children'. CD *prāñkūra- 'sprout', Ku. pāgūr 'new leaves, germination'. Or rather *prāñkura-, cp. Sk. aṅkuraḥ m. 'sprout, shoot'.
- +paṅgra m. 'brother' (said to be used among outcastes).
- pa:ṇ f. 'the act of tempering iron; aggressiveness, resolution'; ē:
 dī b'ōri p. a 'he is very aggressive (or resolute)'. J pá'ṇ f.
 'sharpening'. P. pāṇ f.
- pa:ṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to throw, pour; put; put on (clothes); get, hold; create, make (e.g. noise, quarrels)'; tət pae lʊ:ṇ 'put salt in it'; Kc. dz'ogro pao 'he created a quarrel'. J páṇu 'to throw in'. Sk. pātayati (CD). In sense 'to get, hold' lw. H. pānā.
- paṇi, -i m. Kṭg. Kc. 'water; rain'; p. lag:ō nō 'it is raining'. Sk. pāṇīyam (CD). See mathlo for idiom. expression.
- pa:ṇḍ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'the second or third story of the house, used for storing corn and other provisions'. The p. is under the bāuṇ and above the khūṭ (Kṭg.), obro (Kc.), or, in the four-storyed house, above the phōṭ (Kṭg.), bər'aṭo (Kc.). LSI p. 651 (Sattlej Group) pāṇḍ 'top story of a house'.
- paṇḍəṭə. See pəṇḍəṭ.
- +paṇḍke adv. 'there'; +aṇḍke paṇḍke 'here and there'. See +paṇḍko, +aṇḍke.
- +paṇḍko adv. 'on the other side'. J pāñḍká adj. 'across there', pāñḍá adj. 'across'. *pārānta- > *pārnd- > pāṇḍ-?
- pāṇ:ī f. 'shoe'. J páṇi f. Sk. upānah- f., Pk. pāṇahā f. (CD).
- pan:ō 'castrated, gelded' (about domestic animals). Sk. pannaḥ 'fallen', cp. Sh. pāno 'disappointed, without help'.
- +pa:nts, pantsa ro 'having supporters, having helpers or advo-

- cates'. J páñch m. pl. 'arbitrators'. Lw. H. pañc, pãc m. 'assembly of originally five men', N. pañca 'committee, jury, body of arbitrators' (Nep.).
- pāntshī m. 'bird'. J páñchhī m. pl. 'birds in general'. Prob. lw. H. pāchī (Sk.). See +pañkhṛu.
- pa:ndz (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'five'; pandzi '(all) the five'. Sk. pañca. pandziō, pandzuō Kṭg. 'fifth'. For the suffixes see dōf:iō, -uō. pandzuo Kc. 'fifth'.
- pandzŋ f. 'piece of wood fastened to the middle part of the bow to reinforce it'.
- ¹pandz¹maru m., fictitious man's name (from a tale): 'he who kills five'.
- +pando postpos. 'on'. J pándé. CD Sk. upāntam 'border, edge', K. pog. pāt 'on' (with early loss of u-).
- pandra Kc. 'fifteen'. Kṭg. pōndra. Sk. pañcadaśa, Pk. pannarasa. +¹pampa, village-name.
- +pampi m. 'inhabitant of the village Pampa'.
- pā:ṛ m. 'mountain, hill'. CD *pāhāḍa-.
- paṛa adv. postpos. Kṭg. Kc. 'under' (in Kṭg. usually indicating movement: 'down under, from under'); p. lē 'down under', p. ka 'from under'. LSI p. 667 (Satlej group) pārē, LStH p. 150 (Surkhuli) pār. Sk. pāṭaḥ m. 'expanse', cp. similar semant. relation for Sk. talam 'surface, ground' and words meaning 'under' in NIA (CD). See Grammar.
- paṛe adv. postpos. Kṭg. 'down, under'; p. lē 'down under', p. ka 'from under'. See Grammar.
- paṛo m. WKc. 'the female genitals'. Poss. Sk. pāṭaḥ m. 'breadth, expanse', L. pār m. 'pit sunk to the sand in which a well is built' (CD).
- paṛi, pāṛ'i adv. postpos. Kṭg. Kc. 'under'. See paṛa. See Grammar.
- pā:ṛi adj. 'mountainous'; subst. m. 'mountaineer'. See pā:ṛ.
- pā:ṛi f. 'the language of mountaineers'.
- +para 'from that side or the opposite side, to that (opposite) side' (Kṭg.), 'on that (opposite) side' (Kc.). J pār 'across'. Sk. pāram 'further bank', pāre 'on the other side' (CD). Prob. lw. The genuine Kṭg. Kc. words seem to be pora, poru etc.
- +pare 'to or on the other or opposite side, beyond'.
- +pari, +par'i 'on the other or opposite side, beyond'.
- ¹pari¹bia Kc. 'on the other side, beyond'. See bia.

paru m. 'earthen pot'. J páru m. H. pārāi f. 'large earthen cup',

P. pārī f. 'small earthen pot'.

+paruo, par'uo adj. 'yonder, farther'. See para.

parwəti, the goddess Parvati.

+pargo adj. 'yonder, farther'.

+parja 'from the other or opposite side'.

paļo m. 'frost'. J pālā m. CD Sk. prāleyam (but would be better explained by *prālayaḥ).

paļu, paļtu m. 'a kind of wild apple'. J pālú m. 'kind of hill apple'. Kan. palē 'apple'.

paļtu m. See paļu.

paļnō 'to rear, breed, foster'. J pālņu 'to cherish, support'. Sk. pālayati 'to guard, protect' (CD).

¹pal:ə, -o m. Ktg. Kc. 'the lowermost part of a shirt or gown, apron-like part of a woman's gown'. J pālā m. 'corner of a scarf'. Sk. pallavaḥ m. 'scarf, lapet' (CD).

²pal:ə, -o Ktg. Kc. 'unhusked (of rice)'; m. 'husk'. Cp. Sk. palah m. 'straw, husk'; *palya- or *palla-? Or lw. H. pal m. 'paddy straw'.

+palto m. 'work of the season'. J pāltru m. 'one whose turn it is to work or guard', pālī f. 'turn'. Partly (with -l-) lw. Sk. pālitam 'guarding', partly (with -l-) Sk. pāliḥ f. 'row, line', cp. G. pālī f. 'recurring season'.

+pē postpos. 'on'. Cp. H. pai.

+pēita:l m. 'the lower world, hell'. Lw. H. paitāl (changed from H pātāl (Sk.) after variants like pāmāl: paimāl 'trampled under foot').

pēidə, pē:də 'born, produced'. Lw. H. paidā (Pers.).

pē:ŋd, pēŋdə m. 'road, path'; pēŋda dī, pēŋdε dī 'on the way, on the tour'. J paindā m. CD *padaḍaṇḍa-. Prob. lw. H. paīdā m.

pē:də. See pēidə.

pēn:ə 'sharp'. J paiŋá (notice ŋ), Ku. paiŋo. CD *pratīkṣṇa-.

pē:ɾi f. Ktg. 'step of ladder'. Kc. pə:ɾe. CD *padaḍa-.

pē:r m. 'foot'; pero bando (in poetry) '(I am) the slave of your foot'; pēri pə:ŋ 'falling to the feet (of somebody)' (adverbial -i?). J pair m. *padara- (CD).

pē:rə m. '(the act of) watching, guard, watchman'. Lw. H. pahrā m. See pō:r.

- pē:lə, -o Ktḡ. Kc. 'first'. See pəila (Kc.). Pk. *pahilla- (see CD *prathilla-). Not genuine in Kc.
- pē:lkə, -o Ktḡ. Kc. 'first, past, previous'; p. pō:r 'time from dawn up to nine a.m.'.
- pəʃo m. WKc. 'light (subst.)'. Ktḡ. prēʃ:ə, Kc. praʃo, pjaʃo. Sk. prakāśaḥ m.
- pēʃŋō 'to enter, to enter forcibly or secretly, penetrate (intr.)'; tso:r pēʃ:ε 'thieves broke into (the house)', bəmarɪ ɡɪ pēʃ:ɪ 'illness has penetrated, I (you etc.) have fallen ill'. Sk. praviśati. H. paisnā (CD).
- pēsə, -o m. Ktḡ. Kc. 'pice (coin)', pl. pēsε (Ktḡ.), pəsa (Kc.) 'money'; pεsε aʃə 'rich'. Prob. lw. H. paisā.
- peu m. 'father' in peu ka: lε 'to the father's neighbourhood or house'. Lw. P. peu. Sk. pitṛ-. See next.
- peukə m. 'father's house (with regard to a married woman)'; peukε lε 'to the father's house' (cp. peu ka: lε with practically the same meaning, see ¹ka). J péoká m. 'wife's father's house'. Bhal. peuke 'in woman's paternal home', P. peuke m. pl. 'father's house or family'.
- pe:t m. Ktḡ. Kc. 'stomach, belly'; p. lag:ə 'I got dysentery'. J péʔ m. CD *peʔta-².
- ¹pe:tɪ m. 'a man having a protruding belly'.
- ²pe:tɪ f. 'waist-band, belt'.
- pe:t u m. 'a child having a protruding belly'.
- pe:tŋu m. 'stomach, belly (of children)' (dimin. of pe:t); p. lag:ə 'the child got dysentery'.
- +petto m. 'a big stomach, stomach of a pregnant woman' (augment. of pe:t).
- pe:t m. 'tree'. J péʔ m. P. H. peṛ m.
- peṛə m. 'a particular kind of sweetmeat prepared from milk'. CD *peṛa-. Poss. lw. P. H. peṛā m.
- +peṛo m. 'family, male family member'. Poss. connected with P. H. piṛhī f. 'small stool; generation', Sk. piṭam 'stool, bench' (CD)?
- peṛnō 'to press, crush, torment'. Sk. prapīḍayati (CD).
- peṛnō 'to pour'. Sk. prerayati 'sets in motion'.
- pēʃɪ f. 'hearing of a law-suit'. Lw. H. peśī f. (Pers.) (lit. 'coming forward, appearing (before a court of justice)').
- pə. See po.

pāila, pā:la adv. Kc. 'first, previously'. See pē:lā.

pākəɽno WKc. 'to seize, catch'. Kṭg. Kc. pakəɽnō, -o.

pōkhṇō, -o Kṭg. WKc. 'to wait for'; sə pōk:ha mū 'he awaits me'.

Contamination of *pəkh- (Sk. pratikṣ-, M. paikhṇē 'to wait for') with *pərkḥ- (Sk. parikṣ-, e.g. H. parakhnā 'to test, wait for').

pəgəɽnō. See prəgəɽnō.

pəgəlno WKc. 'to melt (intr.)'. CD Sk. pragalati 'drips', N.

paglanu. See pīgəlno.

pəgɽə 'visible, manifest'. See prəgəɽnō.

pətskə m. 'grasp, grip'. J pachkā m. Cp. N. pac (pacca) garnu 'to take away, confiscate'.

pō:tsṇō Kṭg. 'to reach, arrive'. Kc. pəntsṇo. See also puṇṇō, -o, said to be the proper Him. word. Pk. pahuccā 'is powerful, reaches' (see CD prabhūta-).

pōt:shəm m. 'the west'. Lw. H. pacchim m. (Sk.).

pədzə m. 'produce of land, crop'. See pədzṇō.

pədzṇō 'to grow (of crop)'; 'āt:shṛ pədzdi b'ūmī a 'the land is fertile'. J pajṇu. Sk. utpadyate 'arises' (CD).

pəɽṇō 'to uproot'. J paṭṇu. CD *paṭyati.

pəɽ:hi 'altogether', in expressions like sə p. gəɽāuə 'he has disappeared altogether'. P. paṭṭ 'quickly'?

pəɽə m. 'mark, trace, information, knowledge'; tīn: 'a le koi p. ni lag:ə əa gəl:ə 'they could not trace anything about this matter', ēt:hə p. laə 'he tried to find out about it'. Prob. lw. H. patā m.

pəɽə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'sacred book, astrological almanac'. Lw. H. patra m.

pəɽi f. 'sacred pamphlet, scripture; letter'. Lw. H.

+pəɽlō 'thin, slender'. See paɽlō.

pōt:h m. Kṭg. Kc. 'medical diet'. Lw. H. P. patth m. (Sk. pathyam).

+pəɽ'ro adj. 'level, plain'. Jaun. pādro 'right, straight'. CD *paddhara-.

pəb:ət m. 'mountain'. Lw. H. P. pabbat m. (Sk. parvataḥ m.).

+pə:ṇ f. (-a) 'wind, storm'. J pauṇ f. Sk. pavanaḥ m. 'wind' (CD).

pə:ṇ m. 'the act of falling'; peri p. 'falling to the feet (of somebody, as a salutation)'. Poss. lw. P. pauṇā 'to fall', CD prapatati.

pəṇḍəɽ, pəṇḍəɽə m. 'learned man, brahman, priest'. Lw. H. paṇḍit (Sk.).

pəntsŋo Kc. 'to reach, arrive'. Ktg. p̄s:tsŋō.

p̄s:ndzə m. 'the wrist'. CD *pahuñca-, N. paũjā 'paw', P. H. pahūcā m. 'wrist'.

pəndra Ktg. 'fifteen'. Kc. pandra.

pə:ɽe f. Kc. 'step of a ladder or staircase'. Ktg. pɛ:ɽi. Jaun. pauɽ 'ladder of stone steps', P. pauɽi f. 'step, ladder, staircase' (the P. word is poss. lw. from Him.; Kc. ə: < əi). See pɛ:ɽi.

pəɽio m. Kc. 'leather strap which fastens the yoke to the plough'.

pəɽnō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to fall down, lie down, fall to (somebody's lot); to be placed, posted; hang down; to follow (after)'; With the pres. partic. 'to start (doing something)', e.g. sə pəɽə pāthra tsungdə 'he began to lift the stone'. sə pəɽa mū pa: 'he pursues me'; mu lɛ ɛbɛ ɟə ka:m kərnə pəɽə nə 'now I have to do this work'; bɾ:dz pəɽa 'it is lightening'; Kc. tumu ka pəɽe 'does it concern you?'. Sk. patati, Pk. paḍai (CD).

p̄sɽ'nō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to read, study'. Sk. paṭhati (CD).

pəɽ Ktg. Kc. 'but'. Sk. param (CD).

pə:r adv. Ktg. Kc. 'last year'. J pór. Sk. parut. P. par, S. paru.

p̄s:r m. 'period of three hours, watch'. J pauhar. Sk. praharaḥ. See p̄ɛ:rə.

+pəre 'on the other or opposite side'. Sk. paraḥ 'distant, other', P. pare 'beyond'.

pəri f. 'mythical female being, fairy'. Lw. H. parī f. (Pers.).

+pəɽju m. 'loan'.

pərdza f. 'offspring, subjects (of a king)'. Lw. H. parjā f. (Sk. prajā).

pərbəti m. 'inhabitant of a hilly region, mountaineer'. Lw. H. parbatī m.

p̄s:rnō 'to watch over, guard'. See p̄s:r m.

pərla Kc. 'away, aside'. See +pəre.

pəɽʃe adv. Kc. 'day after to-morrow'. J porshu. Sk. paraśvaḥ (CD).

pəɽʃi adv. Ktg. 'day after to-morrow'.

+pəɽ'i, pəri 'afterwards'. See pəre.

p̄sɽ'ədz. See ph̄sɽədz.

pəɽu m. pl. 'grey hairs (of old age)'. J paɽu m. pl. Sk. palitaḥ (CD).

'pəɽ 'poʃlo WKc. 'grey-haired'. pəɽ- seems to rest on a word *pali- or *palu-. See poʃlo and pəɽu.

pə:la. See pəila.

pəlg m. 'luxurious bed (e.g. of royal persons)'. Sk. palyaṅkaḥ m. 'bed'.

†pəlgo m. 'palanquin'.

pəlge f. Kc., pəlgi f. Ktg. 'palanquin'.

pəlʈŋo, pəlʈiŋo WKc. 'turn back, return (intr.)'. CD *pallaṭṭ-.

†pəl'tira m. pl. WKc. 'evil spirits living in burial grounds, especially at a pyre, carrying lights in the night'.

†pəʃu m. 'cattle, head of cattle, animal'. Lw. H. paśu m. (Sk.).

pəʃʃi m. 'side of the human body'. Cp. J pashkri f. 'the sides of human body'. Sk. parśuḥ m. 'rib', i.a. P. passī f. 'rib, side of body'.

po (in poetry pə) Kc., a particle having emphatic function; after imperatives possibly permissive, e.g. kər po 'just do it'. Also: 'away, further, (there)after'. Prob. from poru.

pəḍ m. 'wet cowdung'. M. pṛṣṇ, poho m. 'lump of dung'. Poss. connected with H. pohā m. 'piece of cattle' (the M.H. words mentioned CD sub Sk. pūga-¹ 'assembly, mass', pṛthuka-² 'young of any animal').

poṭṭi f. 'granddaughter'. Sk. pautrī f. 'son's daughter' (CD).

poṭṭu m. 'grandson'. Sk. pautraḥ m. 'son's son' (CD).

po:ṭ m. Ktg. Kc. 'stomach of an animal; a protruding part of a wall; bag made of an animal's stomach'. CD *poṭṭa-².

poṭkro m. WKc. 'stomach'.

pōt:hi f. '(small) book'. J pothī f. Sk. pustakam.

pōt:hu m. 'small book'.

pop:i f. 'kiss'; p. dēṇi 'to kiss'.

poṭṭɛ, poṭṭu. See poṭṭɛ, poṭṭu.

pora 'from that (the other, the opposite) side, to that (the other, the opposite) side, beyond, away'. J porá 'away'. From Sk. pāra- with -o- from ora, ore, etc. (see these).

porɛ 'farther ahead, over there, to that side; later, in future'.

pори. See pōr'i.

poru. See pōr'u.

porʃa 'from that (the other, the opposite) side'; porʃa lɛ 'to the other side'.

porʃɛ 'on that (the other, the opposite) side'.

pōr'i, pori 'over there, by that way, on the other (the opposite)

- side, away'; p. bīthi 'on the other side, to the other side'; p. bi lē 'in that direction'.
- pōr'u, poru Kṭg. Kc. adv. 'farther ahead, away; on (to) the other (the opposite) side'; postpos. 'from—on, after'; apu kē p. mōru 'must I die?' (poru possibly expressive); after imperative possibly permissive: roṭi khā: p. 'just eat'; adzi p., kal:i p. 'from to-day on', 'from to-morrow'. See po.
- pōr'uə, poruə adj. Kṭg. 'situated on the other or opposite side, situated farther ahead'.
- poḷdē, poṭdē 'farther on, away, on the other side, aside'. See pora, oḷdē.
- poḷdu, poṭdu 'farther ahead, away'.
- pol:ε m. pl. 'rings worn on the big toe by women'.
- pol:ə adj. 'hollow'; khōṭ p. 'the walnut is hollow'; pol:ı də: a 'it is hazy'. J polá. CD *polla-.
- pōḷ Kṭg., po:ḷ Kc. m. 'the month from mid December to mid January'; pōḷ:ε 'in the month of p.'. Sk. pauṣaḥ m.
- poḷlo. See ḷpəḷḷpoḷlo. Prob. lw. H. poś m. 'cover' (Pers.) in e.g. sir-poś 'helmet'.
- piund la:nō 'to graft (a fruit tree)'; piundi 'grafted' (e.g. piundi arṭu 'grafted peach'). Cp. P. peund m. 'grafting, joining'. Prob. lw. P. (CD *pibandhati 'fastens on').
- piūḷo Kṭg., piuḷo Kc. 'yellow'. J pyúñḷá. Pk. pivalo (CD *pivala-). piḡəḷnō 'to melt (intr.)'. Also ḡəḷnō (see this). J pighḷnu. CD pragilati, *praghilati. See pəḡəḷno.
- piṭṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to beat', invol. piṭṇō 'to quarrel'; sē piṭia 'they quarrel'. Sk. piṭṭayati 'stamps into a solid mass' (CD).
- piṭ:h f. (-ı) Kṭg., pr:ṭh f. (-i) Kc. 'the back, support'; piṭ:hı lē 'ḡṇō 'to be for support, to support'. J piṭh f. Sk. pṛṣṭiḥ f. 'vertebrae, back' (CD).
- piṭ:hə Kṭg., piṭho Kc. m. 'flour, dough'. J piṭhá m. Sk. piṣṭam (CD).
- piṭa (voc.), p. dzi 'father!'. Lw. H. pitā (Sk.).
- piṭəḷ m. 'brass'. J piṭḷ m. Sk. pittalam (CD).
- piṭnu, piṭhnu m. Kṭg. Kc. 'unripe apricot'.
- pipəḷ m. 'the tree Ficus religiosa'. Sk. pippalaḥ m.
- pīpḷı, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'long pepper, chilli'; pipḷi aḷə 'hot in taste, especially when there is chilli in the food'. J pipḷı f. Sk. pippali f. (CD).

pɪŋg f. (-a) 'swing, swinging rope'. J pɪŋg f. Sk. preṅkhaḥ m., Pk. piṃkhā f., H. P. pɪŋg f. (CD). Or rather, since no trace of aspiration, Sk. preṅg- (pra + iṅg- 'to move, agitate, shake').

+pɪŋgo m. 'a swing'.

pɪŋgɪð 'to swing'.

pɪ:ŋð, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to drink'. Sk. pibati (CD).

+pɪŋθa (instr.?) 'lump of bread, small piece of bread'. See CD *peḍa- ('lump') group (i.a. *pentha-, peṇḍa-), prob. connected with piṇḍaḥ, see foll.

piṇḍ m., p. tshāṭnð 'to let go one's hold of (somebody)', e.g. m'ārɛ tshāṭ piṇḍ 'release us'. The word probably means 'body' in this expression, a meaning well-known from other Him. dialects and Sk. piṇḍaḥ m. Lw. Sk., or lw. H. P. piṇḍā m. 'body'. See pɪ:n.

pɪ:n m. 'morsel, small piece of bread'. Sk. piṇḍaḥ m. 'lump; ball of rice' (CD).

pɪ:nɛ f. Kc. 'egg'. J pini f. Sk. piṇḍaḥ m. 'lump'.

pɪndzrə m. 'cage'. J pinjrá m. Sk. piñjaram n. (CD).

pɪ:l f. 'calf of the leg'; also used as a rough height measure of e.g. water or snow: 'as high as up to the calf'. Bhal. pilli f. (CD piṇḍa- 'lump', supposing *pinnli > pilli, cp. H. piṇḍli 'calf of leg'; but cp. H. philli f. 'calf of leg', origin uncertain).

pɪfɪð 'to grind'. J pishṇu, pínḥṇu. Sk. piṣyate 'is ground', cp. H. pīsnā 'to grind', N. pisnu.

pɪjɪð, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to arrive, reach'. J pujṇu. CD Sk. pūryate 'is filled', P. pujjñā 'arrive', H. pūjnā 'to be filled, to be completed'. Also pō:tsɪð, pəntsno.

+pujɪð 'to worship'. See pudzɪð.

pūtshɪð, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to ask'. Sk. pṛcchati (CD).

pudzɪð, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to worship, pray, ask the deity for advice'. J pujṇu. Either from Sk. pūjyaḥ 'to be worshipped, venerable' and pass. pūjyate (Pk. pujjāi 'worships') or lw. Sk. pūjayati.

puttər (voc.) Kc. 'son!'. Lw. H. P. puttār m. (Sk.).

pɪɪ. Echo-repetition of paɪɪ.

+pɪɪna, village name.

pɪɪnð, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to winnow'. At a later moment comes the process called phəɾakɪð. Jaun. pūpnð. Sk. punāti 'purifies, winnows' (CD).

pun: m. 'meritorious work, merit'. J pun m. 'charity'. Sk. puṇyam (CD). Prob. lw. P. punn m.

pun:ō f. (obl. -Ø) 'full moon'. J púnó. H. pūnō f. Poss. lw. H. (Sk. pūrṇamās- m. f. CD).

punja f. (obl. -Ø) Kc. 'full moon', J punyá f. Sk. pūrṇimā f.

pundz'et m. 'tail, big tail'. J puñjaṛ m. Sk. pucchaḥ, Pk. puṃcho.

Only Him. and Gy. pal. (pínji) have voiced consonant, poss.

*puñja-, cp. CD *piñja- (: piccha) 'tail-feather'. For -t cp.

Bhad. pōtshaṛ, Ku. puchaṛ etc. (CD sub puccha-).

+pundz'ta m. 'tail, long tail'.

pundz'te f. Kc., pūndz'ti f. Ktg. 'tail, small tail'.

pundz'te f. Kc., pūndz'ti f. Ktg. 'tail, small tail'.

puṛə m. 'the skin stretched on a drum, drumhead'. Sk. puṭaḥ m., -am 'covering'. Bhal. puṛo m. 'leather of a drum' (CD).

puṛi f. 'thin bread resembling a pancake'. J pūrē m. pl. 'puddings'.

Sk. pūpaḥ m. 'a kind of cake', + suffix -ḍa-, i.a. P. pūrī f. 'batter cake' (CD).

pu'raṇo Kc. 'old' (about things and plants, e.g. trees). See pəraṇə.

pūrə m. 'tail of bird'.

purə, -o Ktg. Kc. 'full, complete'. Sk. pūraḥ 'filling, making full' (CD).

puṛi, in: 'a sīt:hē p. neī pəṛdi 'we cannot manage them, we cannot compare with them'. Probably fem. of purə.

purəb m. 'the east'. Lw. H. P. pūrab m. (Sk.).

pu:l m. 'bridge'. J púl m. Lw. P. pul m. (Pers. pul, Pehl. puhl).

The retr. l is remarkable in an Iranian lw.

puḷə m. 'shoe, especially one made of jute'. J pulé m. pl. 'a kind of jute shoes'. Sk. pūlāḥ m. pl. 'straw', BHS (Edgerton) pūlāḥ m. pl. 'buskin(s)' (poss. also pula-).

puḷtə m. 'shoe, espec. one made of jute, for men'. See pəḷtəuṇō 'to beat with a shoe'.

puḷti f. 'shoe, especially of jute, for women'.

pulsa aḷə m. 'policeman'. Lw. Eng.

pəkreñji. See pərkeñji.

pəgəmbər m. 'prophet'. Lw. H. paigambar (Pers.).

pəgḷəuṇo WKc. 'to cause to melt'. Caus. of pəgəḷno.

pəca:l (pl. pəcaḷna) Kc. 'leaf'. See pa:c.

pəceḷna pl. WKc. 'leaves' (cp. pəcaḷna pl. Kc. of paca:l).

pəʃeʊŋð, -o Kłg. WKc. 'to lead to (a destination), make arrive, make reach'. Caus. of puʃŋð.

pətsɛʃə m. 'grap, hold'. See foll.

pətsɛʃŋð (invol.) 'to hold on, cling, stick, adhere'. Cp. H. P. cipaṇā 'to stick' (*cippaṭṭ-); pətsɛʃ- < *pra-cipaṭṭ-? Hardly metathesis which would not explain -ɛ-. Connection with CD *capp-, *cipp- group ('press, squeeze, sink') uncertain, rather with CD *cippa-.

pətsikhŋð (invol.) '(the teeth) to be grated'; da:nd du:nd pətsik:hue 'he ground his teeth'. Properly 'to be pressed, squeezed'; *pra-cikk-, see CD *cikk- 'press'. Or cp. H. P. picaknā 'to be pressed', Sk. piccayati 'to press flat, squeeze' with -kk- extension (CD) (or H. P. picak- < *pacik- (well-known inversion of a and i or u) < *pra-cikk-).

pətsintsərnō 'to squeeze, press'. *pra-cicc-, CD *cicca- 'squeezed'? pətsau m. 'repentance; condolence'; p. dɛ:ŋð 'to condole'. Sk.

paścāttāpaḥ m. CD *paścottāpa- (P. pachotāvā m. etc.).

pətsraʃ f. 'boasting'.

pətsraʃu 'boastfull and talkative'.

pətsrōʃnō (invol.) 'to get cross'; pətsrōʃuə tē: lɛ 'he got cross with him'.

pətsḥāũʃɛ adv. 'at the back, behind'. Pk. pacchāmuha- 'turning the face away or back'. See pətsḥōũ, tshōũ.

pətsḥāʃi, -e f. Kłg. Kc.; g'òʃɛɛ lai (marɪ) a:dmi dɪ pətsḥāʃiɛ 'the horse kicked the man' (prob. properly 'with the hinder part'). Sk. paścārdhaḥ m. 'hinder part', Ku. pichāṛi 'rear', H. pachāṛi f. (CD).

pətsḥékəʃnō 'to catch hold'.

pətsḥēŋnō Kłg. 'to recognize'; pətsḥēŋə m. (pret. ptc.) 'friend, acquaintance'. Sk. pratyabhijānāti (CD). Kc. pətsḥjaŋno.

pətsḥōũ adv. 'back(wards)'. See pətsḥāũʃɛ.

pətsḥjaŋno Kc. 'to recognize'. Kłg. pətsḥēŋnō.

pətsḥra:ʃ f. WKc. 'descent'. Poss. connect. w. rwaʃi; pətsḥ- 'back'? See pāt:sha.

+pədzə: 'fifty'. J pajáh. Sk. pañcāśat f. Poss. lw. P. pañjāh.

pədzɛʊŋð 'to cause to be worshipped'. Caus. of pudzŋð.

pədzɛrə, -o m. Kłg. Kc. 'temple-priest (who i.a. moves the spoon with incense in front of the idol)'. Pk. pujjā (Sk. pūjā) after Pk. pujaṛi; + kāra-. -ɛ- properly belongs to Kłg.

pədzəri m. Ktg. Same meaning as pədzərə. Cp. H. (poetry) pūjerī m.

pəʃauŋð 'to cause to be beaten'. Caus. of pıʃıŋð.

pəʃıknð 'to jump, jump about'. J paʃıknı 'to jump, crack'. P. paʃkanā 'to fall to the ground, throw on the ground', B. paʃpaʃāna 'to crackle' (see CD paʃ-²).

pəʃeuŋð 'to reconcile, appease'. J patewŋu. Pa. pattiāyati 'believes, trusts', Pk. pattiāveī (caus. of pattiāāī 'trusts') (see CD Sk. pratyaya-).

pətile f. Kc. 'kettle'. Prob. lw. H. patīli f. (CD Sk. pātram).

pəʃeuŋð 'to give a slap, give a thrashing'. Cp. poss. H. P. thappar m. 'slap' w. metathesis. Poss. better phəʃeuŋð which see.

pəʃreuŋð 'to stone' (denom. of pāt:hər).

+pəŋarʃe f. 'woman carrying water'. See pəŋ'əri, pəŋ'jare.

pəŋeuŋð 'to give to drink' (denom. of paŋı, functioning as caus. of pı:ŋð, but cp. nəŋ'euŋð).

pəŋdʃane f. WKc. 'a paŋdıt's wife'.

pəŋ'a:r m., pəŋ'are f. Kc. 'rainbow'. Also Kc. pəŋ'jare f. Ktg. pəŋ'əri. J paŋihār m. 'water-place of a village'. See pəŋ'əri.

+pəŋ'ε:r m. 'canal'. J paŋhyair m. 'water-place of a village'. See pəŋ'əri.

pəŋ'əri, -e f. Ktg. WKc. 'woman carrying water, rainbow'. Kc. pəŋ'a:r, pəŋ'jare, +pəŋarʃe. 'Rainbow' prob from 'canal, spring of water' (see pəŋ'ε:r). J paŋhyairı f. 'rainbow'. CD *pāniyahāra- and *pāniyahāra-.

pəŋ'jare. See pəŋ'a:r.

+pənole, name of a village.

pəʃau m. 'resting place for travellers; the distance between two such places; camp, bivouac'. Cp. H. paʃāv m. See pəʃnð in the sense 'to lie down', cp. Ku. paʃno 'to lie down, sleep'. Poss. lw. H. pəʃ'auŋð, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to cause to be read, to teach'. Caus. of pəʃ'ıŋð.

pəʃ'euŋo WKc. 'to cause to be read, to teach'; es pəʃ'ebu 'I teach him'.

pəra:dz, pra:dz f. (-a) 'slander, backbiting'. Poss. *pravādyā-, cp. Sk. pravādaḥ m. 'uttering; slander'.

pəradzŋð, pradzŋð, pəradz'ŋð, prādz'ŋð invol. 'to backbite'.

pəra:t f. (-ı, -ı) Ktg. Kc. 'large plate for kneading dough'. Cp. H. P. parāt f.

pəraŋə Kṭg. 'old' (about things and plants). J práṇá 'old, second hand'. Sk. purāṇaḥ (CD).

pəra:ndz f. (-a) 'message'; tē:lə meri p. də 'remember me to him'. pəraŋə 'uneven, rough'.

pəra:r adv. Kṭg. Kc. 'the year before last'. J parár. Sk. parāri (CD).

+pəra|o m. 'straw'. J pará| m. 'rice-straw'. Sk. palālam 'stalk, straw'.

+pərero 'pungent, sharp (of taste)'. Cp. J pirprá 'bitter' and CD *pira-, N. piro 'pungent, sharp'. Does -ero contain the compar.-suffix -tara-? J pirprá from *pirpirā, cp. N. pirpirāunu 'to tingle (as the mouth from eating something pungent)'.

pəroit m. Kc. 'priest'. See pəro:t.

pəro:tə m. 'earthen pot'. Cp. paru m. 'earthen pot'.

pəro:tu m. 'small earthen pot'.

pəro:t m. Kṭg. Kc. 'priest'. J próht m. Lw. H. purohit.

pərkəñji, pəkreñji f. pl. 'intestines, entrails'.

pərdad:ə m. 'great-grandfather'. Lw. H. pardādā (Sk. pra-).

pərdad:i f. 'great-grandmother'.

pərdəf m. 'another (a different) country'; tē: lə p. laə 'he banished him'. Lw. H. (Sk.).

+pərdesi m. 'foreigner'. Lw. H.

pərdzatən m. 'the coin put into the mouth of a dying person'.

pərpoc:ə m. 'great-grandson'. pər- loan H. par- (Sk. pra-). See poctu.

pərpocɥi f. 'great-granddaughter'.

pərpocɥu m. 'great-grandson'.

pərli:ŋg m. 'idler, a good-for-nothing'. For -li:ŋg CD *linga-², M. līgśā 'slow, sluggish, slack'; pər- loan Sk. pra- in emphatic function.

pərmifwər, pərmis:ər m. 'God, the Lord'. Lw. H. parmeśvar, parmesar m. (Sk.).

pərsā:d m. 'favour, gratuity; food offered to a distinguished person'. Lw. H. parsād m. (Sk.).

pərsīnə m. 'sweat'. Lw. P. parsinā m. (CD Sk. prasvinna-).

pə|au m. 'bundle of grass; the grass left when paddy has been taken up (used for feeding cattle)'. J pu|á m. 'bundle of grass'. Sk. pūlaḥ m. 'bunch, bundle', pl. 'straw'.

pə|a:ts m. Kṭg. Kc. 'goat's blood; blood of animals whose flesh is eaten'. Lw. Kan. pōlāts 'blood'.

+pə|aʃe f. 'hen of pheasant'. J p|ássh m. 'a kind of pheasant'.
 +pə|ɛʃ m. 'winding'. *paliveša-, Sk. pariveśaḥ m. 'winding'.
 pə|ɛʃn̄ō 'to wrap, wind'; tsadru pə|ɛʃ 'wrap the mantle (round
 your body)'.

pə|ɽeun̄ō 'to beat with a shoe' (denom. of pʊ|ɽə).
 pəleun̄ō; pəleuə n(d)ə 'being (feeling) disappointed'.
 pələlə 'not containing sufficient salt' (of food).

pə|ɽeun̄o WKc. 'to cause to retreat'. Caus. of pə|ɽn̄o.

pəʃā:c m. 'evil spirit, demon'. Lw. H. piśāc (Sk.).

pəsānd, pəsānd f. (-a) 'liking, choice'; p. kəru 'I like, choose'.
 Lw. H. pasand f. (Pers.).

pəsi:n̄ō, -o K|g. Kc. 'to sweat'. *prasvidati, Sk. prasvedate 'to
 begin to sweat'.

pja:r m. K|g. Kc. 'love'. Sk. priyakāraḥ 'doing a kindness' (CD).

pjaʃo, praʃo m. Kc. 'light'. K|g. prēʃ:ə. Sk. prakāśaḥ m. (CD).
 See pəʃo.

+pwa:ɽ m. 'hill, mountain'. Cp. pā:ɽ. How is w to be explained?

+pwaɽo m. 'miraculous feat'. CD Sk. utpātaḥ m. 'sudden portent'
 (for -ɽ- < OIA -t- cp. pəɽn̄ō).

+pwa:r, placename, name of a village.

+pwa:s m. 'fast (subst.)'. Lw. H. upās m. (Sk. upavāsaḥ m.).

prauṇə m. 'guest'. J práwná m. CD Sk. prāhuṇaḥ m. But no
 trace of -h-, nor in J, nor in Jaun. pāoṇā. See pauṇə.

praṇe m. pl. 'breaths; life'; m'are te 'ās:ɪ 'ās:ɪo p. b'ōri 'our
 respiration was full as we laughed, we laughed heartily'. Prob.
 lw. H. prāṇ m. (Sk.).

praṇno Kc. 'to recognize; estimate'. K|g. prēṇn̄ō (also in some
 parts of Kc.). Sk. prajānāti.

praʃo. See pjaʃo.

prēṇn̄ō, -o K|g. WKc. 'to recognize, learn to know, estimate'. Kc.
 praṇno.

prēʃ:ə m. K|g. 'light'. Kc. praʃo, pjaʃo. K|g. prēʃ:ie 'by light, at
 daybreak'. See pjaʃo.

pre:g m. K|g. Kc. 'iron nail'. Cp. H. pareg m.

pre:m m. 'love'. Lw. H. (Sk.).

prə: m. (obl. prəa) 'place for providing water (esp. for travellers
 and visitors at a fair)'; tɪn:ɪ p. khōl:ə nə 'he has opened a water
 supplying place'. J prau, pau m. Sk. prapā f. 'roadside fountain
 or cistern' (CD).

prəgəɾnō, pəgəɾnō 'to appear, become manifest, reveal oneself (e.g. of a god)'. Also said to mean 'to be overpowered, possessed by a deity or spirit'. J pagrā 'present, perceptible'. Sk. prakāṣati 'becomes manifest, appears'. But how is -g- to be explained? +prə:l, +prəlo m., +prəle f. 'gate of a palace or temple'. J praul m., prauli f. 'the gateway of a ruler or chief'. Sk. pratoli f. 'gate of town or fort' (CD).
 prodŋō 'to make tight (door with e.g. straw, esp. in the cowshed)'; sə dwa:r proda 'he tightens the door with straw'.
 prīthi, prīthwi f. 'the earth, the world'. Lw. H. (Sk. pṛthivī).

ph

phāi f. 'noose, fix, difficulty'; ēt:h gr p. jāc:i 'here a noose has attached itself' (ə: 'I am (he is, etc.) in a fix'); tēbε 'əa p. 'then there will be trouble'. J fāi f. 'noose, death by hanging'. Prob. lw. P. phāhi f. (Sk. spāśaḥ m. 'fetter, noose'). See phōfŋō.
 phāidə, -o m. Kt̥g. Kc. 'profit, advantage'. Lw. H. fāydā m. (Ar.).
 phāk:ə m. 'a handful of eatables (e.g. of grains)'. J fáká m. 'a mouthful of roasted grain'. CD *phakk-¹, i.a. S. phaku m. 'handful eaten from the hand'.
 phā:g m. 'the Holi festival (observed in the month of phāgəŋ)'. J fá'g m. Sk. phalguḥ f. 'red powder thrown at Holi festival, spring season'.
 'phaguŋ m. Kc. 'the month from mid February to mid March'. Kt̥g. phāg:əŋ. J fággaŋ m. Sk. phālgunaḥ m.
 phāg:əŋ m. Kt̥g. See phaguŋ.
 phādzət. See phāzət.
 phāɽŋō 'to be cracked'; phāɽ:ε nε ɔt:h 'cracked lips'. J fátŋu 'to break'. S. sphaṭati 'bursts', CD *sphāɽyate. See phōɽŋō, phraŋnō.
 phād:i f. 'bag of goat's skin (tied on the back of goats and sheep)'. Lw. Kan. phad' 'bag, sack, gift-bag'.
 phābŋō 'to get, meet'; mu lε ɟə phāb:i 'I got this, I found this'. J fābŋu. Caus. of phōbŋō, formed after phōbŋō with a for ə or influenced in vowel from Sk. prabhāvyati 'gain power, rule over'. Or *prabhāvyati?
 phāŋɽ m. 'share, contribution given by each villager to a temple or to a common fund; the collection of shares stored in a temple

- and used for feeding guests'. Lw. H. phăṭ m. J fáṇḍṇu 'to divide, distribute' is the genuine Him. word, CD *phāṇṭ-.
 phaṭo WKc. 'divergently squint-eyed, wall-eyed'. Kṭg. phəraṭə. Sk. sphāṭitaḥ 'split, cleft'?
- +pharfe f. 'the Persian language'. J fārshí f. Lw. H. phārsī.
 pha:l f. Kc. 'a jump, tumbling down'; p. deṇe 'to jump'. Sk. phālaḥ m. 'jump'.
 phāsi f. 'execution by hanging'; phāsi aḷə 'hangman'. Lw. H. phāsi f. See phāi.
 phāslə m. 'interval, distance'; phāslə gae 'at a distance'. Lw. H. fāsīlā m. (Ar.).
 phāzət, phādzət f. (-i), phāzti f. 'protection, guardianship'; phāzət kərnı 'to take care of, bring up'. Lw. H. hifāzat f. (Ar.).
 phēṅkṇō 'to throw, eject'. Lw. H. phēknā (CD *pheṅk-).
 pheno m. Kc. 'heel'. Kṭg. phēni.
 phēni f. Kṭg. 'heel'. J finı f. Jaun. phāynā. Sk. pārṣṇiḥ f. phērnō 'to milk'.
 phēlṇō 'to be spread, be expanded'. Prob. lw. H. phailnā.
 phēu m. 'burning particle of wood or charcoal'. J féu m.
 phētshṇō (invol.) 'to be (sup)pressed'; tē:re phēt:shuə fā: 'his breath was hampered, he could hardly breathe'. J fiñchṇu 'to rub, press.'. CD *phiñc-?
- phet Kc., p. marne 'to run'. LSI p. 617 (Kyonṭh.) phēṭṇū 'to run'. Pk. phiṭṭai 'falls'. See phōṭ:a.
 phēṭ:i adv. Kṭg. Kc. 'quickly'. See phet.
 phēre adv. 'later'; p. ae 'come later!'. Also phiri, which see.
 +phere postpos. 'on all sides of, round'; g'ora re p. 'round the house', deure p. 'round the temple'. See phērnō, phīrnō.
 phēra, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'circle, turn; time'. e.g. pē:lə p., duṭə p., etc. 'first time, second time'.
 +pheri, pher'i adv. 'round, in a circle'.
 phērnō 'to turn (upside down) (trans.)'. Caus. of phīrnō.
 phō:dz f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'army'. Lw. H. fauj f. (Ar.).
 phōṭ:a-phōṭ:a 'quickly, immediately'. CD *phaṭ(ṭ)-¹ 'sudden movement'. See phēt, phēṭ:i.
 +phaṭe; prob. 'strip of cloth', used in ləṭe ph. See +ləṭe.
 phōṭṇō 'to be torn, burst'. See phāṭṇō.
 phōṭar m. 'the male genitals (penis, scrotum)'. J pothar m. 'the male organ'. Ku. photo m. 'child, testicle'. CD *photta- (sub pota-).

phəbŋō 'to be found, be met with'. Pk. pahuvvanta-, pres. ptc. pass. (P. -s.-mah.) from pahuvaī 'is able, reaches', Sk. prabhū-. See phābŋō 'to get, meet'.

phōŋ m. 'the hood of a snake (cobra)'. Sk. phaṇaḥ m.

phōŋər, 'phōŋir m. 'cobra'. J faná'r m. Sk. phaṇakaraḥ m. (CD).

'phōŋir poss. lw. P. phanyar m. (J faná'r from Sk. phaṇākaraḥ or phaṇādharah).

phōṭ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'story of the house situated above the khūṭ and under the pa:ŋd'; it is the second story, used for storing things and for sleeping during the winter; according to Kc. informant, used for keeping sheep and goats. May contain Sk. paśu, *paśuvāṭa-? Cp. bər'aṭo, bəṭ'ē:].

phōrī f. 'the thigh muscle; the front thigh of domestic animals' (guṭtshu 'the hind thigh of domestic animals'). CD *phara-², L. pharī f. 'shoulder-blade of cattle', M. phar f. 'shoulder-blade, blade of thigh bone'.

phōrədz, pōr'ədz Kṭg. 'on the day before yesterday'. Kc. phəre:dz. CD *parahyas.

phōrts. Echo-repetition of khōrts.

phōl m. Kṭg. Kc. 'fruit'. Sk. phalam (CD).

phōlnō 'to bear fruit, flower'.

phōltə m. 'plank'. J faṭá, faṭá. Sk. phalakam 'board' (CD s. phala-³), P. phalhā m. 'wooden frame'.

phōŋō 'to be entangled, stick, be in a fix'. J fashŋu 'to entangle'.

CD *spaśyate, cp. Sk. spāśayati 'causes to be bound'.

phōs:əl f. (-i) Kṭg., (-a) Kc. 'harvest, harvest-time, crop'; āf:u p. 'ātshī a 'this year the crop is good'. Lw. H. phasal f. (Ar.).

phīk:ə 'pale; insipid'. CD *phikka-.

phīkər f. (-i) 'care, anxiety, concern', tu merī p. na kəre 'don't worry about me!'. Lw. H. fik(a)r f. (Ar.).

phīnts f. (-a), phīntsə m. 'testicle'.

phī:m f. 'opium'. J fīm f. Lw. P. phīm f. or H. afīm f. (Pers.).

phīmpəṭī f. 'butterfly'. J fimfī f. Cp. Dm. phempilī 'ant', phipilī (CD *pipphila-, Sk. pipīlaḥ m.). See kimbīl.

phīṭḍi. See phīḍi.

phīr adv. and postpos. 'round'. See phīrnō.

phīri, phīr'i 'again, later'; mū amu pē:lē, tum:ε ao p. 'I will come first, come you afterwards'. J firi. See phīrnō.

phīrī f. 'turn'; pātshkī p. 'last rounding, end'. See phīrnō.

- phīrnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to turn round, return; wander, stroll; become';
 mū: phīra kaḷə 'the face becomes (turns) black (in the sun)'.
 J firṇu. CD *phirati.
- phīḷḍi, phīṭḍi 'after some time'. -ḍ- suffix and adverb. -i. See phīri.
 phūkərnō 'to blow, puff'. J fukr f. 'blowing up the fire'. Sk.
 phūtkaroti (CD).
- phūkṇō 'to be untied, loosened'. CD *phukyate, N. phuknu intr.
 'to be loosened, opened'.
- phūkhṛə m. 'a man of no firmness in work or character'. J foká
 'empty'. *phukkha-, CD *phokka(ra)-, *pokkhara- 'hollow',
 B. phukar 'hole', Pk. phukkā 'in vain', H. phokaṭ m. 'worthless
 thing or person'. With -kh- M. pokhar n. 'cavity'.
 +phugəl m. 'consideration, thought'.
- phūṭṇō 'to split (intr.), burst'; āk:hi ti phūṭi ni 'were your eyes
 broken?' ('did you not see?'). J fuṭṇu. CD *sphuṭyati, Sk.
 sphuṭati.
- phūru m. 'multicoloured tassel or tuft at the four corners of the
 female headdress called d'āṭu'. J fūru m. 'the tail of a turban'.
 CD *phura-, Bhal. phurṛū n. 'flower' (cp. phū:l).
- phūrk (interjection) 'pop!, hey presto!'. CD Sk. sphurati 'spurns,
 darts, twitches', P. phurakṇā 'to throb'.
- phū:l m. Kṭg. Kc. 'flower'. J fúl. Sk. phullam.
- phūḷṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to flower, blossom; swell'; merə sās phū:lə
 'I breathed heavily, I lost my breath'. Also invol. phūḷ'ṇō, e.g.
 phū:l phū:l'ur gə 'the flower has opened'.
- +phulṛu m. 'flower'.
- phūḷṭi f. 'the female genitals'. J fusi f. CD *phuss- (or rather
 puṣ-?), referring also to Sk. puṣyam 'nourishment' (or 'what
 is to be nourished?'), 'flower'; cp. Pa. phussita- 'flowering'
 (ph- from phulla- CD). But poss. conn. w. Paś. ar. phiḷsu:
 'vulva' (Morg. IIFL III 3).
- phūs:i f. 'the female genitals'. J fusi f. See the preceding word.
- +phəka:r m. 'call, invocation'. Sk. phūtkāraḥ m. 'blowing' (CD).
- phəkirī f. 'life of a hermit, poverty'. Lw. H. (Ar.).
- +phəḷkīru m. 'doctor, physician'.
- phəṭauṇō 'to cause to crack, split' (caus. of phāṭṇō); dūd:'
 phəṭauə. J faṭáwṇu.
- +phəṭka:ṇə 'to throw, fling'. CD *phaṭṭ-¹. H. phaṭkānā 'to throw,
 separate', P. phaṭkāuṇā 'to shake, winnow'. Cp. phəṭakṇō.

phəṭṭeunō 'to give a good beating'. Same etymology as for pəṭṭeunō.
 phəṭṭaknō 'to separate grains thoroughly from impurities by means
 of the implement called b'ōṭṭi; to remove dust (e.g. from the
 floor)'. CD *phaṭ⁻¹ (cp. +phəṭka:nō). P. phaṭkāunā 'to make
 flutter'. See puṇnō.

phərak:ə 'squint-eyed, wall-eyed'. Connected with phīrno or WKc.
 phaṛo?

phəraṭo Kṭg. 'wall-eyed'. WKc. phaṛo.

phəreunō Kṭg. WKc. 'to cause to turn or return; to reciprocate;
 to throw up, vomit'. Caus. of phīrnō.

phəre:dz Kc. 'on the day before yesterday'. Kṭg. phōrədz. J frēj.
 *parahiyyo (CD *parahyas does not account for the -e-, also
 in Bhad. predz).

phərkauṇō 'to fling'. J farkáwnu 'to cast, throw'. CD *pharati,
 Ku. pharakno 'to turn round', M. pharaknē 'to move out of
 the way'.

phərkəndno WKc. 'to fling, throw'.

phəḷō:r (-l-?) m. 'bloom, sowing of crop'; pē:lkə p. 'the first
 sowing of crop (e.g. rice)'. Sk. phala- 'fruit' or, if -l-, phulla-
 'flowering' + a derivative or second compound member.

phəlauṇo, phəleuṇo WKc. 'to cause to bloom'. Caus. of phūḷnō.
 Also intr. 'to flower' (denom. of phū:l).

phəlani indecl. adj. 'a certain, such and such'. Lw H. falānā
 (Pers. Ar.).

phəleuṇo. See phəlauṇo.

phəleṇṇō 'to be conceited'. Prob. derivation of Sk. phull-, cp.
 phūḷnō in meaning 'to swell'.

phəḷvki f., p. marni 'to loiter'.

phəḷāunō 'to fix (e.g. foot in a stirrup)'. Caus. of phōḷnō.

phwā:l m. Kṭg. Kc. 'shepherd'. LSI p. 651 (Satlaj group) phuāl,
 p. 717 (Mandi group) puhāl. Lw. P. (Bhaṭ) puhāl (Sk. paśu-
 pālāḥ).

phəraṇō 'to pierce or burst open (tr.)' (e.g. a canal, which has
 become clogged up); kul:a p. 'to pierce a canal through' (so
 that the water flows freely). Caus. of phāṭnō, phōṭnō (with
 'intrusive' r?).

phriḥ:əlnō 'to slip, slide'. J fisālṇu, fishkṇu 'to slip'. *phiṣṣ- (or
 *phriṣṣ-?), perhaps *ph(r)iṣyati. To be preferred to CD *phiss-.

phriḥtə m. 'angel'. Lw. H. firistā m. (Pers.).

b

ba adv. (enclitic) Kc. 'then, now, just'. Often tabe occurs in the sentence; ba seems then to emphasize the chronological sequence, e.g. dzabe sare bəriḡ bite tabe aḡo ba seo paroit raze re dərbara de 'when the whole year had passed, then (at last) the priest came to the king's court'. Frequently with exclamations and imperatives, e.g. atsho ba 'all right (then)'; 'aũ abe roḡi caḡu', 'atsho, caḡ ba' 'I will now cook food'. 'Well, just do it (do it then, do do it)'. Prob. from Kc. aba (or Kc. taba > *tba > ba; regard. loss of first syllable cp. tshōw'(:) (pətshōw'). Kṭg. bε.

¹ba: f. (-i), bai f. Kṭg. 'tank; reservoir of water built of stones and fed by a spring; spring'. Sk. vāpī. See +bεε, Kc. bau, baure.

²bā: f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'arm'. Also bār. Sk. bāhā f. Pa. Pk. bāhā f. (CD).

¹bai. See ¹ba:.

²bār f. Kṭg. WKc. 'arm'. See ²bā:.

baia f. 'disease, weakness'. Prob. Sk. vyādhīḡ m. (the tone - was to be expected; the ending -a is unusual).

bāiḡ, bāiḡo m. 'bamboo'. Also bāiḡ, bāiḡ:ə. J baiḡsh m. Sk. vaṃśaḡ m. As for -i- cp. biḡ[ɪ, Sh. K. baīs (CD).

bau f. (obl. babi) Kc. 'tank, reservoir of water, spring'. Kṭg. ba:, bai. See ¹ba:.

+baũo 'left (not right)'. J báwáñ. Sk. vāmaḡ.

bauḡ, bauḡə, bauḡu m. 'dwarf'. J báoná m. Sk. vāmanaḡ m.

bauḡo Kc. 'to wear, put on'; dzuḡka bauḡa 'to wear or put on clothes' (seo bama 'he wears'). Sk. vāsayaṭe 'clothe oneself'. See +bamḡo, Kṭg. b'ṭḡnō.

bauḡu. See bauḡ.

bāuḡ f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'the uppermost story of the house where people live' (just below the loft (Kṭg. dərək, Kc. ca:ḡd)). Also indicated to mean 'floor'. LSI p. 793 (Gadi) bauhaḡ 'upper story of house'. *vāsavāḡī f. See bō:ṭ? See bər'aḡo.

baure f. Kc. 'tank, reservoir of water'. Also bau. See ¹ba:.

bāj' 'twenty-two'. Also bāj' bi:. J báih. Sk. dvāviṃśatī, Pk. bāvisa.

bak:i adj. adv. 'remaining, other; further'. Lw. H. bākī (Ar.).

bakḡō, ja:t bakḡi 'to open the mouth, to talk', tere tēu sōmni

ja:t neĩ bākhdi 'can't you open your mouth in front of him?'. J
bákṇu 'to stretch the mouth'. CD *bakk- 'chatter', H. P. etc. bakṇā.
bakrə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'he-goat'. J bákra m. Sk. barkaraḥ m. (CD).
bakri, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'she-goat'.

bakru m. (dimin.) 'goat, kid, goat's flesh'.

ba:g m. 'garden'. Lw. H. (Pers.).

+bago m. 'water-furrow in a field, trench'. LSI p. 464 (Sirmauri)
bāgrī-dā 'on the field'. CD Sk. vargaḥ m. 'class, group', in NI
i.a. 'herd of cattle, pasture'. As for meaning 'furrow' cp. B.
bāg 'side, direction', Or. bāga 'side, direction, path'. See
bāgendra.

¹baguṇə, bagṇə m. Kṭg. 'leg, foot' (slang word); tin:ε 'ùε lambe
baguṇε 'they lay with outstretched legs'. Kc. baṅṇo. Poss.
connected w. H. P. pag m. f. 'foot, footstep', Kho. pong (CD
Sk. padgaḥ 'afoot'). b- for p- through influence from Kc. baṅṇo,
which see. Or conn. w. Pk. vaggai 'goes' (for 'foot: to go' cp.
Sk. padyate 'to fall, go': pad- 'foot').

¹bagur, bagər f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'wind, air'. J bágur f. H. bagūrā,
-lā m. 'whirlwind'. *vātodgūra-, cp. Sk. udgurate 'to raise the
voice in a threatening way, raise (a weapon), lift up'.

bagṇə. See ¹baguṇə.

bāg:ĩ, name of a village near Simla.

ba:c f. (-ĩ) 'degree of moisture of the soil'; keṇĩ a b. 'what is the
degree of soil moisture?', i.e. 'is it fit for ploughing?'. J bá'ch
f. 'dampness, wet'. Bhal. baṭṭ 'moist'. CD *vaptra- 'sowing,
seed land', P. vattar f. 'degree of moisture of the ground suf-
ficient for ploughing'.

+batsa f. 'voice'. Lw. H. bācā (Sk.).

batsṭu. See bāt:shu.

bāt:shu, batsṭu m. 'calf'. J bāchhu m. Sk. vatsaḥ m. (CD). Kc.
baṭṭu.

ba:dz m. WKc. 'music, musical instrument'. J bájá m. Sk. vādyam
(CD).

+badzo m. 'music'.

bad:zi f. 'gambling'. Lw. H. bāzī (Pers.).

+badzṇo m. 'musical instrument'.

badzṇə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to sound, chime; be played (of a musical
instrument)'; ek:i (tsəu) bad:zε 'one (four) o'clock'. J bájṇu.
Sk. vādyate (CD).

ba:t f. (-a) Kc. 'path, road'. J bá't f. Ktg. ¹ba:t. See this.

baṭe f. Kc. 'lamp wick, lamp, light'. Ktg. bat:ɪ. J bá'tí f. Sk. vartih f. (CD).

baṭi adv. postpos. Kc. 'by way (of), through; to (on) . . . side, in . . . direction'. eki b. 'on one side' (also figuratively); tesi b. 'by that way, in that direction'; Rampura b. '(the river passes) through Rampur'. See ba:t. LStH (Rohru) bāṭṭi 'about'. Ktg. bat:i, bāt:hi, bit:i, bīt:hi.

baṭṇō 'to knead'. J báṭṇu. Sk. vartayati 'causes to turn', Pk. vaṭṭei 'turns, rolls into a ball' (CD).

bāḍ:ɪ, -e m. Ktg. Kc. 'carpenter'. J báḍhi m. Sk. vardhakiḥ m. (CD).

¹ba:t f. (-a) Ktg. 'path, road'. Kc. ba:t. Sk. vartma n. (CD).

²ba:t f. Kc. 'speech, talk, matter'. Lw. H. (Sk.). The proper Kc. word is bu:f.

bat:ə m. (Rampur) 'stone (esp. stone on which spices are crushed or ground)'. Ktg. Kc. fi:l. CD *varta⁻³, P. vaṭṭā, H. bāṭ m. 'stone used for weighing'.

bat:o m. Kc. 'testicle'. Cp. bat:ə.

bat:i, bāt:hi, bit:i, bīt:hi adv. postpos. Ktg. 'by way (of), through; to (on) . . . side, in . . . direction'; tēs:i bat:i (bāt:hi, bīt:hi) 'by that way, in that direction'; dwara b. 'through the door'; tea fi:l:a b. 'towards (near) that grinding-stone'; pori b. 'to the other side, on the other side'. See ¹ba:t. Kc. baṭi. The word for 'way' with the adv. ending -i, -i. See Grammar.

bat:ɪ f. Ktg. 'wick of a lamp, lamp, light'. Kc. baṭe. See this.

bāt:hi. See bat:i.

ba:d 'after (in a temporal sense)'; tēt:ha b. 'thereafter'. Lw. H. bād (Ar.).

+badu. See +bad'u.

badəɭ m. Ktg. Kc. 'cloud'. J bādḷi f. 'clouds'. Sk. vārdalaḥ m. 'rainy day' (CD).

badəɭ'nō 'to become overcast'; badɭ'ui gō 'it has become overcast'.

+badɭe f. 'cloud'.

+badɭo 'cloudy'.

¹badɭfā m. 'king, ruler, emperor'. Lw. H. bādśāh m. (Pers.).

¹badɭfāi f. 'kingdom, empire'.

bād:ə, -o Ktg. Kc. 'all, entire, whole; (pl.) all together'. J badhká,

- adj. 'without limits'. CD Sk. baddhaḥ 'bound (together)', G. bādhū 'whole, entire'.
- +bad'u (badu?) 'additional, more'. Sk. vardhitaḥ 'increased', vṛddhaḥ 'grown, large', Si. vāḍi 'big, more', P. vaddh 'more, excessive' (CD).
- ba:p, ba:b m. Kṭg. Kc. 'father'; re: baba 'father, oh my friend!'. According to one Kṭg. informant ba:b is used by the Khash caste. J bápú, bábá m. CD *bāppa-, *bābba-, Pk. bappo m. bapu, babu m. 'father' (according to one Kṭg. informant used by the Rajputs).
- ba:b. See ba:p.
- babu. See bapu.
- baṅkə, bāṅkhə -o Kṭg. Kc. 'beautiful, good'; mu le bəṛə baṅkə lagə 'I am very comfortable'. LStH p. 214 (East Suket) bānkā. P. bākā m. 'a beau'. See bāṅthiə, bāṅthəṅ.
- ba:ṅg f. 'the crowing of a cock; the act of calling Muslims to worship'; a:pṇi ba:ṅg bu:ṅg dīn:ī tīn:ī 'he (the Muhammedan priest) announced the prayer-time'. Prob. lw. H. bāḡ f. (cp. P. vāṅg, bāṅg f. with the same meanings).
- baṅgə 'crooked, bent'; m. 'a bend'. J bāṅgá. Sk. vaṅkaḥ m. 'crookedness', vaṅkyaḥ 'crooked'.
- +baṅgulo, baṅgla m. 'bungalow'. Lw. H. baṅglā m.
- baṅgṭə m. 'penis'. Prob. conn. with baṅgə.
- baṅṅə m. Kc. 'foot'. Kṭg. baṅṇə, 'baṅṇə. See 'baṅṇə. But poss. lw. (or influenced by) Kan. baṅ 'foot'.
- +baṅgla. See +baṅgulo.
- ¹ba:ṇ m. 'arrow'. Sk. bāṇaḥ, vāṇaḥ m. (CD).
- ²ba:ṇ, baṇa m., name of a god having temples in Haṭkoṭi and Baghi, said to be the god of the wind. Sk. vāṇaḥ 'blown'; vāṇam 'blowing'?
- bā:ṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to plough'; 'ō b. 'to plough', khē:c b. 'to plough a field'. J bāḥṇu. Sk. vāhayati 'drives (the ploughing ox)' (CD).
- baṇi f. 'speech, language'. J bāṇí f. Sk. vāṇī f. 'voice, sound' (CD).
- +baṇe, +baṇia m. 'shopkeeper, merchant'. J bāṇiyá m. 'banker'. Sk. vāṇijaḥ m. (CD).
- baṇṭə m. 'part, share'. Lw. H. bāṭā. See ba:ṇḍ, baṇḍə, baṇḍṇō (genuine Him.).

- bāṇṭhiō Kṭg. 'handsome' (of a man). Kc. bāṇṭhṇo. J bāṇṭhiyá.
 Kan. bāṇṭhōs (lw. Kan.?). See baṇkə, bāṇṭhəṇ.
 bāṇṭhəṇ Kṭg. 'beautiful' (of a woman). Kc. bāṇṭhṇe. See bāṇṭhiō,
 baṇkə.
 bāṇṭhṇo Kc. 'handsome, beautiful'. Kṭg. bāṇṭhiō, bāṇṭhəṇ. See
 baṇkə, -o.
 ba:ṇḍ f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'part, share'; kaṇi ba:ṇḍ 'division in
 unequal parts'. Sk. vaṇṭaḥ m. (CD).
 +baṇḍo m. 'part, share'. J bāṇḍá m.
 baṇḍṇō 'to divide, share, distribute in portions'.
 bāṇḍ'í 'barren' (of animals); may be used contemptuously of
 women. Sk. vaṇṭhaḥ 'crippled, unmarried, dwarf', Bhal. bāṭh
 f. 'barren woman' (CD). See bāndz'.
 +baṇṇo 'to make, prepare (food)' (poss. 'to talk, speak' in: +lae
 na bamṭa baṇe 'don't talk nonsense' (related to baṇi 'speech'?)
 or same as baṇṇo 'to make', i.e. 'don't make stupid talk'). In
 meaning 'to make' caus. of bəṇṇō.
 ba:n m. 'a certain oak-tree, its wood' (the part of the plough called
 'ṣṭṣ is made from it). J bá'n m. 'oak tree, oak wood'. CD Sk.
 vanyaḥ 'growing in a forest'.
 +bano m. 'dress, costume'. Prob. lw. H. bānā m. 'appearance,
 dress' (Sk. varṇaḥ m. 'appearance, colour'). J bāṇá m. 'dis-
 guise', P. bāṇā m. 'profession, dress'; Ku. bāṇ (P. vāṇ f.)
 'habit', MIA *vāṇa (CD).
 bantsṇō 'to read' (frequent in poetry). J bāṇchṇu. Lw. H. bācnā
 (Sk. vācayati). The common word is pṣṭ'ṇō.
 bāndz' 'barren' (of women and of soil). J bá'ṇjh f. 'childless
 woman'. Sk. vandhya- (CD).
 +bando m. 'slave'; pero b. 'I am a slave of your feet' (in saluting
 a person of high rank). Lw. H. bandā (Pers.).
 bandər m. 'monkey'. J bāndar m. Sk. vānaraḥ (CD).
 +bandro 'having a monkey's colour, brown'.
 bandri f. 'she-monkey'.
 bānd' m. 'rope; rope made of a certain kind of grass' (used in
 a game at the ḍeulī festival in the village of Melan; see ṭhōmb'ṭu).
 Lw. H. bandh m. (Sk.).
 bānd' m. 'pledge (e.g. jewelry given as security)'. Lw. P. bāndhā
 m., H. bandhā m.
 bān'ṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to bind, tie'. J bāṇdhṇu. Sk. bandhati (CD).

ba:m m. Kc. 'a big drum'. Lw. H. bam, m. 'kettledrum' (Pers.).
 bam:əŋ m. 'a brahman'. J bām(m)aŋ m. Sk. brāhmaṇaḥ m. (see
 CD, -h- often missing in MIA and NIA in this word).

+bamʃa, +lae na bamʃa baŋe (see baŋnō), 'nonsense'. Poss. connected w. H. bamaknā 'to brag'.

+bamŋo, bam'ŋo 'to wear, put on'. J bāmŋu. Sk. varma n. 'armour' (CD). See bauŋo, b'ŋnō.

bamŋi f. 'wife of a brahman'. See bam:əŋ.

+bam'ŋo. See +bamŋo.

ba:ɽ m. 'fence; enclosure, pen for sheep, goats and calves in the bottom-story (khūɽ) of the house'. J bār. Sk. vāṭaḥ m. (CD).

baɽə m. 'pen for cattle; building where grain is stored; fence'.
 Sk. vāṭakaḥ m. 'enclosure', vāṭikā f. 'site of a house, hut'.

+baɽən f. (-i) 'railing, fence'.

baɽnō 'to fence (in); to build (a nest)'; invol. bār'nō 'to come in between, become a bar; to force oneself in; to be fenced'.

+baɽne f. 'railing, fence'.

bār'ɽ, -e m. Ktg. Kc. 'carpenter'. See bād:ɽ which is the genuine Him. word.

bār'nō. See baɽnō.

+ba:r m. 'day' in e.g. muŋg[ɛ barɛ 'on Tuesday'. See ¹muŋgə[¹ba:r.

ba:ra Ktg. Kc. 'twelve'. Sk. dvādaśa, Pk. bāraha.

bā:ra adv. Ktg. Kc. 'from outside, out (Ktg. Kc.); outside (Kc.)'. J
 báhar. Pa. bāhira, Pk. bāhara 'external' (Sk. bahiḥ 'outside')
 (CD).

bā:re adv. Ktg. 'out, outside'.

barɛ, -e Ktg. Kc. 'with regard to' (postpos. taking the possess.).

Sk. vāraḥ m. 'appointed place or time, occasion', cp. H. bāre mē 'concerning', M. vārī 'by means of, for the sake of'.

bā:rə adj. 'outdoor'; b. na:ts 'outdoor dance' (ə: type of dance which can only be danced outdoors). See bā:ra.

bā:ri, bā:r'ɽi adv. postpos. 'outside'; g'ōra b. 'outside the house'.

bari f. 'time, occasion, turn'; a:dz aɽ meri b. 'to-day came my turn' ə: 'now I am in danger'. J bári f. 'a turn'. Sk. vāraḥ m. 'appointed time'.

+bari 'for the whole life, for ever', +bari ra (possess.) 'of the lifetime'. See barɽ (about the recurring time, -i is prob. the adverbial ending: 'time and again').

¹ba:ri¹bila adv. Kc. 'outside'. See bā:ra.

barḑe f. Kc. 'pigeon'. Kṭg. balḑə. J málwá m. 'the wild pigeon' (for m:b cp. bu'na:l, bəif). Connection w. H. parevā m. 'pigeon', M. pārvā m., Sk. pārapataḥ m. quite uncertain.

barnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to prevent, obstruct'. WKc. tshūo barno 'to impose a ban' (lit. 'to prevent touch'). Sk. vārayati (CD).

bā:rfa 'from outside'. See bā:ra.

bā:rfeō adj. 'outdoor'; b. na:ts 'outdoor dance'.

+ba:r'uo adj. 'outside'.

bā:r'uo 'mad, insane; naughty'. Lit. 'being beside oneself'?

¹+ba:l m. 'young boy'. Sk. bālaḥ m. (CD).

²ba:l m. pl. 'hair'. J bá'l m. CD. Sk. vālaḥ m. See fəra:l, mənḑra:l.

+ba|a, the city of Ambala.

+ba|e, name of a village near Rampur.

ba|ə 'young, dear, beloved'; ba|ı f. 'young girl'. See ¹+ba:l. In meaning 'dear', if not developed from 'young', poss. Sk. vāmila- = vāma- or *vāmala-, cp. Sk. vāmaḥ 'dear, beloved', less probably Sk. vallabhaḥ 'dear' because of -l-.

¹ba|u m. 'big nosering for women'. J bá|ú m. Sk. vālakāḥ m. 'bracelet', -ikā f. 'ear-ornament' (CD).

²ba|u m. Kṭg. Kc. 'sand'. J bá|ú m. Sk. vālukā f.

bal: m. 'plane field near a river'. Conn. with Sk. vālukā 'sand', poss. *vālya-? Or Sk. vallih 'the earth'?

balo Kc. 'high, exalted'. Lw. H. (Pers.).

balḑə m. Kṭg. 'pigeon'. Kc. barḑe.

balḡō 'to comb, arrange the hair'. Connected with Sk. vālaḥ 'hair', e.g. *vālya-? Or Sk. vallate '*turns', 'covers' (cp. Sk. valati 'turns'); H. balnā 'to twist, braid, plait' (CD)?

bāf, bāf:ə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'bamboo'. From Kṭg. informants also bāif, bāifə. Sk. vaṃśaḥ (CD).

bafi adv. Kc. 'like'; iḡo na cəpəṭ pagla b. 'don't talk thus like a mad man!'. Prob. from Sk. upadrś-, notice upadarśitaḥ 'shown', upadarśakaḥ 'showing', upadarśayati 'to cause to appear, present a false show, illude'.

bāf:əḡ 'the cold wind on high altitudes'.

baftu m. Kc. 'calf'. Sk. vāsrā f. 'lowing cow, cow' (RV). Or through dissimilation from *bačtu, cp. niṣṭə. See bāt:shu, batstu.

bāfḡō 'to sing (of birds)'. J bāshḡu 'to warble'. Sk. vāśyati 'roars; sings (of birds)' (CD).

¹bās f. (-ı) 'carpenter's adze'. J bāss, Jaun. bāsı. Prob. lw. H.

- bās f. Or native word from Sk. vāsī, vāsyah beside vāśī f. 'sharp-pointed knife or adze'.
- ²bās f. (-a) 'smell, fragrance'; usually about a good smell, a fragrance, while gānd' means 'a bad smell'. J báss f. 'smell'. Sk. vāsaḥ m. 'perfume' (CD). Poss. lw. H.
- ³bās m. 'abode; perching of birds'. Sk. vāsaḥ m. (CD vāsa-²).
- +baso m. 'abode, palace (with surrounding land)'.
- bās:i postpos. 'after' (about time); dzatra b. 'after the fair'. Connected with *vasyatē (CD sub vasati), L. vassaṇ 'to dwell'. See bāsñō 'to stay'.
- basia adv. postpos. Kc. 'afterwards, after (about time)'; eki bərfa b. 'after one year, a year later'. Kṭg. bās:iē. Connected with bāsñō.
- bās:iē adv. postpos. Kṭg. 'afterwards, after (about time)'; 'iunda b. 'after winter'. Kc. basia.
- +basu, +bōsu, Vasudeva, name of Krishna's father.
- +basgu (basku?), name of a snake-demon, probably Vāsuki, one of the three kings of the Nāgas.
- bāsñō 'to stay, reside, dwell'. CD *vasyate (sub vasati), L. vassaṇ 'to dwell', P. vassṇā.
- ba'za:r. See bəza:r.
- lbaz'ret-lkoṭi, name of a village (approx. 4 miles north of Arhal).
- bē adv. (enclitic) Kṭg. (but also used to some extent in WKc.) 'then, now, just'. Kc. ba. Same use as Kc. ba, which see; 'ām:ε gəp:a mardε pō:tse bē tēu drumṇa dī dzi: dzat:ər lag:r 'chatting (on our way) we then arrived to the glade where the fair was'; tēb:ε 'ām:ε aε bē g'ōre oru 'then (at last) we have come here to our home'; 'ātshə bē, tsal bē 'all-right (then)'; a bē bēf 'now come and sit down, just come and sit down'. Prob. contracted from tēb:ε, εb:ε. Hardly Sk. vai 'indeed, verily, just'.
- bē: m. (obl. bēa) Kṭg. 'wedding'. Kc. bja:.. bē: (Kc. bja:) is usually a ceremonious wedding as opposed to bədaṇi. J byá m. Sk. vivāhaḥ m. (CD).
- +bēe f. 'well, tank'. See ba:.
- bēi f. 'crack under the foot from cold'. J beí; J gives correctly Sk. vipādikā f. 'sore crack on foot' (CD).
- +bēṭhṇa 'to sit (down)'. Prob. H. baiṭhnā (Sk. upaviṣṭaḥ).
- bēd'ñō 'to ache'; kūk:hi bēḍia 'the loins ache (from laughter)'.

- +bēda m. 'doctor, physician'. Lw. Hi. baid (Sk.). See +bāido (Kc. form).
- bē:ŋ m. 'utterance, message'. Sk. vacanam (CD).
- bē:ŋ f. Kṭg. (-i) 'sister, younger sister' (in the latter sense opposed to d'ār). Kc. bām. J baiṇ f. Sk. bhaginī f., Pk. bahiṇī f. (bē:ŋ rests on bahiṇī) (CD).
- +bēnu, name of a demon.
- +bē:m m. 'doubt, suspicion'. Lw. H. vahm m. (Ar.).
- bēmu m. 'wild peach (used for extracting liquor)'. Connected with N. bimiro 'large wild lime'?
- bēmṭi f. 'peach tree'.
- +bē:ṭ m. 'brain'. Conn. w. the following?
- bēṇṇō 'to understand'; tu m'āri bol:i bēa 'do you understand our language?'; terē bēṭ'uo 'did you understand?'. Sk. vitāḍayati 'strikes against' (cp. P. tāṇā 'to ponder, understand', N. tāṇu 'hazard a guess'. Sk. tāḍayati 'multiplies' (CD)).
- bē:r m. 'enmity'. Lw. H. bair, vair m. (Sk.).
- bērī m. Kṭg. 'enemy'. Kc. baire. See bē:r.
- bē:] f. (-a) Kṭg. 'evening'; bē]i, bē]i 'in the evening'. Kc. bja:] Sk. vikālah m. (CD).
- bē]i, -e f. Kṭg. WKc. 'evening, evening meal'. Kc. bja]e.
- bē]kə, -o adj. and subst. m. Kṭg. WKc. 'belonging to the evening'; WKc. 'time of sunset'; Kṭg. bē]ki bera 'at evening time, in the afternoon'; WKc. bē]ke mathi 'after sunset'.
- bē]ki, bē]khi 'in the evening'.
- bē]kṭi f. 'afternoon'. J byālkṭi f.
- +bē]te f. 'evening meal'.
- bē]i. See bē:].
- bē]ṇō 'to talk nonsense'; bē]uo nō 'silly, mad'. Cp. poss. H. bail m. 'ox, fool'.
- bē]re f. WKc. 'maize'. Cp. bālriṭho 'maize-flour'.
- bēs f. 'discussion'. Lw. H. bahas, bahs f. (Ar.).
- l'beil'manī f. 'fraud, treachery'. Lw. H. beīmānī f. (Pers.).
- beg:i adj., adv. 'much, too much'; b. bē:r gī 'īr 'it has got late'. J begé, Jaun. begī 'best', Kyonṭh. bēghē 'very, much'. Poss. Sk. vighnaḥ m. 'obstacle, difficulty'; cp. S. vighe adv. 'owing to trouble', N. bighna (lw. Sk.) 'obstacle; much (adj.), very, exceedingly (adv.)' (Nep.).
- +begām f. (-a) 'kind of rice'. Cp. L. (Jukes) begmī f. 'a superior kind of rice'.

betsñō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to sell'. CD *vetyayati (Sk. vetanam 'hire, price'), Pk. veccaī 'spends'.

bedzə m. 'seed, semen'. J bīj m. CD *baijya- (but J bīj lw. H. (Sk.) or bijya- 'sprung from seed', CD).

beṭ:ə (voc. beṭ:a) m. 'son'. J beṭá m. CD *beṭṭa-, Pk. biṭṭo m. 'boy'.

beṭ:i f. 'daughter, girl'.

+beṭku m. 'son, small son'.

+beṭhu m. 'a low-caste farmer, being servant to a zamindar'.

J beṭhú. Orig. 'man belonging to a settlement, community', cp.

J beṭhṇu 'to sit down', Sk. vaiśyaḥ m. See bēñō, bōs:əñ.

be:d m. (-a) 'Vedic text'. Lw. Sk.

bed:i f. 'altar, canopy erected at wedding; money given to the priest at wedding'. Lw. H. P. bedī f. (P. 'money given to the brahman at wedding') (Sk. vedī).

bed:əñ f. (-i) 'pain'. J bedaṇ f. Lw. H. bedan f. (Sk. vedanā f.); -ñ may come from a genuine word akin to M. veṇ f. 'pain'. See CD vedanā.

bedñō Kṭg. 'to call, summon, invite'; mē: sə aṇṇe ka: lē bed:ə 'I invited him to my place'. Kc. bodño. J bedṇu. Prob. lw. Sk. vedayati 'informs', poss. influenced by bodhayati (explaining -o- in Kc. bodño).

bedṇi f. 'pain, disease'. See bed:əñ.

beṭə m. 'palace'. J beṭá m. 'palace, esp. the female apartments', Kului beṭā 'building with a court-yard'. CD Sk. veṣṭaḥ m. 'band, enclosure', Pk. veḍho m. 'wrap', L. veṭhā m. 'court-yard, enclosure with many houses'.

+beṭe f. 'boat'. J beṭi. Sk. beḍā f. (CD).

be:r f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'time, occasion, delay'; b'ōri bera ka 'since long'; thōṛi bera ba:d 'after a short while'; Kṭg. ek:i, dui, ci: bera (also: beri), Kc. eki, dui, cia bere 'once, twice, three times'; Kṭg. be:r pəṛi merē 'I have been delayed', bera ke 'late' ('with delay'). J bé'r f. 'delay'. CD *verā (sub Sk. velā f.).

bere, loc. or adverbial of be:r, Kc. 'at ... time'; duḷi b. 'at another occasion, another time', eki b. 'once', pē:li b. 'first time'.

beri, bē'rī adv. Kṭg. 'at ... time'; a:nda beri 'while coming'; ek:i beri 'once, at one and the same time'.

+beria adv. 'at ... time'; ḍeunda b. 'while going'.

+berko; sutda b. 'when you sleep' (from be:r with Kyoñṭhli case-ending -ko).

- +ber'no (invol.) 'to be late, to get late'.
 bē:] 'the bark of a certain tree, used for making ropes'. P. bihul
 'the bark of *Grewia oppositifolia*' (Rose, Ind. Antiquary 37).
 belə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'idle, at leisure, vain'; beli gəl:ε na kəre 'don't
 talk nonsense'. CD *velya-. See be:r 'time, delay'.
 +belər m. 'braid (of hair)'. Poss. conn. w. Sk. vellitaḥ 'shaken,
 curved, entwined, curly (about hair)'.
 bēṣṇō (pret. bēṣ:ə) Kṭg. 'to sit, sit down'. Kc. bəṣṇo, boṣṇo,
 bəṭṇo, boṭṇo. J baṭṭṇu, beṭṭṇu. Sk. upa-viś-, viś- 'to sit
 down, settle'; -e- poss. from (upa-)veśyate, veśanam; -ṭh- from
 Sk. pret. ptc. viṣṭaḥ. See CD.
 be:zti f. 'disgrace'. Lw. H. beizzatī f. (Pers.).
 +bə: f. (-a) 'fat, grease'. Sk. vasā f. (CD).
 1bōi f. (-i) 'account-book' (used by Indian merchants and shop-
 keepers). Sk. vahikā in rājavahikā f. 'a king's diary'. Pk.
 vahiya f. 'accounts' (CD).
 2bōi f. (-i) 'burden of grass carried on the back'. Prob. Sk. vahaḥ
 m. 'act of carrying'.
 +bōido m. 'physician'. See +bēda.
 bōiṇ f. (obl. bə:ṇi) Kc. WKc. 'sister, younger sister'. Kṭg. bē:ṇ.
 Also Kc. b'ōiṇ.
 bōire m. Kc. 'enemy'. Kṭg. bəri. Lw.; see be:r.
 bōiṣ f. (-i) Kc. 'she-buffalo'. Kṭg. m'ēṣ. In other parts of Kc. mōiṣ.
 J bhaṭṭṣ f. Sk. mahiṣaḥ m., -ī f.
 bōu f. (-Ø) Kṭg. Kc. 'daughter-in-law'. J bōu f. Sk. vadhūḥ f. (CD).
 bəkt, bəgət, m. 'time, moment'; teu bəkte 'in that moment'. Lw.
 H. bakt, vakt m. (Ar.).
 bōkhṇō, 'to flame, flare up'; gēt:hi bōk:hi gi 'the fire-place is in
 flames'.
 bəgət Kṭg. Kc. See bəkt.
 bəgṛə adj. 'of inferior quality, coarse (of grain, flour)'. Opposed
 to sōdzə. b. aṭ:ə 'inferior sort of flour' (ə: barley flour as op-
 posed to sōdzə aṭ:ə which is wheat and rice). CD *baggaḍa-,
 P. bagar f. 'red rice of coarse quality', N. bagarā 'kind of
 coarse rice'.
 bōtsə m. 'child, young of an animal'. Lw. H. baccā (Pers.) or
 from Northern Him. dialect. See CD Sk. apatyam 'offspring'.
 bōtsən, bōtsnə m. 'promise, word of honour'. Lw. H. bacan m.
 'utterance, promise' (Sk.).

bətsŋō 'to escape, be saved'. Lw. H. P. bacṇā (Sk. vacyate). See CD sub vañcati.

bō:ṭi, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'wife'. J bo'ṭi 'daughter-in-law', LStH p. 171 (Kc.-Kuari) bōuṭi 'wife'. Sk. vadhū- 'young wife' + suffix -ṭi, P. vauḥṭi f. 'wife' (CD Sk. vadhūṭi-).

+bə:ṭu m. 'husband'. LStH p. 156 bouṭau [bəuṭə]. Secondary form after bō:ṭi.

+bəṭhŋo 'to sit'. See bēṭhō; ə is due to word coming from Sk. vasati (see CD upaviśati).

bəḍ:ə Kṭg. 'big, great'; b. ba:b 'father's elder brother', bəḍ:ɪ i: 'father's elder brother's wife'; b. la:ḍ sā:b 'the big lord sahib, the Viceroy'. LNH p. 31 (Kṭg.) bōḍḍau [bəḍ:ə]. Kc. bəṭo. CD Sk. vaḍraḥ. See bəṭə.

bəḍṭə 'big, big in comparison, bigger; much, more'. J baḍṛā 'larger' (the ṭ-suffix lends in this case a sense of relativity to the word, cp. māṭhṭə, 'ḍkṭə).

+bəḍlo 'great, big'.

+bə:to 'much, (pl.) many'. J bohī 'much, abundant'. Sk. bahu-tvam 'abundance', Pk. bahutto 'much' (CD).

bəḍəlŋō 'to be changed, be exchanged'; lŋe bəḍle 'instead of salt'. Lw. H. badalnā (Ar. Pers.).

+bədro 'big, great' (said only to be used in poetry). Prob. lw. P. vaddh 'more, greater, too much', Sk. vardhaḥ 'increasing, augmenting'. Or wrong for bəḍṭə?

bōḍ'ŋō 'to grow'. Cp. J badhāwŋu 'to enlarge'. Jaun. badhŋō, baḍhnō 'to fill'. Sk. vardhate 'grows' (CD). See bōṭ'ŋō, +bərdzŋo.

+bəŋge adv. 'outside'. Sk. bahiraṅgaḥ 'external' (over *b'rəŋg-)?

bə:ŋ m. 'uncultivated ground, common pasture, forest (where the cattle graze)'. J baŋ, bōŋ m. 'forest'. Sk. vanam. Cp. LNH p. 18 Kyonṭh. bauḥŋ, the -h- being due to influence from word from Sk. gahanam 'thicket'.

¹bə:ŋō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to sow'; na:dz b. 'to sow corn'. J boŋu. Sk. vapati.

²bō:ŋō 'to flow, stream; blow; advance, rush'; na:k bōa 'the nose is running'. J bahŋu. Sk. vahati.

³bə:ŋō (bō:ŋō?) 'to hold, keep, press (e.g. with the teeth)'.

bəŋko, bəŋka, m. 'the god of the wilderness'. From bə:ŋ 'uncultivated ground'.

bəŋnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to become, be done'; tsaldə bəŋə 'he started

- out'; sā:b bəŋa 'he poses as a sahib'. CD Sk. vanati 'desires, wins, prepares' (the intr. sense first developed in the past tense, bəŋə 'was prepared' > 'became').
- +bəntsa, +sia 'aŋɖa b. 'the leopard moves sneakingly'. Lw. H. bācnā 'to deceive' (Sk. vañcate 'deceives', but notice also Sk. vañcati 'goes slyly, sneaks').
- +bəndo, -a m. 'life, mind, self, person'. Poss. lw. P. bandā m. 'slave (of God), intelligent creature' (Pers.).
- !bəndo !bəst m. 'arrangement'. Lw. H. bandobast m. (Pers.).
- +bəndu f. 'gun, rifle'. Lw. H. bandūk f. (-k poss. omitted on account of the rhyme with Səndu). See bədu:k.
- bəmphər. See b'əmphər.
- bə:ɽ f. (-ɽ) 'floor'. See bāuɽ?
- bəɽə, -o Kt̚g. Kc. 'much, very'. In Kt̚g. only used when determining another adjective, e.g. bəɽə baŋkə (f. bəɽɪ baŋkɪ) 'very beautiful'; bəɽə bəɖ:ə 'very big'. In Kc. bəɽə means 'big, great, much, very' and determines substantives and adjectives. See bəɖ:ə (in Kt̚g. bəɽə is an allegro and clitic form of bəɖ:ə). LNH p. 53 (Sainji): 'barā 'very much', . . . to be distinguished from baɖɖā 'big' which is not used as an adverb".
- bəɽu. See bəɽu.
- bəɽ'nō 'to increase'; bəɽ'dɪ dzōth 'the waxing moon'. See bəɖ'nō, +bəɖzno.
- +bə:r m. 'boon'. Sk. varaḥ m. (CD).
- !bəriɸ f. (-a) Kc. 'year'. Kt̚g. bəɽɸ. Sk. varṣaḥ m., Pk. variso m., -aṇ n.
- +bərtsho m. 'long stick with an iron tip, spear'. J. bərchhá m. 'spear'. Sk. baɖiṣaḥ m., bariṣi f. 'hook, fish-hook', N. balsi, balchi 'fish-hook, fishing line or rod'.
- +bəɖzno 'to grow'. From bəɽ'nō (see this) with dz from *bəɖz'nō < *vardhyate? See also bəɖ'nō, bəɖnō.
- bərt m. 'fast'; b. bərtau 'behaviour, proper conduct'. Lw. H. bart m. (Sk. vratam).
- bərtəŋ m. 'pot, jar'. P. bartəŋ, vartəŋ m. etc. (see Nep. Dictionary bartan).
- bərtnō 'to behave (properly); to use'; ɛa tsiza 'ātshkɛ bərt 'use this thing properly'. Prob. lw. P. vartnā, bartnā or H. bartnā (prob. Sk. vartate, vartayati).
- bəɖnō 'to arrive, advance' (e.g. about a god or a king); deu

bərdi gə 'the god has arrived (at a fair)'. J bardnu 'to walk, go on'. Lw. Sk. vardhate 'grows, increases', cp. for meaning i.a. P. vaddhā 'to grow, advance'. See bōd'ñō.

bōrf f. (-a, -i) Kṭg. 'year'. Kc. bərif, see this. See dzivñō (idiom. phrase).

⁺bəlu (bəru?) m. 'a particular species of grass which gets poisonous in dry weather'. Sk. valīkam 'reed, sedge' or valūkam 'root of a lotus', N. balu 'variety of the plant Desmodium'?

bələd m. Kc. 'ox'. See Kṭg. bəld.

bəlcə m. 'rope of grass for fastening the yoke on the plough'. J balchá m. Suffix -tra-. Conn. w. ⁺bəlu or CD *valayitra- 'a wrapping'?

bəld m. Kṭg. 'ox'. J bald m. LNH p. 30 (Kṭg.) bōld. Pk. baliddo, baladdo m. (CD Sk. balivardah m.).

¹bəlnō 'to be able'; tu ni bəldə ɛɲɛ khē:l kəri 'you cannot do such tricks'; merē teu lē neī bōldə (bōl'uə) 'I cannot (could not) compare with him'. J balnu. Sk. balāyate 'to put forth strength' (see CD, which, besides, only mentions Kho. baleik 'to overcome, defeat' as an uncertain example).

²bəlnō 'to burn (intr.)'. J balnu. Sk. jvalati. See ²dzəlnō.

bəlsəñ, name of a district (Balsa(i)n).

bəl m. 'practice, habit'.

bəli f. 'offering of animals to a deity'. Lw. H. bali f. (Sk. baliḥ m.).

bōf f. (-a) 'will, power, control'; tm:r sɛ apñi bōf:a dɪ kiɛ 'he got them in his power'. Also bōs m. (lw. H.). Sk. vaśah m.

bəfño (pret. bəfo, buṭho) Kc. 'to sit, sit down'. J bashnu 'to settle, live, lodge'. In other parts of the Kc. area bəfño, boṭhño. Kṭg. bēfñō. Sk. vasati 'stays' with -f- from Sk. (upa-)viś-; buṭho, cp. Sk. uṣṭah or poss. viṣṭah with i > u when in contact with a retroflex. See CD vasati, upaviśati.

¹bōs m. See bōf.

²bōs adj., adv. 'sufficient(ly), enough'. Often used introducing a sentence or as a pause expletive: 'well . . .'. Lw. H. bas (Pers.).

⁺bəsu. See ⁺basu.

bōs:əñ m. 'tenant, vassal' (frequent in poetry); mu tərə b. nīt:hi 'I am not your tenant' (ə: 'you have no say over me'). J bashnu m. 'tenant'. Cp. P. bahiṇ 'sitting'. Sk. vas- 'to stay, dwell'. For -sh- in J bashnu see bəfño. See ⁺bəṭhu.

bōsñō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to live, lodge, inhabit'. J basnu. Sk. vasati.

bo:k 'dull, clownish'. Cp. B. bokā 'senseless', Or. bokā 'block-head' (CD *bokka-²).

bo:ɟ m. Kc. 'load'. J bojhá m. Pk. vojjo m. CD: vahya- with -o- from e.g. inf. voḍhum.

boṭṭṇa Kyonṭḥi 'to sit, sit down'; ā: boṭhu, ā: boṭha 'I sit, I sat'. See the foll.

boṭṭṇo Kc. 'to sit (down)'; aũ boṭhu, aũ boṭho 'I sit, I sat'. See boṭṭṇo, bēṭṭṇo, bəṭṭṇo.

bodṇo Kc. 'to call, invite'. Kṭg. bedṇō, see this.

+bo:ro m. 'member of a caste of bankers and traders'. Sk. vyavahārakaḥ m. 'trader'. Poss. lw. H. bohrā (CD).

bori f. 'sack, bag'. CD *bora-².

bo:l m. 'speech, mention'. See bolṇō.

bola, bəla Kṭg. Kc., word introducing direct speech; tɪn:ɪ bol:ə bola mu a:mu 'he said 'I'll come''. One might think of the old function of pres. ptc. (in Sk. -āna-), 'by him was said saying ...'. But rather pres. ind. ('he/they say(s)'), first used in passages with a lively dialogue, simply as an indicator of alternating direct speeches. See bolṇō.

bol:ɪ f. 'speech, language'. See bolṇō.

bolṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to speak, say'. J bolṇu, CD *boll-, Pk. bollaī.

boṭṭṇo WKc. (also occurring in poetry) 'to sit, sit down'; eo boṭo, boṭho 'he sat (down)'. Does -o- come from -ava- in Sk. upavasati 'stays'? See bəṭṭṇo, boṭṭṇo.

bi. See b'i.

bī: Kṭg. Kc. '20'; f. 'a score'; dui biē (Kc. bia) '40', cə:n biē (Kc. ci:n bia) '60', etc. J bí. Pk. vīsaṃ, Sk. vimśati (CD). See tsəkər'nō for idiomatic phrase.

bia Kṭg. Kc., biē Kṭg., postpos. 'at, in (to) the house of, to, towards'; tere biē 'in or to your house, near you, towards you'. LSt Him p. 127 (Rohru) biyyā. CD Sk. viciḥ f. 'room', space' (Lex. avakāśa-), cp. vyacāḥ n. 'room, wide space'. Cp. P. vīc, H. bīc 'in the midst (of)', *vīcya- (CD). See bɪ:a, bɪ:ε, ɪpari ɪbia, bitse. See Grammar.

+bia-ɪmata f. 'the goddess of fate'. Cp. Sk. vidhiḥ m. 'fate', vidhātṛ- m. 'fate personified' (CD).

biε. See bia.

bɪvdz'ṇō (pres. bɪvdz'a, pret. bɪvdz'ə) 'to wake up (intr.)'. Sk. vibudhyate, N. biūjhanu (CD).

biuñʃʹŋa Kyonʃhli 'to wake up' (intr.).

bīēth f. (-a) 'span of fingers from thumb to little finger (as a measure)'. Pk. vihatthi- m. f. 'measure of length', cp. Sk. vitastih f. 'span from thumb to little finger' (CD). See kəñjəth.

bikəlnō 'to go mad'. *vikkal-, cp. H. bikal 'troubled, perplexed', Sk. vikalah 'deprived of a part; confused'; -kk- may be due to influence from e.g. niškala- 'without parts, decayed', OG. nikala 'impotent', and *ukkal- < *utkal- 'go up', H. ukalnā 'to boil over' (see ukəlnō). See also nīk:həlnō, nīk:əlnō.

bīkñō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to be sold'. Sk. vi-kri-, see CD vikriyate.

br:kh m. Kc. 'tree'. LStH p. 188 (North Jubbal) bīkh. See brīk:h, brīkf.

bīgərnō 'to be spoilt'. Poss. lw. H. bigarṇā.

bīcə postpos. Kyonʃhli 'in, between'. See bītse.

br:ʃ. See ³br:dz.

bīʃ:ʔ, bīʃ'o Kṭg. Kc. 'clear (of the sky)'; Kṭg. a:dz a gē:ŋ bīʃ:ʔ 'to-day the sky is clear', Kc. gəiŋ bīʃ'e. Jaun. bidrī 'clear (of the sky)'. Sk. vīdhraḥ 'clean, clear', -am 'the clear sky'.

bītsa dī 'in the middle; in the meantime'. Cp. P. vicc, H. bīc 'in the midst (of)'. See bītse.

bītse 'in the middle'. J bīchá, -í 'through the middle'. See bra, where etym., bītsa.

bītshərnō 'to be separated'; +bītshre (pl.) 'separated' (e.g. of persons, stars in the sky). CD *vicchaṭ-, P. viccharṇā, bi-. Cp. tshārnō.

¹br:dz (br:dz'?) Kc. 'without' (prepos.); b. niʃa 'without sleep, without being able to sleep'. Kṭg. bīdza. J (proverb 19) báʃ, prepos. (b. dālkie 'without flesh'). Cp. P. bājh (CD Sk. bāhye) or H. bāj (used in poetry), Sk. varja- m. 'excluding, excepting'. -i- prob. from bīŋ, Kṭg. bīŋa, bīŋi and sāt:hi : sīt:hi 'with', bāt:hi : bīt:hi 'through'. See Grammar.

²br:dz f. (-a) 'lightning'. Sk. vidyut f. (J bīj m. 'thunderbolt', Sk. vajraḥ + vidyut).

³br:dz, br:ʃ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'grain, seed'. J bīj m. 'seeds'. Lw. H. bīj m. (Sk.) or Sk. bījyaḥ 'produced from seed' (CD).

bīdza (bīdz'a?) Kṭg. 'without'. Kc ¹br:dz. See this.

+bīdzna 'lifeless, dead'. Lw. H. bejān?

bīdzlī, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'lightning; electric light or lamp'; b. pəʃa

- 'it is lightning'. See ²bɪ:dz. Poss. lw. H. (CD Sk. vidyullatā f. 'forked lightning', Pk. vijjullaā, -liā).
- bɪt:ə 'good, beautiful'; b. phū:l 'a beautiful flower', bɪt:ɪ tshēuɾɪ 'a beautiful woman'. LSI p. 648 (Satlaj group) bɪtau 'good, beautiful'. Sk. vittakāḥ 'very famous' (J biu, biyá 'good', Sk. viditah?), vittah 'found, gained, famous'.
- bɪt:i, bɪt:hi. See bat:i.
- bɪdja f. (-Ø) 'magic power, sorcery'. Lw. Sk. vidyā.
- bɪdwa f. (-Ø) 'widow' (in a respectful sense). Lw. H. vidhvā (Sk.). See ra:ŋd.
- bɪd:ɪ f. 'method, device'. Lw. Sk. vidhiḥ.
- bɪŋ Kc. 'without'. Sk. vinā (CD).
- bɪŋa pre- and postpos. 'without'; b. dūd:ɛ 'without milk'. See bɪŋ; -a, being the obl. ending, is a later addition. See Grammar.
- bɪŋə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'musk deer; musk'. N. binā 'musk pod of the musk deer, musk', P. (Kangra) bīnā m. 'musk deer'.
- bɪŋɪ f. 'the wrist'. P. bīṇī, vīṇī f.
- bɪŋi 'without'; tshēuɾɪ b. 'without (one's) wife'. See bɪŋ; -i is the adverb. ending, a later addition (cp. bɪŋa). See Grammar.
- bɪ:ŋd m. 'axe-handle; bachelor'. J bīŋd m. 'handle of sickle or hoe'. P. bīṇḍā m. 'axe-handle', N. bīṛ 'handle'.
- bɪŋnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to pick, select'. CD Sk. vicinoti.
- bɪntɪ f. 'request'. Prob. lw. H. bintī f. (Sk. vijñaptiḥ f.).
- bɪndə m. 'baby having an abnormality (e.g. two heads, four arms or one eye in the forehead; it can speak and prophesy, but dies soon after birth)'.
- bɪndɪ f. 'round mark painted on the forehead of women'. Prob. lw. H. bindī f. (Sk.).
- +¹bɪndər¹bə:ŋ m. (obl. ¹bɪndra¹bəŋa), place-name near Mathura. Lw. ultimately Sk. Vṛndāvanam, mentioned in the old myths.
- bɪɾə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'button (e.g. in a coat)'. Bhal. bɪɾo 'button' (see CD sub vīḷā f.).
- bɪ:r m. 'hero'. Lw. H. bīr m. (Sk. vīraḥ).
- bɪɾɪ f., a festival celebrated in the month dzēɾ:h (middle of May—middle of June).
- bɪ:l f. (-a) 'the front part (away from the mountain slope) of a terraced field'. J bɪl f. 'hole, chasm'. Sk. billam 'hole' (see CD bila-¹), Sh. bil 'opening, mouth (of vessel), edge (of precipice)'. See kəɳɛ:r 'inner edge of field'.

bīl:a, bīl:ε Kṭg. Kc. (Kc. only seems to have bīl:a) 'towards, in—direction, on (from) the side of, at'; g'ōra bīl:ε 'towards home'; ēc:hε bīl:ε 'in this direction, towards here', porī b. 'in that direction, over there'; apu bīl:a 'on (from) one's own part'; ek:i bīl:ε 'to (at) one and the same place, together'. See bra. -la, -lε in bīl:a etc. are postpositions.

bīl:ə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'broad'. CD Sk. vipulaḥ 'extensive, broad'?

bīltsə m. 'shovel; mattock'. Lw. H. belcā m. (Pers.).

bīlqə 'broad'. See bīl:ə.

bīlthu m. 'the entertainment in turn of a common guest in a village'.

¹bīf Kṭg., br:f Kc. m. 'poison; poison used as a magic potion'. Sk. viṣam (CD).

²br:f (in a part of the Kc. area) 'twenty'. See bī:.

bīf:u m. 'same month as bəfē: (in poetry); a festival celebrated in the month bəfē: (from mid April to mid May)'. J bishú m. 1. 'The moment of the sun's reaching Aries'. 2. 'A song sung by low-caste people in April'. CD Sk. viṣuvant- m. 'a day in the middle of the year; a one-day sacrifice; equinox'. Pk. visuvaṃ 'equinox'. Or connected with Sk. viśākhā f., vaiśākhāḥ m. (see bəfē:)?

⁺bīfu]e f. 'small flute'. Colloquially bīf]i. See this.

bīft m. 'member of a particular caste, prominent man, minister, vizier'. Cp. N. biṣṭa 'name of a part. clan of Chetris', Ku. biṣṭ 'a Rajput clan'. Lw. Sk. viśiṣṭaḥ 'excellent'?

bīfti f. 'proposal for marriage'.

bīftu m. 'the man bringing proposal for marriage'.

⁺bīfṇu, the god Viṣṇu.

bīf]i f. 'small flute'. See ⁺bīfu]e. CD Sk. vaṃśī f. 'flute'. As for -i- cp. Or. baṣi, P. biñjhli, bañjhli. See bāif.

bīs:ərnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to forget'; both vol. and invol. mū bīsra, bīsruə 'I forgot, have forgotten'; merε tē:rə naū bīsruə, mū tē:rə naū bīsruə 'I have forgotten his name'. Sk. vismarati, CD (a word widely spread at an early date from a region with sm > ss).

⁺bīsto 'with welfare (?)'; ⁺tu br ēbe b. jae 'may you now fare well (go with welfare)'.

bīstrə m. 'bed'. Lw. H. bistarā m. (Pers.).

bui f. (obl. bui, buiε) 'father's sister'. CD *buba-, Ku. buwā 'father', bubu 'father's sister', H. būā f. 'father's sister'.

- būd̥z'ŋō 'to come to understand; solve (a puzzle etc.)'; mē bādza:ŋi
 būd:z'ɪ 'I solved the puzzle'. J bujh̥nu. Sk. budhyate (CD).
 būdz'ŋi f. 'the act of understanding, ascertaining or feeling'.
 bu:t m. Ktg. Kc. 'tree'. CD *būt̥ta- ('plant, bush' widespread; the
 meaning 'tree' seems to occur only in hilly parts). See bu:tɪ.
 bu:tɪ f. 'plant, tree'.
 +bu:tɪe f. 'plant'.
 buθho Kc. See bəθŋo.
 būd̥:ɔ̄ Ktg. 'old (of age)'. Kc. bu:t'ɔ. CD *buḍḍha- (connected w.
 Sk. vṛddhaḥ).
 būd̥:ɔ̄[nō invol. 'to grow old'; būd̥'luə (pret.).
 būd̥'luə 'old (of age)'.
 bud:əŋ m. Ktg. Kc. 'lid, cover'. Prob. related to bud:ərnō.
 bud:ərnō 'to cover, close'; mʉ:ŋd̥ bud:əɾ 'cover your head', dwa:ɾ
 bud:əɾ 'shut the door'. See bud:əŋ.
 būd:ɐ m. Ktg. Kc. 'Wednesday'. Lw. H. budh m. (Sk.).
 būd:ɪ f. 'understanding, intelligence'. Prob. lw. H. (Sk.).
 bubu m. 'nipple of the female breast'. CD *bubba-.
 bu:ŋg, jingle-repetition of ba:ŋg.
 buŋnō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to weave, knit'. J buŋnu. CD *vunāti.
 bu'na:l̥, bəna:l̥ m. Kc. 'wild pheasant'. Ktg. bəna:l̥. Kc. also
 bənja:l̥.
 bu'mari. See bəmarɪ.
 bu:t'ɔ Kc. 'old (of age)'. Ktg. būd̥:ɔ̄, see this.
 burə 'bad, wicked'; burɪ d̥ʃ:a 'a bad fate'; burə bolŋō 'to talk
 ill'; ʃe a b'oli kərio buri 'this is getting bad for good' (lit. 'these
 are bad things having done good', a word like gəl:ɛ being im-
 plied). J burá. CD *bura-.
 burdz, burdzu m. 'club, cudgel'.
 bu:f Kc., būf Ktg. f. (-a) 'talk, matter'. Rare in Ktg., especially
 used in certain fixed connections, e.g. gəl:ɛ būf:ɛ (pl.) 'a chat';
 instead gəl is used in Ktg. bu:f common in Kc.; b. la:ŋe 'to
 talk'.
 bu'ʃa]no Kc. 'to seat'. Caus. of bofŋo. Ktg. bəʃɛ[nō.
 bəkrāt:he f. pl. (-a) 'goat's hair'. J bakráthá m. 'thick blanket
 made of goat's hair'. Cp. bakrə.
 bəkralu m., name of the god in the village of Kutara.
 bəkhēuŋō, -o Ktg. WKc. 'to kindle into full flame'. Caus. of
 bəkhŋō.

+bəkheṭo m. 'broil, tumult'. J bakheṭá m. Lw. H. bakheṭā m. (CD Sk. vyākṣepaḥ m. 'invective' + -ḍa-).

bəkhnaṇo m. 'saying, proverb'; tɪn:ɪ mu kɛ b. ʃəkhēuə 'he taught me a proverb'. Cp. J bakhyaiṇ m. (lw. Sk. vyākhyānam 'comment'). Is -n- in bəkhnaṇo "intrusive", or is there connection w. Sk. vyākhyānayati?

bəgendrə m. 'furrow drawn across a terraced field from inner side to outer side to lead away a surplus of water' (usually only one such furrow is made). Poss. *vargikāntaram n. 'interior (or middle) of a field'. Cp. LSI p. 464 (Sirmauri) bāgrī 'field' and see +bago. But notice J bijandri f. 'furrow left unsown in a field' (containing Sk. bījya-? See CD).

bəgera 'and so on, et cetera'. Lw. H. vagairah (Ar.).

bəgitsə m. 'orchard'. Lw. H. bagicā m. (Pers.).

bəg'auṇō 'to chase away'. Caus. of b'āgṇō.

bəg'ò:l m. 'obstacle'. Sk. vighna- + -o].

bəg'wà:n m. 'the Lord'. Lw. H. bhagavān (Sk.).

bəʃiur m. 'seed, semen'. Sk. bījya- or vīrya- 'semen' + *himara- 'snow' (CD 'wintry, snowy') or CD *himākara-, H. hīvār m. 'snow'.

bətsauṇō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to save'. Caus. of bətsṇō.

bətsarə, -o Ktg. Kc. 'unhappy, poor'. Also used as a general expression of sympathy, e.g. about the hero in tales. Lw. H. becārā (Pers.).

bətsḥāuṇō 'to spread (a bed)'. J bachháṇu. CD *vicchādayati.

bətsḥērə, -o m. Ktg. Kc. 'colt'. Sk. vatsataraḥ 'young bull or goat'. Bhal. bachero m. 'tiny foal'.

bədzauṇō 'to play (a musical instrument)'. Caus. of badzṇō.

bədz:ɲɪ, bədz'â:ɲɪ f. 'riddle, puzzle'. See būdʒ'ṇō 'to solve (a puzzle)'.

bədzəntɪ m. 'musician (often attached to a temple)'. J bājantri m. pl. 'musicians'. Lw. H. bajantri m. See ba:dz.

bədz'euṇō, -o Ktg. WKc. 'to make wet, drench'. Caus. of b'īdzṇō. +bətauro, village name.

bəteṭu, bəthēṭu m. 'the small son of a man belonging to the b'â:t caste'. J bəteṭu m. Compound of b'â:t and beṭu, dimin. of beṭə.

+bəthare, name of a certain village inhabited by outcasts.

bəthā:l m. 'inhabitant of the village b'û:tɪ'.

bəthēṭu. See bəteṭu.

bəḍ'ā:r m. 'store-house, granary'. J bhdār. CD Sk. bhāṇḍāgāram.
 bəḍ'ārī m. 'treasurer; man in charge of the treasures and store
 of a temple'. J bhdāri m. Sk. bhāṇḍāgārikah m.

bəḍ'ālə, -o m. Ktg. Kc. 'shepherd'. Sk. *bhedrapālah m. (CD).
 Also bəḍ'ālə.

bəḍ'rā:ŋə m. 'big pyre'. See bəḍ'āŋgə, 2b'aro (?).

bətaunō 'to explain, inform, tell'; bol:r bətaunr 'to talk, to make
 a remark'. Prob. lw. H. batānā.

bətaunə Kc. 'to pass (time) (trans.)'. Caus. of bitnō. See Add.

bəthērə 'much, plentiful'. Lw. H. bahuterā.

bədanr f. 'small wedding' (used by poor people; the bridegroom
 does not come himself, but is represented by relatives who
 bring a dagger (tshūrə) as a symbol).

bədu:k. f. (-a) Ktg. Kc. 'gun, rifle'. J badūk f. Lw. H. bandūk f.
 (Pers.).

bəduru m. 'a kind of round loaf'.

bədna:m 'calumniated'; b. dē:nō 'to blame'. Lw. H. badnām
 (Pers.).

bəḍ'ār f. 'display of respect; congratulatory gift'. J badhāwŋu 'to
 enlarge'. CD Sk. vardhāpayati 'increases, congratulates'.

bəparī m. 'trader, dealer'. J bpārī m. Lw. H. bapārī, vyāpārī (Sk.).

bəŋaunō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to cause to be made, to make' (Ktg. often
 pronounced bəḥaunō). Caus. of bəŋnō.

bəŋeunə, bəḥeunə WKc. 'to cause to be made, to make'. Caus.
 of bəŋno.

bənanr m. 'village servant belonging to the outcastes' (does all
 kinds of odd and impure jobs such as carrying message of
 death, washing clothes after childbirth, removing dead cattle,
 bringing and cleaning utensils for food preparation from the
 temple at a marriage, collecting leaves for the meal to be placed
 on them at marriage and other occasions; the function as
 bənanr is on turn among the outcastes). Kanauri bināṇōs (lw.
 Him.) 'man belonging to one of the lower castes'. Poss. Sk.
 vijñānī 'clever', cp. H. binānī and its ambiguity 'clever;
 ignorant'.

bəna:l m. 'wild pheasant'. Kc. bu'na:l, bənja:l. J manál m. 'the
 wild pheasant', Jaun. mōnāu. CD *munāla-, P. H. N. munāl m.

bəna:l f. 'female pheasant'.

bəne:n f. (-a) 'undershirt worn by men'. Lw. H. baniyāin f.

bənəl:a m. 'a certain seed used with other ingredients as fodder for cattle; probably cotton-seed'. Probably lw. H. binolā m. 'cotton-seed'.

+bənoʃu m. 'inhabitant of the village bəno:ʃ'.

bənja:l m. Kc. 'wild pheasant'. See bu'na:l, bəna:l.

bənwa:s m. Kt̃g. Kc. 'living in the wilderness; exile'. Lw. H. banwās (Sk.).

bəma:r Kt̃g. Kc. 'ill, diseased'. Lw. H. bīmār (Pers.).

bəmarī, -e f. Kt̃g. Kc. 'disease'.

bəʔ'əŋgə m. 'violent heat'. See CD *bhaʔ-, S. bhaṛkaṇu 'to blaze'. Same suffix in ʃəʔ'əŋgə 'coolness'. See ²b'aro 'pyre'.

bəʔ'ə:l m. 'shed for sheep'. Sk. *bhedravāṭa- (-l < -r through dissimilation)? Cp. bəʔ'ē:l, bəʔ'aro.

bəʔ'əʔə, -o m. Kt̃g. Kc. 'shepherd'. Also bəʔ'əʔə, -o. See this.

bəʔ'ēr m. 'carpenter'. Prob. lw. H. baṛhaī m. See bād'ī which seems to be the genuine Kt̃g. word.

bəʔ'əuŋə 'to cause to be put on, to clothe (trans.)'. Caus. of b'īŋnə.

bəʔ'ē:l m. Kt̃g. 'story or part of story in the house (sheep and goats are kept there)'. Kc. bəʔ'aro is the corresponding story. *bhedra- (bhedri-)vāṭa- 'enclosure for sheep'. See bəʔ'ə:l 'shed for sheep'.

+bəragte m. pl., members of a certain royal family.

bəra:gʻ. See brāgʻ.

bəra:t f. (-a) 'wedding feast, wedding procession'. J brát f. Lw. H. barāt f. (Sk. varayātrā).

bərat:u m. 'wedding guest'.

+bərabər (bərobər) 'equal, like'. Lw. H. (Pers.).

bərabəri 'equal'. Lw. H. barābarī 'equality' (Pers.). For the change subst. > adj. cp. khūʃ:i (or obl. in -i: 'in equality'?).

bəraʔə m. 'small axe (i.a. used for slaughtering goats)'.

bəṛā:l m. 'mental pain, trouble, anguish'; merə bəʔ:ə b. aə nə 'I feel great anguish'. *bura-ghāla-, cp. J burí-ghálñí 'to harass, plague'?

bəraʔe f. Kc. 'cat'. Kt̃g. bəreʔi. Sk. biḍālah m., -ā, -ī f.

bəraʔte f. Kc. 'kitten'. Kt̃g. bəreʔti.

bəṛā:lnə 'to trouble'; bəṛā:li erə m:i 'this man has troubled me'.

See bəṛā:l.

bəreʔə, -o m. Kt̃g. WKc. 'tom-cat'. See bəreʔi.

bəreʔi, -e f. Kt̃g. WKc. 'she-cat'. Kc. bəraʔe. J braiḷi.

- bərə[ti, -e f., bərə[tu m. Ktg. WKc. 'female and male kitten'.
 bərindtu m. 'family'.
 bəru:r f. (-a), bəru:r m. 'powder, dust'; dz'ūkhçie bəru:r 'sawdust'. CD *b(h)ūra-, H. P. būr m. 'sawdust', B. bhurā, P. bhurbhurāṇā 'to be pulverized'.
 bərtau m. 'behaviour'. Lw. H. (Sk.). See bərt.
 bərtauṇō 'to behave, behave properly'.
 bərda:n m. 'boon, favour'. Lw. H. bardān m. (Sk.).
 bərm'auṇō 'to kindle a big fire'. Cp. poss. b'āro 'pyre'.
 bərjā:l m. Ktg. Kc. 'summer, the rainy season'; Ktg. bərjālε 'in summer'. In Ktg. also bər'ā:l. Sk. varṣakālaḥ m., Pk. varisakālo (CD).
 bər'aṭo m. Kc. 'story or part of story in the house, under pa:ṇḍ, used for keeping goats and sheep'. The corresponding word in Ktg. is bəṭ'ē:l. Sk. *bhedṛavāṭaḥ. See ba:ṭ, baṭə.
 bər'ā:l. See bərjā:l.
 +bər'as (bər'aso?) m. 'bed'?
 bər'ētṛ, a village near Koṭgarh.
 +bər'osṇe f. adj. (poss. also subst.) 'intimate, confidante'. Lw., cp. H. bharosā m. 'hope, trust, confidence'.
 bər'īḷ. See |cṭ-bə'r'īḷ. bər'īḷ poss. 'brown' or 'bay', cp. H. P. bhūrā (CD *bhrūra-).
 bəlauṇō 'to kindle, light (fire, candle)'. Caus. of ²bəlnō.
 bəla. See bola.
 bəlauṇō 'to call, invite'. Caus. of bolṇō.
 bəlaundə m. 'invitation to a funeral'. Cp. poss. P. billāuṇā, H. billānā 'weep bitterly, wail'. Does Sk. āmantra- 'invitation' form part of the word? Prob. lw. Cp. J blāwlā m. 'condolence'. CD Sk. vilāpayati.
 bəla:k m. 'nose-ring' (said to be hanging "from the inner part of the nose" whereby probably is meant "from the nose-cartilage"). J blā'k m. CD Sk. vālakaḥ¹ 'bracelet', -ikā f. 'ear ornament', Bhal. bālū m. 'nose-ring'.
 bəlandī f. 'height'. Lw. H. bulandī f. (Pers.).
 +bəlo:g, name of a village.
 bəltō m. 'large brass vessel for preparing food'. CD Sk. vartalo-ham 'a sort of brass or steel', P. vaṭoh f., vaṭlohā m., N. H. baṭlohī f. For the metathesis cp. +pakṭe.
 bəlrītho m. WKc. 'maize-flour'. Compound of bəltre and piṭho.

- bəʃa: m. Kc., name of a month, corresponding to mid April—mid May. Ktg. bəʃē: Sk. vaiśākhaḥ m.
- bəʃē: m. Ktg. WKc., the month corresponding to mid April—mid May. Kc. bəʃa:.
- bəʃēũ m. Ktg. 'repose, rest'; b. kərnō 'to take rest'. Sk. viśrāmaḥ m. WKc. bəʃrā:.
- bəʃēlnō, -o Ktg. WKc. 'to seat, make sit'. Caus. of Ktg. bēʃnō, WKc. boʃnō. Kc. buʃa|no.
- +bəʃēʃnō 'to persuade, soothe'. J basháh m. 'trust, faith, confidence'. Sk. viśvāsayati (CD).
- bəʃtaŋɪ f. 'wife of a biʃt'. See biʃt.
- bəʃrā: m. WKc. 'repose, rest'. Ktg. bəʃēũ.
- baswās m. 'trust, belief'. Lw. H. bisvās m. (Sk. viśvāsaḥ).
- bəza:r, ba|za:r m. Ktg. Kc. 'bazaar; market'. Lw. H. bāzār m. (Pers.).
- bəzi:r, bəzirō m. 'vizier, minister'. Lw. H. vazīr m. (Ar.).
- bəzurg, bəzurgō m. 'ancestor, prophet, saint'. Lw. H. buzurg (Pers.).
- bja: m. (-Ø) Kc. 'wedding'. Ktg. bē: J byáh m. Sk. vivāhaḥ m. (CD).
- bja:| f. (-a) Kc. 'evening'. Ktg. bē:| J byáľti f. Sk. vikālaḥ m. (CD).
- bja|ɪ, bja|ʕi Kc. 'in the evening'.
- bja|e f. Kc. 'evening meal'. Ktg. bē|ɪ J byáľi f. 'supper'.
- bwaunō 'to dry (trans.)' (e.g. clothes or the body after taking bath). CD Sk. udvāpayati 'causes to extinguish', N. obāunu tr. 'to dry up'.
- bwāunō, invol. 'to get dry' (pres. bwauia).
- +bwa:r m. 'custom, habit'. Cam. buhār. Sk. vyavahāraḥ m. (CD).
- bwa:| m. 'vapor (e.g. from wet clothes)'. J bwá'ɪ m. 'heat'. See CD *ubbā- and *ubbāl-.
- bwa|nō, -o Ktg. WKc. 'to boil (trans.)'. Caus. of ubəlnō. J bwáľu. CD *ubbāl-, P. H. ubālnā.
- brāg: Ktg.; bra:g, bəra:g Kc. m. 'leopard'; brāg:ʕ khāō 'leopard's food', term of abuse, fem. brāg:ʕ khāi (lit. 'leopard(s)-eaten').
- J brāgg m. Sk. vyāghraḥ m. 'tiger' (CD). See miŋdka (proverb).
- brāg:əŋ f. (-ɪ) 'leopardess'.
- brāgʔu m. 'young one of leopard'.
- bramən n. 'a brahman'. Sk. brāhmaṇaḥ. Prob. lw.

- ⁺bra:ra m. pl. 'brothers'. Sk. nom. pl. bhrātaraḥ + Him. pl. ending -a.
 bra|ŋo WKc., te:re bra|'uo 'he got angry'.
 brās m. 'rhododendron'. J bráss m. Kan. brass.
 brēst m. Kṭg. 'Thursday'. J bresht m. Lw. Sk. bṛhaspati(vāraḥ) m. See the following.
 brespət m. Kc. 'Thursday'.
 brik:h, brikf m. 'tree'. Lw. Sk. vṛkṣaḥ, prob. over H.
 brəmkhā[ε m. (f.?) pl., name of a certain religious song. Seems to contain Sk. brahma n. 'the universal Spirit; the Veda'.

b'

- b'ài m. (-Ø) Kṭg. Kc. 'brother, younger brother; friend' (in the last sense b'ài is often used in the vocative, occasionally to give emphasis, without addressing anybody in particular). Sk. bhrātā m. Prob. lw. H. bhāi.
¹b'au m. (-a, -Ø) 'love' (common in poetry); b'. la:ŋõ 'to fall in love'. Sk. bhāvaḥ m. 'emotion, love'. Prob. lw. H. bhāu m.
²b'au m. (-Ø) 'younger brother, male baby; pupil of the eye'. J bháu m. 'a chief's son; polite term in addressing a boy of good birth'. See b'ài. Is -u the dimin. suffix? But notice the MIA stem bh(r)ātu-.
³b'au, b'au 'or'; b'au—b'au 'either—or'. Cp. L. P. bhāvē 'if I (thou, he, etc.) please'. Prob. lw.
 b'au m. Kc. 'eyebrow'. Also b'rau, b'ou. Kṭg. b'riū, b'r̥:.. Jaun. bhaū. Sk. bhrūḥ f., Pa. bhamuko m. But how explain the long ā in b'au?
⁺b'auro 'beloved' (possess. of ¹b'au).
 b'ākfa. Echo repetition of b'ikfa.
 b'ā:g m. Kṭg. Kc. 'fate, luck, good luck'. J bhá'g m. Sk. bhāgyam (CD).
 b'āg:i, name of a village near Simla.
 b'āgñõ, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to run away, flee'. J bhágñu. CD Sk. bhagnaḥ 'broken; lost', Pk. bhaggo 'broken, fled'. See b'adzñõ, b'anñõ.
 b'adzı, -e f. sg. Kṭg. Kc. 'vegetables, greens; mushrooms'. J bháji f. 'vegetable'. CD Sk. bharjitaḥ 'fried, parched'. G. M. bhāji f. 'vegetables'.
 b'adzñõ Kṭg. 'to run away; to refuse (to do something)'; b'adzə,

poru b'adzə 'he ran away, he refused'; sə 'indu bəŋnə ka (poru) b'adzə 'he refused to become a Hindu; sə ka:m kərdə (poru) b'adzə 'he refused to work'. J bhájnu 'to deny, disagree, refuse'. Sk. bhajyate 'is broken, shattered, put to flight' (CD).

b'adzno WKc. 'to be broken'. Also in poetry: +b'au re b'ukhlə na b'adza 'the hunger of love is not broken (is not stilled)'. See b'adzno 'to run away', b'anŋo (trans.).

b'at m. Ktg. Kc. 'member of a brahmanic caste, priest, poet and singer'. J bhát m. 'a term for a brahman'. Sk. bhāṭaḥ m. 'lord, term of respect; bard'. K. baṭa m. 'a brahman'. See CD bhāṭa-², bhartṛ-.

l'b'atŋ f. (-i) Kc. 'wife of a b'at'.

b'at:əŋ f. (-i) Ktg. 'wife of a b'at'.

b'at m. Ktg. Kc. 'boiled rice'. J bhát m. Sk. bhaktam (CD).

b'adər 'brave'. J bhádar. Lw. H. bahādur (Pers.).

b'adro m. Kc., the month mid August till mid September. Ktg. b'od:ər, WKc. b'əjo. Lw. H. bhādra m. (Sk.).

b'adri f. 'courage'. Lw. H. bahādurī (Pers.).

b'ab:i f. 'elder brother's wife'. *bhābb(h)i (nursery word, cp. ba:p, ma:m, da:d, dad:i). J bhābi 'brother's wife'. P. bhābbī, H. bhābhī f. 'elder brother's wife'. See b'rəudz.

b'ab:ər f. (-i) 'a certain plant (thistle?)'. J bhābar m. 'the scorpion plant, the jute plant', H. bhābar m.

b'ə:ŋg f. (-a) 'the hemp plant; drug produced from it'. J bhāŋg f. Sk. bhaṅgaḥ m., bhaṅgā f. (CD).

b'əŋə m. 'musical instrument' (round plate of brass with some silver in it; the musician carries it in a string round his neck and beats it). Prob. abbreviation for l'tsəndər-l'b'əŋə (lit. 'resembling the moon?'). See l'tsəndər-l'b'əŋə.

+b'əŋədz f. (-a) 'sister's daughter'. Sk. bhāgineyaḥ m. 'sister's son', °yī f. 'sister's daughter' (CD).

b'əŋdzə m. 'sister's son'. J bhānjá m.

b'əŋdzī f. 'sister's daughter'. J bhānjí f.

b'əŋdə m. 'pot, vessel; utensil'. J bhāṇdá m. Sk. bhāṇḍam (CD). Prob. lw.

b'əŋdī f. 'joke, mischief'. Cp. Sk. bhaṇḍaḥ m. 'jester, mime' (CD).

b'anŋo Kc. 'to break, destroy' (trans. corresponding to intrans.

- b'adzno). J bhánpu. See CD bhajyate sub 2. bhagna (with an explanation of -n-).
- b'amnu m. 'a special kind of lam:əŋ-song'. Poss. *bhamba-, cp. Sk. bhambhaḥ 'fly', bhambharaḥ m. 'bee' and see b'ōru m.
- b'ār m. 'grain-measure' (16 tāṭ:h = 1 b'ār, 20 b'ār = 1 khār; 1 b'ār would be approximately 32 seers). J bhār m. 'a seed measure upon which was founded the ancient unit of land (Kullu)'. Sk. bhāraḥ 'burden, weight'. H. bhār m. = 100 seers.
- ¹b'aro m. 'song, epic'. J bár f. 'song'(?). Sk. bhāratam 'the Bharata epic'. Genuine or lw.? See b'ārət.
- ²b'aro m. Kc. 'pyre'. J proverb 107 bhār 'fire, pyre'. *bhāṭa-, see CD *bhaṭ-. See bəṭ'əŋgə, bərm'əuŋō.
- b'ari (indecl.) Kṭg. Kc. 'weighty, heavy, big, much'; also used as an adverb; sə bəṭə b'. a 'he is very big', sə bəṭə b'. ḍərdə lag:ə 'he got very much afraid' ('started fearing v. m.'). J bhāri. Sk. bhārikaḥ (CD).
- b'ārət m. 'epic song in general'. Lw. H. bhārat m. See ¹b'aro.
- +b'arta m. See b'ārət.
- +b'a:f f. (-a) 'language, speech'; +b'a:fa de 'in proper language'. J bhāsh f. 'language, dialect'. Prob. lw. H. bhāṣ f. (Sk. bhāṣā f.).
- +b'a:fa f. 'musical scale and/or melody (rāg, rāgiṇi)'; +b'. dē lae 'employ a melody (for us to listen to it)'. Lw. H.
- b'āfŋō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to speak; promise, make a vow'. Sk. bhāṣate 'speaks; declares' (CD).
- b'ē: m. (-a) 'fear'. Sk. bhayam (CD).
- b'ēt:hu m. 'brother, friend'; +kul:uo lao b'. b'ai 'he made friends with a man from Kullu'. J bhāithu m. 'adopted brother'. *bhrātṛsthulḥ; cp. Sk. bhrātṛsthānaḥ 'taking the place of a brother'.
- b'ē:ŋ. See bē:ŋ.
- b'ē:ŋō, -o Kṭg. WKc. 'to dawn, to clear (of the night)'; ra:c b'ēi gr 'the night has cleared'. Kc. b'ja:ŋo. Sk. vibhāti 'shines forth, comes to light' (CD).
- b'ēŋi f. 'daybreak'; b'ēŋi 'at daybreak'. J bhyaiṇi f.
- b'ēŋsər m. Kṭg. WKc. 'daybreak; the time just before dawn'; b'ēŋsəra doti, dotki dze b'ēŋsəra 'in the morning at daybreak'. J bhyānsār f. Cp. Mth. bhinsar (Grierson, Introd. to Maith. 1881–82, II Vocabulary); Bhoj. bhinsār (U. N. Tiwari, Origin a. Devel. of Bhojpuri 1960, p. 238,14). *vibhā-ni(h)sāraḥ?

b'ērā m. 'round stone used for grinding'.

b'ēu m. 'information, knowledge, secret knowledge, secret'; ēt:hə b'. neī lag:ə 'I have no information about it, I do not know anything about it'. Sk. bhedaḥ m. 'splitting; betrayal (of secret), schism' (CD). See b'è:t, b'è:d.

b'ēul m. 'the bark of a particular tree (used for making ropes)'. b'ēdzŋō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to cause (to be done), make (somebody do something)'; sə b'ēdza mu ka 'āsŋε Kṭg., seo b'edza mu ka 'asiŋε Kc. 'he makes me laugh'; tɪn:ɪ b'ēdzɪ mu ka tsɪt:hɪ lɪkhŋɪ Kṭg. 'he made me write a letter'. CD *bhejj-, H. etc. bhej- 'send'.

b'è:t, b'è:d m. 'secret, conspiracy'. J bhét m. Lw. P. bhet, bhed m. (-t from Sk. bhittam 'fragment'?). See b'ēu.

b'è:ɹ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'sheep'. J bhéd m. Sk. bhedāḥ¹ m., bhedraḥ (CD).

b'ēɹɪ f. 'ewe'.

b'ēɹio m. Kc. 'jackal'. Cp. H. bheɹiyā m. 'wolf'. Deriv. from b'è:ɹ, lit. 'sheep-killer'.

+b'ēɹəŋ m. 'paste consisting of poppy seeds, salt, pepper and other ingredients, sandwiched between two pieces of bread'. Does -ɹ- represent original -l-? If so, CD *bhel-, G. M. bheɹ m. f. 'mixture'.

+b'el:e f. 'lump of molasses'. CD *bhella-², Or. H. bhelā m. 'lump, clod'.

b'ēf, b'e:f m. Kṭg. Kc. 'clothing, outward appearance, disguise'. Lw. H. bheṣ m.? Or genuine if from *bhi-veṣa-, Sk. abhi + veṣaḥ m. 'dress, appearance'.

b'əiŋ. See bəiŋ.

b'əũ m. (-Ø) WKc. 'eyebrow'. Kṭg. b'riũ, b'rṣ̃:. Pa. bhamuko m. See b'āũ.

b'əɹɹu m. WKc. 'brother's son'. Sk. bhrātrputraḥ.

b'əjɔ m. WKc., the month mid August till mid September. Kṭg. b'ōd:ər. J bhajjo m. Sk. *bhadraḥ, cp. bhadrapadā f. 'the third or fourth lunar asterism'. See CD.

+b'əje, name of a hill-state.

b'əɹɹɪ f. 'flat cane-made implement used for separating the husks from the grains (which is called phəɹakŋō) after winnowing them'.

b'ōd:ər m. Kṭg., the month mid August till mid September. Kc.

- b'adro, WKc. b'əjo. Lw. from language having bhad(d)ar from Sk. *bhadraḥ. See b'adro, b'əjo.
- b'ōmpher, b'ōmpher m. Ktg. Kc. 'shoulder, that part of the shoulder which is nearest to the arm'. J bhofar m. Sk. bāhu-? + (s)phara- 'shield' (P. phar(h) f. 'the shoulder-blade').
- b'ō:r, b'ōrə m. 'big black and yellow bee'. J bhōñr, bhōñrá m. Sk. bhramaraḥ m. Prob. lw. H. P. bhaūr.
- b'ōrə, -o Ktg. Kc. 'full, filled'; sə māṅkheə b'. 'it (the food) is full of flies'. Pret. ptc. of b'ōrnō.
- b'ōrə. See b'ō:r.
- b'ōri indecl. Ktg. Kc. 'much, many, very'; b'. 'iū 'much snow'; b'. d'ēṭe 'many days'; sə b'. fānd'uə 'he got very much exhausted'; in poetry fō b'. pundzta 'your tail is a fō (about two feet) long'. Jaun. bharī 'many'. LSI p. 552 (Kyonṭh.) bhauri 'much'. Poss. compromise between b'āri and b'ōrə. Cp. also Sk. bhūriḥ 'much, large'.
- b'ōru m. 'bee; a certain kind of couplets'. J bhōñru m. 'couplet'. See b'ō:r, dz'uri, lam:əṇ, b'amṇu, naṭ:i.
- +^lb'ōr'dzwa:n 'very young'; +^lb'ōr'dzwani f. 'early youth'. See b'ōrə and dzwa:n.
- b'ōrnō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to fill, heap; to pay; to pour (liquids into a bucket etc.)'; da:ṇḍ b'. 'to pay a fine'; invol. b'ōr'uə 'has been filled, is full'. J bharṇu. Sk. bharati 'carries, fills' (CD).
- b'ōlə 'good, proper'. Sk. bhallaḥ 'auspicious' (CD).
- b'ōf m. 'lung'. J bhash m. 'the lungs'. Bhal. bheṣṣ 'lungs' (S. Varma, Bhalesi Dialect (1948) p. 57); Sh. baṣ m., bhāṣ 'lung' (wrong CD Sk. vakṣaḥ n. 'breast, chest').
- b'ō:kh f. (-a) Kc. 'hunger'. Ktg. b'ūk:h, see this.
- b'okho Kc. 'hungry', b'okhiṇo 'to be hungry'. Ktg. b'ūk:hə, b'ūkhḥō.
- +b'oga m. 'food'; as an adjective 'enjoyable, good'. Sk. bhogyam 'to be enjoyed, grain'.
- +b'ogṇo 'to enjoy'.
- b'ōdzən m. 'food, meal'. Lw. ultimately from Sk. bhojanam.
- b'ōbəṭ m. 'mouth' (having contemptuous or slang value). J bhubri f. See thōt:i, thōbəṭ.
- b'ōlə, -o Ktg. Kc. 'simple-minded, unsophisticated, honest; dull'. J bholá. CD *bhol(l)a-.
- b'ī:, bī:, bī Ktg. Kc. (enclitic) 'also, even'; mū bī au 'also I will

come'; sə b'ā:t bɪ sə radzie tshō:tɪ bɪ 'both that priest and that princess'; mu ka bɪ bəɾə b'āri a 'he is even bigger than I am'; dzvɪ bɪ 'whosoever' (general relative); na kvɪ bɪ 'not anybody (at all)'. Not always translatable. In some instances an adversative meaning seems to be present: 'on the one hand—on the other'. J bi 'also, even'. The aspiration poss. due to the emphatic particle 'i:'. CD is prob. right in deriving from Sk. api, Pk. avi, vi, pi. b'ikʃa f. 'alms'; with echo-repetition b'. b'ākʃa. Lw. H. bhikṣā f. (Sk.).

b'idznõ, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to be wet'. J bhijñu. CD *bhiyajyate.

b'it:i, b'itʰhñõ. See b'irtɪ, b'irtʰhñõ.

b'it:t f. (-i, -i) Ktg. Kc. 'wall'. J bhít f. Sk. bhittiḥ f. (CD).

b'ita Kc. postpos. and adv. 'in, inside'; poɾa b'. 'in a po:t (bag made of animal's stomach)'. Cp. J bhithká 'inside, in'. MIA *bhiyanto, see CD Sk. antar 'inside' and *bhiyantara-.

+b'ite 'in, inside' (postpos. and adv.).

b'it:ər Ktg. Kc. postpos. and adv. 'in, inside'. CD *bhiyantara- 'inner' (Sk. abhyantaraḥ).

b'it:ərʃa Ktg. 'from within'.

b'itra Ktg. Kc. 'from within, into, (moving) inwards'; Ktg. b'itra lɛ 'inwards'.

b'itre, -e Ktg. Kc. postpos. adv. 'in, inside, into, (moving) inwards'; sə dwara ka b'. pēf:ə 'he entered by the door'.

b'itri Ktg. Kc. postpos. adv. 'in, inside, into, inwards'; g'ɪra b'. 'inside the house, into the house'.

b'itriə Ktg. 'inner'.

b'itlo Kc. 'inner'. J bhithlá.

b'inqɪ f. 'stone fence round the threshing-floor'. CD *bhinḍa-, Mth. bhīṛ 'mound round a tank'.

b'irñõ, -o Ktg. WKc. 'to put on (clothes), wear; to tie (a belt)'; mē dzvɪkɛ b'itɛ 'I have put on my clothes'. CD *bhiṭ-, N. bhirnu 'to put on, girt on'.

b'irte. See b'irtɪ.

b'irtɪ, b'it:i Ktg., b'irte, b'it:e Kc. f. 'man-eating leopardess'. Sk. bhīruḥ m. 'jackal, tiger'.

b'irtʰñõ. See b'irtʰhñõ.

b'irtʰhñõ, b'irtʰhñõ Ktg.; b'irtʰñõ, b'it:iñõ Kc. 'to become a man-eating leopard(ess)' (certain human beings are believed to change into such beasts and this belief is behind the expressions

- brāg:‘ b’ir̥thuə ndə, b’ir̥t̥i b’ir̥thui ndr ‘a leopard (leopardess) that has become such’).
- b’ūi f. (obl. b’ūi) K̥t̥g. ‘story of house; earth, ground’. J bhuiñ f. Sk. bhūmiḥ f. (CD).
- +b’uk̥ŋə ‘to bark’. CD *bhukkati, Sk. bukkati.
- b’ūk:h f. (-a) K̥t̥g. ‘hunger’. Kc. b’o:kh. J bhukh f. Sk. bubhukṣā f. (CD).
- b’ūk:hə K̥t̥g. ‘hungry’; mu kei d’ēŋə b’. a ‘I am hungry since several days’. Kc. b’okho.
- b’ūk:hiē K̥t̥g. ‘in hunger, from hunger’.
- b’ūkh̥ŋō, invol. K̥t̥g. ‘to be hungry’; mu b’ūk:huə ‘I am hungry’, mu b’ūk:huə ndə tə ‘I was hungry’.
- +b’ukh]e f. ‘hunger’.
- b’ūdznō ‘to roast, fry’. J bhuj̥nu. Sk. bhr̥jjati (CD).
- b’ūt:m. ‘demon, ogre’. Lw. H. (Sk.).
- b’ūt̥ŋə m. ‘ghost’.
- b’ūndzu m. ‘a festival celebrated in the month of b’ōd:ər, i.e. mid August till mid September’. Poss. Sk. bhuj̥yuh m. ‘food, pot, fire, sacrifice’. Cp. J bhó’j m. ‘a feast’, H. P. bhoj m.
- b’ūmi f. ‘earth, ground, plot’. Lw. H. bhūmī f. (Sk.).
- b’ū:l f. (-a) ‘mistake, slip’. J bhúl f. Lw. H. bhūl f. or genuine (CD *bhull-)?
- +b’ulka m. ‘vegetables’. J bhulká.
- b’ūl̥ŋō, -o K̥t̥g. Kc. ‘to be mistaken, forget’. See b’ū:l.
- b’jaun̥ə Kc. ‘to await the dawn’, also ra:c b’jaun̥e. Caus. of b’ja:n̥ə.
- b’ja:n̥ə Kc. ‘to dawn, (the day) to break’; abe b’ja: ‘now it is dawning’. K̥t̥g. b’ē:ŋō. See this.
- +b’ja:] m. ‘centre of house, hall’. Sk. viśāla- ‘spacious’, cp. śālā f. ‘hall, saloon’?
- b’wau m. ‘misfortune, bad luck’; ē:rē ‘āt:hē bəḍ:ə b’. a ‘there is very bad luck in this man’s hand’.
- b’raũ m. Kc. ‘eyebrow’. Also b’au. K̥t̥g. b’riũ. *bhrāmu-? See also b’r̥ṣ̥:.
- +b’raudz f. (-i) ‘brother’s (esp. elder brother’s) wife’. K̥t̥g. b’āb:l. J bháoj (sub bhábi). CD bhr̥āt̥ur̥jāyā f.
- b’r̥ēũ. See b’riũ.
- b’r̥ṣ̥: f. (-a) K̥t̥g. ‘eyebrow’. BH Sk. bhramu-, Pa. bhamu- f. Kc. b’əũ. See b’riũ.

b'riũ, b'rèũ f. (-a) Ktg. 'eyebrow'. Kc. b'raũ, b'aũ, b'õũ. J bhryũsh f. Poss. from *bhrumĩ- with *b'ruĩ to b'riũ after *b'rõũ (which has led to b'rõ:). But notice M. bhũvai, bhĩvai f. See CD bhrũ-, *bhrumu-.

+b'riŋdɛ f. 'stone fence round threshing floor'. With "intrusive" r? See b'riŋdɪ.

η

ηauŋð, řăuŋð 'to cause to be brought, ask for' (caus. of aŋnð); mē tsaku erə ηauĩ 'I have let my knife be brought, have asked for my knife'; thāre ta na kuts ηauŋə 'is there anything which you want me to bring?' (lit. 'for you is there not anything to bring?'). Caus. of aŋnð.

ηĩ: Ktg. 'nineteen'. Kc. u¹ηĩ:, u¹ηĩ:f. Sk. ūnavimśatiḥ, Pk. ūnavisa-. ηĩ:ñj f. (-a) Ktg. 'sleep'. Also ni:ñj. Kc. ni:j. Sk. nidrā f. (CD).

The retroflex η- is due to the fact that dr at first led to a retroflex consonant (group).

ηəjogə. See nəjogə.

n

¹na, adv. (enclitic) Ktg. Kc., has a wide range of meanings, often difficult to render. With the impv. it has a sense of urgency or polite request, e.g. tu bēf na indi 'do sit down here, please sit down'; it may give emphasis or be explicative, e.g. mere na lag:ə nə dɔ:r 'I am indeed afraid' or 'I am afraid, you know'; it may have introductory or connective function, e.g. in the beginning of a tale: e:k tə na b'ə:t 'now there was a priest'; tē:rɛ na sūt:huə 'now, he fell asleep'; Kc. aũ bɪ khande na lag:o do 'now, I am also eating'; sometimes occurring with Ktg. bɛ, Kc. ba, e.g. Ktg. ɟə na bɛ tə dzvɪ . . . 'he was the man who . . .'; Kc. eo na kəraba ba mu ka ka:m 'it is he who has the work done by me'. Partly resting on Sk. nāma 'indeed' (N. na, nai, B. nā, Or. nā emph. particles (CD)), partly on an obsolete pronoun in the m. sg., cp. LStH p. 160 (Koci-Kuari) nau (nə) 'he, she, it, that' (na, as well as ne, nə, often attaches itself to (mostly follows) a pronoun, agreeing with it in gramm. form, as in Sk. so 'yam). See name, ne, nə, nu.

²na, adv. Ktg. Kc. 'not'; mē na kiə kitsh na, Kc. muĩ na kio kutsh

- na 'I did not do anything' (the second na is ¹na); dzε na tu mɪ:lɪ səkɔ ... 'if you cannot come ...'; with impv.: ɛŋɔ na bol, Kc. ɪŋɔ na bol 'don't talk like that'; na(i)—na(i) 'neither—nor'. Sk. na (CD). See neĩ, ni.
- ³na, nã:, adv. 'no'; nã: kərɪɪ 'to say no'. Sk. na (na khalu?). See nakərɪɪ.
- naɪ m. (obl. -i) Kt̪g., nai m. (-Ø) Kc. 'barber'. J náí m. Sk. nāpitaḥ m.
- nāi f. (obl. -i) 'navel'. Jaun. nāi. Sk. nābhiḥ f. (CD).
- naiŋɔ. See n'aiŋɔ.
- naũ m. (-a, -Ø) Kt̪g., (obl. nama) Kc. 'name, reputation'. Sk. nāma n.
- nauŋ f. (-i) 'well, brick-built tank'. J nauŋ m. 'place for water'. P. nauŋ m. 'tank' (poss. lw. Him.). Sk. snāpanam?
- ¹nauŋð, -o Kt̪g. Kc. 'to bend (tr.)'. Jaun. nauŋð. Sk. nāmayati (CD).
- ²nauŋɔ Kc. 'make, cause to' (combined with the infinitive in the oblique); aũ naũ es ka ka:m kərɪe (eo nama ...) 'I make him do the work' ('he makes him, etc.'). Prob. same etymology as for the preceding word. See neuŋɔ (WKc.), Kt̪g. ²dz'euŋð.
- na:k m. Kt̪g. Kc. 'nose'; na:k tsakŋð 'to lift one's nose' (i.e. show one's disgust with food); n. b̄ɔa 'the nose is running', na:k ʃim'ŋð 'to blow one's nose'. J ná'k m. CD *nakka-.
- nakərɪɪ, nākərɪɪ, pret. nak:ɪ 'to say no, deny, refuse'; tin:ε tē lε nak:ɪ 'they refused him it, they did not give him permission'. ³na + kərɪð 'to do'. See 'ākərɪɪ.
- ⁺na:g m. 'serpent-demon, the god of the serpent-demons'. Lw. Sk. nāgaḥ m.
- na:ts m. Kt̪g. Kc. 'dance'. Sk. nṛtyam (CD).
- natsŋð, -o Kt̪g. Kc. 'to dance'.
- na:dz m. Kt̪g. Kc. 'grain, food'. J naj, nauj m. Sk. annādyam (CD). How is ɔ in J nauj to be explained?
- ⁺na:ɔ m. 'dance (also including song)'. Sk. nartaḥ m. Prob. lw. H. nāṭ m.
- na:ɪ f. 'dance, tune, musical scale'; also equal to dz'ʊrɪ: 'a certain kind of songs (couplets sung with long-drawn elaborate melody) from the Theog area'. See dz'ʊrɪ, b'ʃru, lam:əŋ, b'əmŋu.
- na:ɬhɔ, pret. of nã:ŋð 'to go away' in the Rampur dialect. Sk. naṣṭaḥ 'lost, run away'. See nã:ŋð.

- nat:ə m. 'community of relatives'. J nátá m. 'relation'. Lw. H. nātā m. 'kinship' (CD *jñātra-).
- naṅgə 'naked'. J nángá. Sk. nagnaḥ (CD).
- nā:ṇō (Rampur) 'to go, go away' (se nāi γε 'they have gone'; pres. mū naʃ:u, sə naʃ:a, etc.). Loss of sibilant poss. from forms like Sk. naśanam (a < ā from naʃ- < naśy-). See nāʃṇō, naʃ:hə.
- naṇi f. 'beloved girl, pretty girl' (mostly in poetry). LSI p. 651 (Satlaj Group) nāṇi 'wife'. Poss. Sk. nayanī f. 'pupil of the eye', Pk. ṇaṇiā, N. nainu 'pupil of eye, darling'. See +neṇe, +ne:ṇ.
- na:n m. 'mother's father'. J nán(á) m. CD *nānna-. Cp. nan:i 'mother's mother'.
- +na:na kərni 'to refuse'. Cp. H. nāhnūh f. 'denial, refusal', P. nāh, nāhā?
- nan:i f. 'mother's mother'. J nání f. See na:n.
- na:m m. Kṭg. Kc. 'reward, fame'; n. kəra:m m. 'gift given to servants'. Lw. H. inām m. (Ar.).
- name, adv. equal to na be, e.g. tu n. tə 'it was you'. Prob. < na be. See 1na.
- +namī 'famous, honorable'. Lw. H. (Sk.).
- namdə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'kind of woollen wall-hanging'. Lw. H. P. namdā m. (Pers.).
- 1na:m-1b'ōri f. by informant given as 'name and fame' (lit. 'a b'ōri-weight of fame', *b'ōri equal to the weight of a silver rupee, H. bharī f.?).
- naṭi f. 'nerve, vein'. J náṭi f. 'tube, vein, pulse'. Sk. nāḍi f. 'tube' (CD).
- +nargo m. 'big drum, kettledrum'. Prob. changed from nəgarə, see this.
- +narna, the god Narāyaṇa, identical with Vishnu. J nárné 'by God', Naraiṇ m. 'the god Vishnu'.
- na:l m. 'small stream, ravine'. Sk. nālaḥ m. 'hollow stalk of lotus' (CD).
- na|, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'small stream, ravine, narrow valley'. J náli f. 'rivulet'.
- na|to m. Kc. 'waterfall'.
- na|ti f. 'the long pipe of the hooka'.
- nāʃ m. 'ruin, destruction'. J násh m. Prob. lw. H. nās m. (Sk.).
- nāʃt m. 'loss'; terə n. 'ò: 'may you suffer a loss!' (an oath). Lw. H. naʃt m. (Sk.).

nāfŋō 'to go, go away, run away, depart'. J nashpu. Sk. naśyati (CD).
 1nas1pati f. 'pear' (recently introduced into the hills). Lw. H.
 nāśpātī f. (Pers.).

nε. See ne.

nε: f. (-i) Kŋg. 'river'. Kc. nō:, nœ. J naí f. Sk. nadī f. (CD).

nεiŋo. See n'eiŋo.

nεũ m. (obl. nεma) WKc. 'name'. Sk. nāma n. Has ε come up
 in obl. cases in MIA with -i(n)-?

nεuŋo WKc. 'to make, cause to' (combined with the infinitive in
 the oblique); eo nεma mu ka ka:m korne 'he makes me do
 the work'. See Kc. nauŋo, Kŋg. 2dz'euŋō.

nεt:ə Kŋg. 'hot, warm (esp. of the air, the weather)'. Kc. njato.
 *nitapta- (CD).

+nεt|o 'hot, warm'.

+nεde f. 'river'. Lw. See nε:.

+nε:ŋ m. 'eye'. Sk. nayanam (CD).

+nεŋe f. 'beloved girl, pretty girl'. See nanŋi.

nε:ŋdɔ (Rampur) 'bad'.

1nεŋ1sūk:h m. 'a treat to the eyes'. See nε:ŋ and sūk:h.

nεŋu, adv. WKc. 'near'; et:hi n. 'near to here'. Kŋg. neŋi. J neŋé
 'near'. See neŋi.

nē:rnō 'to dissuade, warn; deny, stop'; 'ām:ε ɟə nē:ri erə tɔ ki
 poru ɖeue 'we had dissuaded him (ɟə) from going away'; ɟə
 nē:ro was said to mean 'don't do this', which is prob. equal to
 'stop this'. Poss. CD Sk. nivārayati 'wards off, removes', H.
 nivārnā 'to prevent', but the accent points to influence from
 MIA nīhārayati 'causes to be excluded'. Poss. also from Sk. na
 karoti, if the meaning 'don't do' for nē:ro is correct.

ne (nε) adv. (enclitic) Kŋg. Kc., has emphatic, demonstrative,
 explicative meaning, but often untranslatable; emphatic: Kc.
 abe ne manda 'ə la tuma 'now at last you must admit'; de-
 monstrative: e: (tsi:z is understood from the preceding sentence)
 ne mɔro do a:dmi na kɔra dziundo 'this thing here makes a
 dead man alive'; demonstrative and/or explicative: Kŋg. ɟe tso:r
 teri g'ɔrtsi ne mardε lag:ε nε 'these thieves are stealing your
 property here' (or '... property, you see'). In Kŋg. also ne
 appears. Notice that ne, nε often follows and agrees with an-
 other pronoun. Prob. goes back on an obsolete pronoun in the
 f. sg. and (for nε) m. dir. pl. or m. obl. See 1na, name, nɔ, nu.

neol. See neu].

neĩ Ktg. Kc. 'not; no'. Lw. H. nahi. See ni.

neutı f. 'childlessness, death of an only child; an extinct family, family on the verge of extinction'; teue n. 'Ūi 'his only child died'. Poss. Sk. nivṛttiḥ f. 'cessation, disappearance, perdition'.

neutie f. 'an only daughter'. See neutı.

neutiō m. 'an only son'. See neutı.

neul, neol m. 'low-lying hot place' (usually near a river). LStH p. 187 (North Jubbal) nīūl 'plain', J newul, néol m. 'a hot place'. Sk. nīca- 'low' + suff. -o]. See nr:].

neulı m. 'person living in a neul'.

+negi m. 'well-to-do man', a title. J negı m. See Nep. negi.

neđi, neđ:ı, adv. postpos. (w. obl. of possess.) 'near'; sō đeuō n. 'he went near', sād:ıe n. pō:tsō 'he approached the holy man'. J neřé, LNH I p. 13 (Kyonṭh.) něūřē. Sk. nikaṭam? (Kyonṭh. -u- < -r- in nikṛta-? See CD nikaṭam).

+neđia, neđie 'near'.

nō, no adv. (enclitic) having the same meanings as na, ne, nu; ɟō nō baŋkhi kōt:ha lai 'now, this was a good story which you told' or 'this here was . . .'; tu nō sūt:haŋ a 'you are indeed a pair of trousers' (said to a weak, foolish person). Notice that nō often follows and agrees with another pronoun. See na, name, ne, nu.

¹nō:, nōu (-a) Ktg. Kc. 'nine'; nōui, nōi '(all) the nine'. J nau. Sk. nava (CD).

²nō:, nōe f. Kc. 'river'. Ktg. ne: f. J nau f. See ne:.

nōı f. pl. 'news'; tōı ke nōı nōk:hi a 'what news is there again, what is the latest news?'. See nōuwō.

nōu. See ¹nō:.

nōuō, -o Ktg. 'ninth'. Sk. navamaḥ (CD).

nōuwō Ktg. 'new; young (of persons)'. Kc. nōbo. J nawá. Sk. navaḥ (or naviaḥ?) (CD).

nōukər, nō:kər m. Ktg. Kc. 'servant'. Lw. H. naukar m. (Pers.).

nōugrı, nō:grı; nōugre, nō:gre f. Ktg. Kc. 'town, village; country, state'. Lw. H. nagari f. (Sk.).

nō:kər. See nōukər.

nō:krı f. 'service'.

nōk:hō 'unusual, wonderful'; nōı nōk:hi 'news'. J nokhá. CD Sk. anapekṣaḥ 'careless', Pk. ɲokkho 'strange'. Poss. lw. H. (a)nokhā.

- ⁺nəkhro m. 'coquetry'. J nakhrā m. 'artifice, waggery'. Lw. H. nakhrā m. (Pers.).
- nəg:ərdad:ə m. 'great-great-grandfather'. Cp. H. lakardādā m. 'great-great-grandfather', P. nakardādā m.
- nə:grɪ. See nəugrɪ.
- nəd:ɪ f. 'river'. Lw. H. nadī (Sk.).
- nədər f. (-ɪ, -i) Kt̥g. Kc. 'look, sight'. J nadr f. Lw. H. nazr f. (Ar.) (loss of -z- in -dz- in forms like obl. nədrɪ < *nədzrɪ, see andəl).
- nəp:hə m. 'profit'. Lw. H. naphā, nafā m. (Ar.).
- nəbo Kc. 'new, young'; nəba lo:g 'young people'. Kt̥g. nəuwə.
- nəbəd f. 'kettledrum used when proclamations are given'. Lw. H. naubat f.
- nəmbərda:r m. 'village functionary' (one of his duties is to collect revenue). Also ləmbərda:r. Lw. H. nambardār m. (Eng. + Pers.).
- nəʃ Kt̥g., nə:ʃ Kc. m. 'fingernail, claw'; dimin. nəʃtu. J naush m. pl., Bhal. nəʃ (S. Varma: Bhalesi Dialect p. 20). CD Sk. nakha- + ? Morgenstierne IIFL IV p. 127 Kal. nanguš 'nail'.
- no. See nə.
- ⁺nogte, name of a village.
- noʃ:ɪ f. 'pair, couple, the two halves of a walnut kernel'; noʃ:ie ɖeuo 'go by pairs!'. J goʃi-noʃi f. 'odd and even, a kind of game'. Cp. Kan. nyoʃōñ 'couple, pair' (deriv. of nī, nish 'two'?). Lw. Kan.? Or *na-g(h)oʃi- (originating in idioms like J goʃi-noʃi mentioned above). See g'òt:ɪ.
- ni: 'not'; sə ni: ma:ndə 'he does not yield', 'əm:ε ki lε ni: dz'ɛlε 'why did you not wake us up?'. J ní. Prob. na + emphat. part. i:.
- ⁺niūe 'modestly, humbly, slowly'. Sk. niyamina 'with restraint' (CD niyama-). Cp. P. nīviā 'humbly'.
- niundrə m. 'invitation (espec. to a wedding)'. Lw. P. neundrā m. (Sk. nimantra-). J nyoñdá m.
- niundru, ni:ndru m. 'man carrying invitation to a wedding'.
- niəm. See ni:m.
- nik:əlŋð, -o Kt̥g. Kc. 'to come out, appear, escape'; du:s nikle go Kc. 'the sun has risen'. Kt̥g. also nīk:həlñō. See this.
- nīk:həlñō Kt̥g. 'to come out, appear, escape'; d'ɛʔə gə nīkhɪ 'the sun has risen'. Kc. nikəlŋo. CD *niṣkalati.
- ni:j f. (-a) Kc. 'sleep'. Kt̥g. ŋi:ñj, ni:ñj. J nīj f. Sk. nidrā f. (CD).
 ʎnit-ʎni:m, ʎnit-ʎniəm m. 'everyday work, everyday ritual'. J nīm

- m. 'oath, ordeal'. Lw. H. nit + niyam (Sk. nitya + niyamaḥ 'constant obligation').
- nīt:hi '(there) is not (am not, are not), not'; tu n. pəŋdət 'you are not a brahman'; tu pūtshe n. 'don't ask me'; bagur n. 'there is no wind'. Prob. nī 't:hi, see āt:hi, it:hi. For the meaning 'not' see sub āt:hi. G. nathī 'is not, are not, not'.
- +ninguro 'merciless, heartless'. Jaun. nigurā 'cruel'. CD *nirguru-², P. nigurā 'without a religious teacher, unprincipled'.
- niŋgrə 'merciless'. See +ninguro.
- ni:ñɿ f. (-a) Ktg. 'sleep'. Also ŋr:ñɿ. Kc. ni:ɿ.
- nɪ:ŋð, -o Ktg. Kc. 'lead, lead away, take, take to wife'. LNH I p. 29 nīṇau (Ktg.), Bhal. nēṇu, pret. nio. Sk. nayati (-i- from pret. niə, -o < nīta-).
- niŋdŋð 'to weed, harrow'. J niñdṇu 'to weed'. Cp. Sk. nirdātā 'a weeder, reaper' (CD *nirdāti).
- ni:ndru. See niundru.
- nɪ:m, niəm. See ¹nit-¹nɪ:m.
- +nimu m. 'lemon'. See limo, nimbu.
- nimbu m. 'lemon'. J nimbú m. 'the citron fruit and tree'. Sk. nimbūkaḥ m. (CD).
- nimbɿə, nimbɿə 'clear (of water, eyes)'. J nimɿá. Sk. nirmalaḥ 'spotless, clean' (CD).
- niro WKc. 'pure, in good health'; niro du:d 'pure milk', sara nira 'all (my people) are well'. CD Sk. nīrajaḥ 'free from dust'.
- niri, nīr'i 'completely, only'.
- +niru m. 'unknown, foreign person'. L. nīr adj. 'separate, apart'.
- ¹nɪ:l m. 'low-lying land (usually near a river), the plains'. LNH I p. 49 (Inner Siraji) nīhaɿ 'plain'. P. nīhaɿ m. 'low country'. Sk. nīca- 'low'? See neuɿ.
- ²+nɪ:l m. 'indigo'. Sk. nīlam (J nīɿ m. 'the inner part of the blue or other pine?').
- nīftə 'low'. Poss. from *ničto (cp. Sk. nīca-, Pk. ṇicco 'low') with the same dissimilation as in baftu Kc. 'calf' if from *bačtu? But no such dissimilation in utstə 'high'.
- nīsŋð 'to come out, slip out, get loose' (e.g. of a tape in a sewn canal in a pair of trousers). Sk. niḥsṛtaḥ 'having come out' > nīsə (pret.); nīs- has become the verb-stem after the pret.
- nu, adv. probably having the same meanings as na, ne, nə; tē nu mu kə bɪ nēɿ bol:ə 'now, you did not tell me'. Sk. nūnam

- 'indeed, then, now'; but prob. also an obsolete pronoun in the neuter sg. See na, namē, ne, nə.
- nuk¹sā:n m. 'harm'. Lw. H. nuksān m. (Ar.).
- ¹nuŋ¹kaŋdɔ m., name of the ridge stretching along the Sutlej, opposite Kotgarh.
- nəkam:ɔ 'bad, useless'. J nakammá 'good for nothing'. Sk. niškarmā 'inactive', P. nikammā 'useless' (CD).
- nəkam:uɔ 'lazy'.
- nəkthūŋɪ f. 'nostril'. Cp. H. nathunā m. from Sk. nastah 'nose'. Prob. hybrid of related word and na:k 'nose'. Or metathesis from *nəthkuŋi, i.e. compound of *nāth (Sk. nasta-) and *kuŋi (see kuŋe) 'corner'. See the foll. word.
- nəkthōɪ f. 'nostril'. J nakthró f. 'bleeding from the nostrils'. See CD sub nasta-, Tor. natkōl 'nose', Sh. natkōl, Ku. nāthuro 'bleeding from nose'. See the preceding word.
- nəksasiŋo WKc. 'to sigh, to sigh in relief'. Sk. niḥśvāsaḥ m. 'sigh'. Lw. from language with ś > s. Is -k- due to association with na:k or is it a rendering of Sk. ḥ? See nəsasiŋo, nəśāsŋō.
- nəgarɔ m. 'kettledrum'. J nagará m. Lw. H. nagārā m. (Pers. Ar.).
- nəgɔrtɔ 'disliked'. See gɔrtɔ 'dear'.
- nəʃogɔ, -o, nəʃogɔ Ktg. Kc. 'having had no sleep'. *un-, *a- nidrod-gata- 'getting up sleepless'?
- nətsauŋō 'to cause to dance' (at festivals and fairs the god 'is made to dance' by moving the elastic shafts, on which his litter is carried, up and down). Caus. of natsŋō.
- nətsutɔ m. 'lazy fellow'.
- nədza:ŋ 'ignorant; unaware'. J najān. P. anjān, H. anjān. Cp. dzaŋnō.
- nədz'ɔriɛ 'at ease, at one's leisure'; n. khā 'eat at your leisure!'. See dz'ɔri 'worry'.
- nəthōrədz Ktg. 'on the day before the day before yesterday'. Also thənərədz. Kc. nəthre:dz. See thənərədz.
- nəthre:dz Kc. 'on the day before the day before yesterday'. Ktg. nəthōrədz, thənərədz.
- nəb'òlpie, nəb'òlpəŋie 'innocently, inadvertently'. See CD *bhol-, Pk. bholāi 'deceives', G. bhoḷavvū 'to deceive'.
- nəŋ'euŋō 'to cause to take bath'. Caus. of ¹n'euŋō. Also n'euŋō.
- nəneŋuɪ f. 'skin-disease producing small pimples (prickly heat?)'.

- CD *nirnāma- 'nameless', H. P. nināvā m. 'a certain skin-disease' (MIA *ninnāmina-).
- nəṭeunō 'to overtake, catch up'. Poss. related to neḍi 'near'.
- +nərauṇo 'to get exhausted, weak'.
- nəragli lə 'in two years, after two years'. Sk. antara- or anyatara- + agli (see this)?
- +nəreṇa, nəre:ṇ 'Vishnu Narayana'.
- nəre:l m. 'hooka; the pipe of the hooka'. J naréḷtu m. Sk. nārikelaḥ m. 'coconut' (also the tree), H. nareli f. 'coconut; hooka made of a coconut'.
- nəro:l m. 'veil; the women's apartments in the house'. J narol, androl m. 'veil, pardah'. Sk. antara- 'interior' + suffix -ōl, cp. Sk. antarālam 'interior, intermediate space', Bhal. antrāl n. 'inner portion of house'.
- nəfāni f. 'token, pledge'. Lw. H. niśānī f. (Pers.).
- nəḷō:ṇḡ 'fearless'. Sk. niḥśaṅkaḥ (CD).
- +nəsaso m. 'sigh'. See nəksasiṇo.
- nəsasiṇo Kc., nəśasṇō (invol.; pret. nəśās:uō) Kṭg. 'to breathe heavily, to sigh'. Lw. See nəksasiṇo.
- nəṣeunō 'to make something come out (e.g. the string from the sewn canal in trousers); loosen something which has got stuck'. Caus. of niśṇō.
- njato Kc. 'hot'. Kṭg. net:ō.

n'

- n'aiṇo, naiṇo Kc. 'to bathe, take a bath' (invol.). J nahāṇu. Sk. snāti (CD).
- n'eiṇo, neiṇo WKc. 'to bathe, take a bath' (invol.).
- ¹n'ēunō, n'ē:ṇō Kṭg. 'to bathe, take a bath' (invol., pres. n'ēia, pret. n'ēuō).
- ²n'ēunō, -o Kṭg. WKc. 'to cause to bathe; wash' (pres. n'ēua, pret. n'ēuō in Kṭg.; n'ēma, n'ēbo in WKc.). J nahwāṇu (caus. of nahāṇu 'to take bath'). Caus. of Kṭg. ¹n'ēunō, WKc. n'eiṇo.
- n'ē:ṇ m. 'carpenter's tool for carving, chisel'. J nihāṇ m. CD *nikhādana-.
- n'ē:ṇō. See ¹n'ēunō.
- n'ērō, -o m. Kṭg. WKc. 'darkness; dark'. Kc. n'jaro. Cp. J nhyairkh m. 'dark fortnight' (nh(y)er- + Sk. pakṣaḥ m. 'side, flank, fortnight'). Sk. andhakāraḥ m., Pk. aṃdhayāro m.

n'éri, n'ér'i, n'érie 'in darkness'.

^ln'ér^lprēf:ie 'at daybreak'. See prēf:ə.

n'ē|nō Ktg. 'to wait for'; 'ām:ε tã: n'ē|i tε 'we were waiting for you'. J nhyá|nu. Sk. nibhālayati 'to perceive, look at' (CD).

+n'ero m. 'loss, defect'.

n'jaro m. Kc. 'darkness'. Ktg. n'ērə.

n'wàri f. 'breakfast'. J nhwári f. Poss. *navāhāra-.

m

ma: f. Ktg. Kc. (Ktg. -Ø, -i; Kc. -Ø, -i) 'mother' (used by the higher castes). Also mai (Ktg.). See i:, am:a. J má f. Sk. mātā f. (CD mātṛ-).

mā:, maē Ktg. 'in the middle of, among, in'; fε|tε m. 'among jackals'; apu m. 'among themselves (ourselves etc.), mutually'; paŋi m. 'in water'. mǎ: (maē) lε 'in among', mǎ: (maē) ka 'from among'. Sk. madhye, madhyena 'in the middle, in, among' (CD madhya-). See māndz'i and Grammar.

maē f. Kc. 'girl, daughter' (hypocoristic). Prob. etym. identical with maī 'mother's brother's wife'. Cp. Kc. maū, mōū 'boy'.

mai f. 'mother'. Also name or appellation of the goddess Kali or Durga. Sk. mātā, mātṛkā f.

maī f. 'mother's brother's wife', prob. also 'mother's sister'. See mamī. *māmikā (CD).

maū m. Kc. 'male baby'. WKc. mōū. Prob. Sk. māmaha m. 'uncle', Pk. māmō 'mother's brother'.

+mauε f. 'mother, dear mother' (dimin. of ma:, mai).

mau|ə m. 'mother's brother'. Sk. mātulaḥ m.

makṛi, m. la:ŋi 'to have sexual intercourse'. Sk. markataḥ m. 'monkey, spider; a mode of coitus'.

māk:hə, māŋkhə m. 'fly, large fly'. Sk. makṣā f. (CD).

makhe f. Kc. 'fly, bee'. J mákhí f. pl. 'flies'. Sk. makṣikā f.

māk:hi, māŋkhi f. Ktg. 'fly, bee'. Kc. makhe.

māk:həŋ m. 'butter'. J mákhan m. Sk. mrakṣaṇam 'ointment, oil' (CD).

mākhtə m. 'resentment'. J mákhtá m. 'complaint'. Sk. mrakṣaḥ m. 'ill-will, anger'.

mākhməl f. Ktg. Kc. (-a) 'velvet'. Lw. H. makhmal f. (Pers.).

māg: Ktg., ma:g Kc. m., the month mid January till mid Febru-

- ary; māg: 'ε, māg: 'a dī 'in the month of magh'. Lw. H. māgh m. (Sk.).
- ^lmāg: 'u ^lsādzə m. 'festival celebrated in the month of magh'. See ^lsādzə.
- matsñō 'to get intoxicated'; matsə nə 'drunk'. Sk. mādyati; the unvoiced consonant is due to Sk. pret. ptc. mattaḥ and the analogical process dependent on it, see CD.
- māts:hī, matshe f. Kṭg. Kc. 'fish'. Sk. matsyaḥ m. (CD).
- mātsh|ī f. 'fish'. J. máchh|ī f.
- ⁺matsh|u m. 'fish'.
- maṭ:ə, maṭo m. Kṭg. Kc. 'soil, earth, clay'. CD *mārtta- 'earthen'.
- maṭ:ī, maṭe f. Kṭg. Kc. 'soil, earth, clay' (common in poetry about the earth as opposed to the sky). J. máṭí f. Sk. mārttikam n. 'lump of earth' (CD).
- māṭ:hə, māñṭhə (also with m^c-) 'small, little, young'; sōbi ka m. 'the youngest one'. J. máṭhá, Bhadr. maṭṭhū 'boy'. CD *maṭṭha- (sub *maṭṭa-).
- māṭ:həṭḍə 'small in comparison, smaller; younger'. Suffix -ḍa- added to māṭhṛ- in māṭhṛə (which also contains -ḍa-, cp. kē:ḍə, kē:ṭḍə).
- māṭhṛə, māñṭhṛə, 'small, young; small (young) in comparison (smaller, younger)'. Also with m^c-. J. máṭhrá 'younger, smaller'. māṭhṛi; māṭhṛie 'in childhood'.
- ma:tə, word of address to men. Prob. Sk. mahattvam n. 'greatness' (no reflex of -h- on account of the colloquial character of the word).
- ma:ta f. (-Ø) 'mother' (term of respect). Lw. Sk.
- ⁺ma:to m. 'village-headman'. Lw. H. mahtā m. (Sk. mahattvam 'greatness'?).
- mā:tma m. 'a sage, holy person'. Lw. H. mahātmā (Sk.).
- ⁺^lmat^llo:g m. 'the earth, the world of human beings'. Lw. H. martyalok m. (Sk.).
- matha Kc. 'up, on, to'; tshapra m. 'on the roof'. m. dekh 'look up (in the air)'; du^lka:nī m. 'up to the shop'. Sk. mastāḥ, -akaḥ m. 'head, skull', Ku. N. māthi 'upwards, above'.
- māṭ:hə m. 'forehead'. See matha.
- ⁺mathe 'to, near'.
- mathi Kc. 'up, on, above, over, after'; teth m. 'thereafter', roḥa

m. 'in anger, on account of anger'; aũ apŋe kama mathi tho 'I was at my work'.

+mathia, same meaning as mathi.

mathre Kc. ('up) from'; eo uŋho kursi m. khəɽo 'he rose up from the chair'. For the function of -re cp. gifre, idre.

mathlo Kc. 'being or situated on'; aļu m. dzeo paŋi 'water being, as it were, on a potato plant' (about a person of unstable mind or character).

mā:ph Kt̥g. Kc. 'excused, pardoned'. Lw. H. muāf, māf (Pers. Ar.). māphɪ f. 'pardon'.

māŋkhə, māŋkhi. See māk:hə, māk:hi.

maŋŋõ, -o Kt̥g. Kc. 'to beg, ask for'. b'əɽ:a ka maŋgə 'he asked it from the priest'. J máŋŋu. Sk. mārgati (CD).

maŋŋɪ f. 'bug'. J máŋŋ(u)ŋí f. pl. CD *maŋkuŋa-, cp. Sk. matkuŋaḥ m. 'bed bug'.

maŋŋfər m. Kt̥g. 'the month mid November till mid December'.

Also meŋŋfər. Sk. mārgaśirāḥ m. (CD). Kc. 'məŋŋfɪr, 'məuŋŋfɪr. 'maŋich m. Kc. 'human being, man'. See Kt̥g. maŋəch.

maŋu m. 'human being, man' (common in poetry); pl. 'wife and children, family'. J máŋu m. Sk. mānuṣaḥ (CD).

maŋəch, māŋch m. Kt̥g. 'human being, man'. Sirm. māŋach, māch, māṇaś. *mānuṣya-. N. mānche (CD mānuṣa-: -ŋɬ- > -ŋch-). J máchh, micch 'man' poss., accord. to CD, mixed up with Sk. martya-.

'maŋ'chēn: f. (-ɪ) 'smell of human beings'. Sk. *mānuṣya-gandha-. The word occurs in a tale and is said by a rākɬ, i.e. an ogre.

māŋthə. See māɽ:hə.

māŋthɛ. See māɽhɛ.

maŋɽɪ f., the province of Mandi north-west of Kotgarh.

maŋɽŋõ 'to rub, smear, thrash, crush'; āk:hi maŋɽŋi 'to rub one's eyes'. J minŋu 'to rub, pinch'. CD *mɽndati (cp. Sk. mardati 'pounds, rubs'), if not from mardati (with -ard- > -aŋɽ-). But J minŋu with -i- from *mɽndati.

māŋɽ'ŋõ (invol. of maŋɽŋõ, pret. māŋɽ'uə) 'to rub oneself, be restless, move restlessly'.

ma:n m. Kt̥g. Kc. 'veneration, reputation'. Lw. H. mān (Sk.).

mandzə m. Kt̥g. 'bedstead, cot'. J máŋjá m. Sk. mañcaḥ m. 'platform; bed (CD).

mandzkhɛ adj. 'middle'; m. b'ai 'the second brother of three'.

Poss. *madhyakhaḍaka- (cp. CD *khaḍaka- 'erect') 'standing in the middle'. For meaning 'standing' see mandzthɛ.

mandzthɛ; m. bəf 'sit down in the middle'. *madhye-ṣṭha- (see the preceding word and CD *madhyeṣṭha-).

+mandzŋa m. 'wall'. See mandzŋe.

+mandzŋe f. 'wall surrounding the house (with only one entrance)'.

Poss. connected w. Sk. mañcaḥ m. 'platform'.

mandzŋō 'to cleanse, scrub, polish'. J māñjṇu. Sk. mārjati (CD).

+mandz', mandz'e 'in the middle, in the middle of, among, in'.

J mánj, mañjié. Sk. madhyaḥ, -e.

māndz'i Kṭg. Kc. 'in the middle, in the middle of, among, in'.

Sk. madhya-. See Grammar.

+mandz'uo 'being in the middle, middlemost'. Sk. madhyamaḥ, Pa. Pk. majjhimo (CD).

mandəd f. (-i) Kc. 'help'. Lw. H. madad f. (Ar.). See mədəd, məda:d.

mandər m. 'tempel'. Lw. H. mandir m. (Sk.).

manŋō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to admit, agree, accept, heed'. Sk. manyate 'thinks, honours, agrees' (CD).

ma:m m. 'mother's brother'. J mám(á) m. Sk. māmaha m. 'uncle' (-m- kept against the rules in a nursery word). See maũ (with normal change).

+mama m. 'mother's brother'.

+mamai (ma:mai) f., name of the goddess Durga. Sk. mahāmātā f. 'the Great Mother'? Or Sk. mahāmāyā f. 'the Great Illusion, name of Durga'? In both cases lw.

mam f. 'mother's brother's wife, mother's sister'. Also maĩ. *māmikā (with preservation of -m- in a nursery word; normal change in maĩ) (CD).

mamu (dimin.) 'mother's brother'. See ma:m.

+mamblo, mamlo m. 'matter, affair'. Lw. H. m(u)āmlā m. (Pers. Ar.).

maɽə 'weak, bad'. J mářá 'feeble, weak'. CD *māḍa-¹.

mare (with the obl. of the possess.) 'on account of'; ḍəre m. 'from fear'. Prob. lw. H. māre (from mārṇā, lit. 'by the blow of'). marnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'beat, kill; conquer; embezzle'. Sk. mārayati (CD).

maɭa f. 'ring of dancing men'. Sk. mālā f. 'garland'. See məɭar.

ma¹laɪ. See məlaɪ.

¹mali m. Kc. 'priest who when possessed by the god predicts the future'. Kan. māli 'one who gives oracle'.

²malı m. 'gardener'. Lw. H. māli m.

¹ma:l-mə¹ta: m. 'possessions, property'. Lw. H. mālmatā m. (Ar.).

māf m. 'black pulse'. J másh, máh m. pl. Sk. māṣaḥ m. 'bean, a kind of pulse' (CD).

māfŋō 'to rub, scrub'. J moshŋu. CD *marśati (Sk. mṛś-) (but J moshŋu 'to wipe' with -o- equal to -u- from Sk. mṛśati, or -o- equal to -ə- from Sk. maśati, CD '*rubs, crushes').

māfŋə m. 'butter'. Also māk:həŋ. Related to māfŋō 'to rub' (notice the same semantics for māk:həŋ, Sk. mrakṣ- 'to rub').

mās, ma:s m. Kṭg. Kc. 'flesh'. J más m. Sk. māṃsam, mās- (CD).

Poss. lw. The proper Him. word seems to be jik:h.

⁺ma:s m. 'month'. Sk. māsaḥ m. (CD). Lw.?

mās:i f. 'mother's sister'. J māsí f. 'step-mother', mauñsí f. 'mother's sister'. Sk. mātuḥśvasā (CD).

ma:su m., name of a god for whom a temple is built in Arhal near Rohru.

⁺ma:ste f. 'faithful wife'. Lw. H. mahāsati f.

mē: f. (-i) Kṭg. 'a kind of harrow'. J moi f. 'a kind of plough to smooth land after sowing'. Sk. matyam, Pk. māyama 'harrow' (CD).

⁺mēca 'in the parents' house of the married woman'. See mēc:ə.

mēc:ə m. 'parents' house of the married woman'. LSI p. 555 (Kyonh.) māechō 'parents'. Sk. mātr-gotram 'mother's family', Ku. mait 'wife's father's house' (CD).

mēc:i m. (-i) 'the married woman's paternal and maternal family'. Sk. *mātrgotrika-, N. māiti 'married woman's own relatives' (CD).

mē:ŋgə Kṭg. 'expensive'. Kc. mə:ŋgo. Lw. H. mahāgā (Sk. mahārgaḥ).

mēŋgfər m. Kṭg. 'the month mid November till mid December'.

Also maŋgfər. Kc. ¹məŋgfir. See maŋgfər.

¹mē:r¹banı f. 'kindness'. Lw. H. meharbāni f. (Pers.).

mē:, ⁺mē[a m. 'dirt'. Pk. maīla- (CD sub malin-). Also ⁺mōi[a, mē[ə 'dirty'.

mē[ən, name of village near Kotgarh; mē[nı lē 'to Melan', possess. mē[nıo 'of M.'.

me[nu m. 'inhabitant of the village of Melan'.

mē:l m. 'palace'. Lw. H. mahal m. (Ar.).

^lme[^lme[ə 'having no pronounced taste (neither sweet nor bitter nor sour)'.

me[ŋθ 'to gather, roll together (e.g. entangled thread) (trans.)'.

See mē[ŋθ. CD *bhet[+ mil-?

mē[ŋθ (invol.) 'to gather (intrans.), meet (intrans.)' See mī[ŋθ, mē[ⁿθ.

me:d f. (-a) (Kc.) 'hope'; m. tsha[ne 'to cherish a hope'. See mī:d. Kc. also u^lme:d. Lw. umed, ummīd f. (Pers.).

me:ɾ. See me:ɾ.

mē[ⁿθ (invol.) 'to gather (intr.)'; lo:g me[ɾia 'people gather'.

CD *me[ayati. See mē[ŋθ, me[ŋθ.

me:ɾ, me:ɾ m. 'ceiling'. By one informant indicated also to mean 'floor'. J. mē[ɾ m. 'the roofing of a house'. Prob. related to mē[ⁿθ and Sk. melayati 'brings together' (originally meaning 'joining, joint'?).

me[ə, o m. K[.g. Kc. 'market, fair'. J. melá m. Sk. melaḥ m.

me[ⁿθ 'to let loose cattle for grazing'. Sk. unmīlayati 'opens', A.

meliba 'to open, let loose for grazing' < *umel-, H. umelnā 'to open, disclose' (CD) (-e- instead of -i- as in causative verbs).

me:z f. (-a) K[.g. Kc. 'table'. Lw. H. (Pers.).

mō: m. (-a) K[.g. Kc. 'honey'. Jaun. mauh. Sk. madhu n. (CD).

mō(a) a[ə m. 'honey-seller'.

⁺mō[la m. 'dirt'. K[.g. mē:ɾ. See this.

mō[ɪ f. (-i) Kc. WKc. 'buffalo-cow'. Also, in Kc., bō[ɪ. K[.g. m'ē[ɪ.

LStH p. 127 (Kc. Rohru) mō[ish. Sk. mahiṣī f. (CD).

mō[m. WKc. 'male baby, boy'. Kc. mā[. See this.

^lmō[ŋg[ɪr. See ^lmō[ŋg[ɪr.

mōuz, mō:z f. (-i, -i) K[.g. Kc. 'delight, pleasure'; tshō:tue mō:z

'ū 'the boy was delighted'; teri mōzia 'as you like'. Lw. H.

mauj f. (Ar.).

mōgrə, ⁺mōgru m. 'the part of an animal's neck nearest to the head'. CD *maggara-, P. magar m. 'back part of shoulder'.

mōt f. (-i) 'intellect, reason, advice'; teri m. a mari ni 'are you off your senses?'. Lw. H. mat f. (Sk.).

⁺mōte f. 'death'. J. mauto f. 'death'. Lw. H. maut f. (Ar.).

mōtləb m. 'meaning, concern'. Lw. H. matlab m. (Ar.).

mōthri f. 'conspiracy, (secret) consultation'; m. ca[ɾni 'to conspire'.

- Sk. mastiḥ f. 'measuring, weighing' or, perhaps better, connected with Sk. mathnāti 'churns, whirls; agitates, troubles; mixes' (CD), M. māthri f. 'the rope of a churnstaff', P. math f. 'advice, plan, determination', mathnā 'to advise, plan, decide'. Lw. (on account of -ə-).
- mədəd f. (-i) (Kṭg.) 'help'. Lw. H. madad f. (Ar.). See mandəd, mada:d.
- +mədnu, man's name.
- mə:ŋgo Kc. 'expensive'. Kṭg. mē:ŋgə. See this.
- məŋgəl, ¹məŋgəl¹ba:r m. Kc. 'Tuesday'. Kṭg. mungəl. J maŋgal m. Lw. H. maŋgal m. (Sk.).
- məŋgŋo WKc. 'to beg, ask for'; d'wa:r məŋgu 'I beg a loan'. See maŋgŋō.
- ¹məŋgfir, ¹məungfir m. Kc. 'the month mid November till mid December'. Kṭg. maŋgfər, mēŋgfər. See maŋgfər.
- məŋdəl m. 'pattern drawn for divination or for religious ceremonies'. Lw. H. maŋdal m. (Sk.).
- ¹mən m. Kṭg. Kc. 'mind'. J man m. Lw. H. man m. (Sk. manaḥ n.).
- ²mən m. Kṭg. Kc. 'maund (unity of weight)'. Lw. H. man m.
- məntər m. 'sacred formula, magical formula, spell'. Lw. H. mantar m. (Sk.).
- +mənṭu m. (dimin.) 'mind'. See ¹mən.
- məṭə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'dead body'. Sk. mṛtakah m. (CD). Aberrant change mṛt- > mṛ-; prob. ancient lw. Cp. muə.
- +mərə f. 'plague'. Jaun. marī f. Sk. marakah m. 'epidemic'.
- məru f. (obl. məruī) 'cremation ground'. Sk. maraḥ m. 'world of Death'? Or Sk. maruḥ m. 'wilderness'?
- mō:ru m. 'holly'. J mauhrú m. 'the holly oak'.
- mərtı f. 'red pepper, black pepper'. J mirch f. CD *maricca- (Sk. marīcam 'peppercorn').
- ¹mər¹tsuŋg m. 'vulture'. Said to be called so because "it lifts the dead", see məṭə and tsuŋgŋō.
- mərd m. Kṭg. Kc. 'man'. Lw. H. mard (Pers.).
- mərnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to die', pret. Kṭg. muə, Kc. mərə; dzōt:h mərđi lagı 'the moon is on the wane'. Sk. mṛ-, Pk. marāi.
- mə:l, mo:l m. Kṭg. Kc. 'price'. J mó'l m. Sk. maulyam (CD).
- +mələm m. 'ointment'. Lw. H. mallam (Pers.).
- məlwi, məlbi m. 'Muhammedan learned man, Muh. priest'. Lw. H. maulvi m. (Ar.).

malku, man's name.

mālqō 'to rub'; sō 'āt:h maldə lag:ə nə 'he is rubbing his hands'.

CD *malati. Lw. H. malnā on account of dental l?

mōst 'puffed up, overjoyed, joyous, overflowing (with strength and youth)'. J mast. Lw. H. (Pers.).

mōsru m. 'a kind of striped silk cloth'. Lw. H. maśrū m. (Ar.). mə:z. See mōuz.

māzeo 'agreeable, comfortable' (the possessive of mōzə).

mōzə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'pleasure, comfort'; tere mōze dī 'as you like'. J majā m. Lw. H. mazā m. (Pers.).

+mōkhqo, kuṇi dzindṛie mokhe 'who lost his life?'. Sk. mokṣate 'to (wish to) free oneself, shake off'.

mōkhṛu. Prob. echo repetition of ōkhṛu.

+^lmog^ltsənd, man's name. Lw. Sk., prob. amogha- 'name of Śiva, Viṣṇu, Skanda' + canda- m. 'moon'.

motsr m. 'shoemaker' (belonging to the caste of leather-workers, see tsəma:r). Ancient lw. from Iranian, Pahlavi mōč 'shoe'. See CD *moca-.

moṭ:ə 'fat; proud'. Jaun. moṭo 'big, fat'. CD *moṭṭa-.

+mote f. 'pearl'; +akhi re m. 'pupil of the eye'. Sk. mauktikam n. (CD).

+mo:bət f. (-a) 'love'. Lw. H. mohabbat f. (Ar.).

+mo:ṇo 'to delude, fascinate'. Sk. mohayati (CD).

mo:ṛ m. 'turn or bend of a mountain path, turn of a hill-slope from up to down'. See moṛnō.

moṛə, muṛə m. 'roasted grain for chewing'. Connected with Sk. moṭati, muṭati 'crushes, grinds'? See moṛi.

+moṛo, +moṛ'o 'brave, strong'. Also mōṛ'. Jaun. moṛh, N. muṛ(h)e 'brutal'.

moṛi, muṛi f. 'roasted grain for chewing'. J múrí f. See moṛə.

moṛnō 'to turn, bend, return'. See CD muṭati '*twists'.

mōṛ' 'brave'; m. 'hero'. See +moṛo.

+mo:ṛ', +mu:ṛ' m. 'fool, foolish'. Sk. mūḍhaḥ m. (CD).

+moṛ'o. See +moṛo.

mo:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'peacock'. Sk. mayūrah m. (CD). Lw.

+mo:ro m. 'the first row in a group of dancers; vanguard of an army'. CD Sk. mukharaḥ m. 'leader'. H. mohrā m. 'mouth of a pot, vanguard of an army'.

+moḷu, man's name.

mo:l. See mǝ:l.

+moltho, +molđo m. 'the lap of the long overcoat (jyrko)'.

miā: m. (miē:) Ktg. Kc., a title of respect among Rajputs. J miāñ m. 'word used in addressing a chief's brother or kith and kin'.

Lw. P. miā.

+mikha f. 'corner or end or top of a head-cloth'.

mitsqō 'to shut the eyes, wink'; āk:hi mitsia (invol.). J michñi (word for eyes implied). CD *micc-.

miṭ:hǝ, -o Ktg. Kc. 'sweet, tasty'; m. 'sweets'. J miṭhá. Sk. mṛṣṭaḥ, miṣṭaḥ (CD).

miṭhñō (invol.) 'to meet, gather'; (of the shaman-priest gǝñet:ǝ) 'to be overpowered, possessed (by the god)' (lit. 'to meet with the god'); 'to dance ecstatically'. J mhiṭñu, miṭñu 'to meet'. CD s. *bhiṭ- assumes coalescence of *bhiṭ- 'meet, throng' with mil-. See mēṭhñō (poss., but not necessarily, a phonetic variant).

+miṭhǝ (dimin.) 'sweet'.

miṭ:ər m. 'friend; sister's husband'. Lw. H. P. mi(t)tar m. (Sk.).

mi:d f. (-a) (Ktg.) 'hope'. See me:d.

+mṛ:ṇ, +m'ṛ:ṇ 'thin, small, fine'. CD Sk. masinaḥ 'finely powdered'. P. mahiṇ 'fine, delicate', N. masinu. Poss. lw. P.

mi:ṇǝ m. 'challenge'. Sk. methanam 'abuse', H. mehnā m. 'reproach, accusation', P. mihñā m. (CD, also *mithana-).

miṇḍkǝ, -o m. Ktg. Kc. 'frog'; b'ūk:hǝ brāg: 'miṇḍkǝ neī dz'ǝṅgdǝ ' (even) a hungry leopard will not kill frogs'. J minká m. Cp. Sk. maṇḍūkāḥ m. (CD *maṇḍukka-, Pk. maṇḍukko, with aberrant changes).

min:ǝ, m'ṇ:ǝ, -o m. Ktg. Kc. 'month'. J mhíná m. Lw. H. mahinā m. (Pers.).

min:ət f. (-i) 'supplication'. Lw. H. minnat f. (Ar.).

mi:ndz f. (-a) 'fat (subst.)'. Pa. miñjā f. 'marrow, kernel', Pk. miṃjā f. 'marrow, fat' (CD Sk. majjan-).

mindzǝ m. 'brain'. See mṛ:ndz.

mi:m f. (-a) 'lady, mem-sahib'. Lw. H. mem f. (Eng. madam).

mi:r f. (-a) 'small single bread'.

mirg m. 'animal, deer'. J mrig. Lw. H. mirg m. (Sk.).

+mirgu m. 'deer'.

mi:l f. 'meeting'. J mél m. Cp. Sk. milati 'meets'.

mil: (mil:'?) f. (-a) 'dew'. *mihlā, cp. Sk. mih- f. 'mist, fog, down-pour' (originally *mighlā; -h- from mih- and related words).

milhō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to meet'; Kc. aũ milo apne dosta ka 'I met with my friend'. J milpu. Sk. milati. Prob. lw. (on account of -l-).
mistri m. 'mason; artisan'. Lw. H. mistari m.

misri f. pl. 'sugar-candy, sweets'. Lw. H. misri f. (Pers. Ar.).

¹mũ: Ktg. 'I'. Kc. aũ, WKc. 'ũ:', 'aũ.

²mũ: m. (-a) Ktg. Kc. 'mouth, face'; Ktg. mũ:-mã: m. 'face' (echo-repetition). Sk. mukham.

mu¹al:ə m. 'fireworks'. J muhālā m. 'bombardment'. Lw., prob. connected with G. humlo m. 'assault, bombardment', H. hamlā (Ar.).

muə. See mornō.

mūə], mū:] m. 'pestle, club'. J mushl m. CD Sk. musalaḥ m. See +mu]le.

muk:ərnō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to deny, refuse'. Jaun. mukrōnō, P. mukkarṇā 'to deny, refuse, fail (to keep one's word)'. Derived from *mukna-. See mukñō.

muktə, -o Ktg. Kc. 'plentiful, sufficient'. J muktá. Contamination of *mukko and *mutto (*mukna-, see mukñō, and Sk. muktaḥ) 'released, free'? Or is -tə/o a NI suffix? Or lw. Sk. muktaḥ w. change of meaning?

mukñō (intr.) 'to finish, stop, be finished, come to an end, run out'; mu khāi (also: khāio) muk:ə 'I have finished eating'; bədanı muk:ı 'the marriage is over'; kōt:ha dəi muk:ı 'the tale was finished'; paŋı gə muk:ı 'the water has come to an end'. CD *mukna-, P. mukṇā 'to cease, fail'.

mūk:hiə adj. 'main, chief'; m. mū:rə 'the chief muro' (i.e. 'image (esp. head) of the chief god'). Lw., cp. Sk. mukhyaḥ. See mū:rə.

mu:c m. Ktg. Kc. 'urine'. J múch m. Sk. mūtram (CD).

mucñō 'to urinate'; mē muc:ə 'I urinated'. See kəŋək for idiom. phrase.

mūtshñō 'to knead'. Sk. murchayati 'causes to coagulate', N. muchnu 'to knead' (CD).

mu]khrə, mu]əkhru m. 'handful'. See mū]t:hi. Does -khrə come from Sk. grahaḥ m. 'grasp' with g > kh- after]h?

¹mu]f]ʃ: m. (obl.-ʃʃa) 'measure of length, from clenched fist till elbow'. Compound, see mū]t:hi and ʃʃ:.

mū]t:hi f. 'clenched hand, handful'. J mu]há m. 'a handful'. Sk. mu]ṭṭiḥ f. (CD).

+mυthlo m. 'fist'.

mυdakhru. See mυtkhru.

mυngəl, ¹mυngəl¹ba:r m. Ktg. 'Tuesday'; mυng[ε, ¹mυng[ε¹barε (the latter perhaps only in poetry) 'on Tuesday'. Kc. məngəl, ¹məngəl¹ba:r. Sk. maṅgala(vāraḥ) m.

+mυngəl, placename.

mυngɽi f. 'ear-ring'.

mυngli f. '(wooden) club'. *mudgala-, Sk. mudgaraḥ m. 'hammer, mallet'.

mυ:ηd m. Ktg. Kc. 'head'; terε mυηda ga: lε dεua 'he goes up on your head' (ε: he domineers over you). J mūñd m. Pk. mūṃḍo.

mυηdi f. 'crown of the head; measure of height (e.g. of snow reaching up to the crown of the head)'.

mυηdεη m. 'the ritual shaving (of the headhair of male children)'. Sk. muṇḍanam.

+mυηdke f. 'head'. See mυ:ηd.

mυηdli m. 'head (e.g. of a stick), end (e.g. of a thread)'.

mūntshqi f. 'the act of tumbling down, toppling over (intr.)'. Sk. mūrchatī 'coagulates, becomes stiff; faints'.

mundzi f. 'munja-grass'. Sk. muñjaḥ m. 'the grass Saccharum sara or munja' (CD).

+mundzro m. 'salutation of persons of high rank (also said while saluting); audience'. J mujrá m. 'audience'. Lw. H. mujrā m. (Ar.).

mυndri f. 'finger-ring'. J muñdri f. Sk. mudrā f. 'seal, signet-ring'.

Poss. r-deriv. of *mund- < mudrā. Lw. (j < dr should be expected).

+¹mυñji m., title ('scribe'). Lw. H. munsí m. (Ar.).

mυɽə. See moɽə.

mυɽi. See moɽi.

+mυ:ɽ'. See +mo:ɽ'.

mū:r f. (-i) Kc. 'gold-coin'. Lw. H. muhar f. (Pers.).

mū:rə m. 'the head and neck (made of metal) of a village god'.

Used when the god is carried in procession. The chief muro belonging to the chief god is called mūk:hiə m. The muro's appearing under the chief muro represent minor gods belonging to the family of the chief god; can also represent gods and demons who have been conquered by the chief god and who now belong to his retinue. J mhwerá m. 'image of a village

deity'. Sk. mukharaḥ m. 'leader', H. muhrā m. 'the front part, countenance' (CD). J mhwerá < *mukhatara-.

+murəṭ f. (-a), a certain plant, prob. liquorice or sugarcane. Connection with H. mulahṭhī f., P. mulaṭṭhī f. 'liquorice' quite uncertain.

+murəṭ, +murta f. (-i) 'body, figure, idol'. Lw. H. mūrat f. (Sk.).

+murke f. 'small ear-ring'. J murkú m. H. P. murkī f.

murdə m. 'dead body, carcass'. Lw. H. (Pers.).

¹mū:|. See mūə|.

²mū:|, mu:l m. Kṭg. Kc. 'root, beginning'; +mū|a ro, +mula ro 'belonging to the beginning, leading, first'. J múl m. 'origin'. Sk. mūlam (CD).

+mū|e ro, +mule ro 'belonging to the beginning, leading, first' (must be from mū|o, mulo 'beginning').

mul:a m. 'learned Mohammedan'. Lw. H. mullā m. (Ar.).

¹muluk m. 'country, kingdom'. Lw. H. mulk m. (Ar.).

mūf:ə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'mouse, rat'. J mushá m. Sk. mūṣakaḥ m. (CD).

mūf:əḡ f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'she-mouse'.

¹mūf:kil f. (-i) 'difficulty'; adj. 'difficult'. Lw. H. P. muškil f. (Ar.).

muṣ|təi| f. (-i) Kc. 'mouse-hole'. Kṭg. məfṭē:, məfrē:|. Compound?

The second member from *stabhila-, cp. CD *stabhira-, H. ṭahar m. 'place of rest'? But see məfrē:|.

mūf:tu m. 'young one of mice, small mouse'.

+muṣ|e f. '(small) pestle; club'. CD *muṣala-. See mūə|.

musəl¹ma:n m. 'Mohammedan'.

məkaunə 'to finish (trans.), put an end to, clear away'. Caus. of mukəṇə.

məkēsə 'to sprain (e.g. the ankle or the wrist)'.

məkhə:| m. 'jest, joke'. J makhaul m. H. P. makhaul m. Connection with Sk. makhaḥ (makhyaḥ?) 'jocund, cheerful'; m. 'feast'?

məgaunə 'to procure, send for'. Caus. of manḡəṇə.

mətsəunə 'to cause to be kneaded'. Caus. of mūtshəṇə.

məṭhēi f. 'sweets'. Cp. H. miṭhāi. See miṭ:hə.

məṭhīlə, mənṭhīlə 'to grasp with the hand, press with the clenched fist, wring (out the clothes when washing them)'.

Deriv. of Sk. muṣṭiḥ. See mūt:hī f.

- məḍā: f. (-Ø) 'headache'. *muṇḍa-dāha- (see mv:ṇḍ and d5:ṇḍ 'to burn').
- məḍe:r, mənḍe:r f. (-a) 'fence, railing'. CD *muṇḍatara-? H. mūrer f. 'parapet, battlement'.
- məta:.. See 'ma:l-mə'ta:.
- məda:d f. (-i) 'help'. Also mədəd. Is məda:d from *mədəd-dād f. 'giving help'? See mādəd.
- +məda:n m. 'plain; flat ground'. Lw. H. maidān m. (Ar.).
- mənṭhīṇḍ. See məṭhīṇḍ.
- mənḍe:r. See məḍe:r.
- mənḍōkhrī f. 'the head of a goat or sheep'. J maḍákri f. 'head of sheep or goat' or mu(ñ)ḍokhar m. 'head, skull', derived from Sk. muṇḍam '(shaven) head'?
- mənḍra:l m. WKc. 'hair of the head'. Compound, *muṇḍa-ra- + Sk. vālah m. 'hair'.
- mənūk:h m. 'human being'. Lw. H. P. manuk(k)h m. (Sk. manuṣyaḥ).
- məndzu:r 'accepted, approved'. Lw. H. manzūr (Pers. Ar.).
- +mənd'aun, name of a village in Kumharsain.
- +mənza:z m. 'haughtiness'. Lw. H. mizāj m. (Pers. Ar.).
- məraunḍ 'to cause to be beaten; to waste (time)'. Caus. of marnḍ.
- +məraṅgəṇo m., was said to mean 'collections made by the inhabitants of a village to appease the god so that he stops a plague'. Consisting of +məre 'plague' and, poss., maṅṇḍ 'to beg, ask for'.
- məreunḍ WKc. 'to cause to be beaten'. Caus. of marno.
- +məre f. 'hawk'. J mrárf, mrérí f. 'wild hawk'. LStH p. 145 (Baghi) marairi (Rampur: sharairi) 'kite'.
- +məroṭno 'to twist, coil'. J maroṭṇu 'to twist, writhe'.
- məlai, mə'lai f. 'ring of dancing men; a particular kind of song (sung by men while dancing in a circle)'. From Sk. mālā f. 'garland'. See məla.
- məlauṇ 'origin; source of a stream'. Conn. with 2mv:l 'root, beginning'.
- məlauṇḍ, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to unite, mix'. Caus. of milṇḍ.
- +məla:p m. 'meeting; agreement'.
- məfēi f. Ktg. 'yoke (of plough)'. Usually fəmeĩ. Kc. fəməio. See fəmeĩ for etymology.
- məfṭē: f., məfṭē:l f. (-i) Ktg. 'mouse-hole'. Kc. muṣṭṭai. Prob.

compounds; -ṛē: < Sk. dehī f. 'mound, surrounding wall', cp.

H. dīh m. 'mound, habitation'. See also ʃə[ɛ]:.

māsa:l m. 'inhabitant of the village Māsu'.

+māsəd:i 'trustworthy; accomplished'. Lw. H. musaddik (Ar.).

məzbu:r 'helpless'. Lw. H. (Ar.).

m'

m'ā[ɪ:hə, m'ā[ɪ:hə. See mā[ɪ:hə.

m'ēf f. (-ɪ) Kṭg. 'buffalo-cow'. Kc. bəɪf, məɪf. J mhaĩṇsh f. Sk. mahiṣī f. (CD).

m'ēf:ə m. Kṭg. 'buffalo'.

m'ò:ɾ m. 'shed for sheep on high altitudes'. Poss. Sk. maṭhaḥ m. 'hut'.

m'òɾə 'greyish'; m'òɾɪ u:n 'greyish wool'.

m'ɪn:ə. See mɪn:ə.

ɾ

ɾai f. 'insistence, eagerness, obstinacy'. H. P. aɾ f. 'obstinacy', P. aɾāu m. 'stoppage, balking' (CD *aɾ-).

ɾauṇō Kṭg. 'to cause to fly, drive away (birds, flies, etc.)'. Caus. of ɾeuṇō.

ɾāuṇō. See ɾauṇō.

ɾeuṇō, ɾe:ṇō Kṭg. 'to fly'. Kc. vɾno. WKc. dja:ṇo, dɬwa:ṇo. Sk. uḍḍayati. Prob. from *uḍḍriyā- (ḍr- (after loss of u-) to ɾ-), cp. L. uḍraṇ (CD uḍḍayati, *uddrāti).

ɾo m., ɾe f., auxiliary in one of the WKc. dialects; together with the short gerund of the main verb it indicates a perfective and actual past: mēi g'oɾo dekhe ɾo 'I have seen the horse'. Also used in Kc. See 'oɾno, 2+'eɾno.

ɾ'

ɾ'euṇō Kṭg. 'to make fun of'; tum:ɛ m̥ ɾ'euṇde lag:ɛ nɛ 'you are making fun of me'. Caus. of *hiɾ- (CD), cp. Sk. heḍati 'dallies', Ku. heṇo 'to trifle with'.

ɾ'ūf:ɛ f. (?) pl. 'humorous sketches' (often told by members of the rē:ɾ caste who function as singers). Prob. compound, *heḍa-'fun' (see ɾ'euṇō) + būf f. 'talk, matter'.

ɾ'wās 'hot in an uncomfortable way' (but also indicated to be substantive with m. gender 'unpleasant heat').

r

- +rae f. 'mustard, the mustard plant'. J rái f. Sk. rājikā f. (CD).
 Prob. lw. See fērʃə.
- +rae m. 'leader, rich man'. Sk. rājā m. 'king, chieftain'. Poss. lw.
 H. rāy m. 'king, chieftain'.
- +raũ pu:r, m., the village (or small town) of Rampur in Bushahr;
 raũ is the possess. of raũ, Sk. Rāmaḥ.
- +rauṭ m. 'idler, a good-for-nothing'. Poss. Sk. rājakulam 'royal
 race', cp. P. rāuḷ m. 'wandering caste of beggars practising
 quackery and ṭhaggi', M. rāuḷ m. 'tribe of Shudras' (see CD).
 rākʃ, rāks Kṭg., ra:ks Kc. m. 'demon, troll, ogre'. Kc. also 'ragiʃ.
 Lw. Sk. rākṣasaḥ (but rāks, if from *rakkhas, may be genuine).
 'ragiʃ Kc. See rākʃ.
- ra:c f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'night'. J rách f. Sk. rātriḥ f. (CD). WKc.
 re:c.
- raciŋo (invol.) Kc. 'to become night, the night to fall'.
- rackə adj. 'nightly'; racke 'during the night'.
- rāchnō (invol.) Kṭg. 'to become night, the night to fall'; pres.
 rac:ia 'the night is falling', pret. rāc:huə.
- ra:dz m. 'kingdom, reign, rule, country'. Sk. rājyam. Prob. lw.
 H. or P. rāj m.
- radza, radzə -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'king'. Lw. H. rājā (Sk.).
- radzi 'pleased, happy, healthy'; mū a r. khūʃ:i 'I am all-right'.
 Lw. H. rāzī (Pers. Ar.).
- ʼra:dz ʼdʼānɪ f. 'king's residence, capital'. Lw. H. rājdhānī f.
 (Sk.).
- ʼra:dz ʼpa:t m. 'royal throne'. Lw. H. rājpaṭ m.
- rādzʼŋō 'to grow, germinate (intr.)'. Sk. rādhyati 'to be finished,
 succeed, thrive, prosper'.
- +ra:t f. (-i) 'night'. Lw. H. rāt f.
- rat:ə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'red'. J rátá. Sk. raktaḥ (CD).
- +ratko adj. 'nightly'.
- raŋɪ, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'queen'. Pk. rāṇī f. (see CD rājñī).
- ra:ŋɔ f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'widow' (disrespectfully); also used about
 any woman, either contemptuously ('loose woman or girl,
 harlot', as adj. 'bad' with fem. substantive) or kindly banter-
 ingly, especially about near relatives or girl-friends. J raŋɔ f.
 'widow'. Sk. raṇḍā f. 'widow, whore, slut' (CD). See bɪdwa.

raṇḍı, -e f. Ktg. Kc. 'widow', having the same connotations as ra:ṇḍ.
 raṇḍo m. Kc. 'widower'. Sk. raṇḍaḥ 'maimed, celibate' (CD).

raṇḍu m. Ktg. Kc. 'widower; husband'; used in much the same way as ra:ṇḍ.

+raṇḍku m. 'husband' (having depreciatory and kindly bantering connotations).

rāṇḍ'ṇō (invol.) 'to be widowed'.

¹ra:m m. 'pleasure, rest, relief'; r.körnō 'to take rest'; terε r.dzaṇia 'do you feel relief?'; (from poetry) rama rœ rumie 'may you live quietly and pleasantly' (a farewell-greeting). Lw. H. ārām m. (Sk.).

²ra:m (often repeated: ra:m ra:m), a common greeting used both when meeting and parting by both persons; used especially among the higher casts. Lw. Sk. rāmaḥ, name of the mythical figure.

+ramu, name of man belonging to the khōḥ caste.

+ramṭo 'beautiful, good'. CD Sk. ramya- + -ḍa-.

ra:ɽ f. (-i) 'shriek, cry'. J rār f. 'struggle, strife'. CD Sk. rāṭiḥ f. 'war, battle', Pk. rāḍi f. 'shouting, battle', S. rāṛi f. 'shouting'. See raṇḍō.

raɽi f. 'shriek, cry'; r. marnı 'to shout'.

raṇḍō 'to chop (branches off a tree)'. *rāṭayati, cp. Sk. raṭati 'cries, yells, crashes (as an axe)'.

+ra:ɭ. See ru:ɭu.

re: f. (-i), rei f. Ktg. 'fir'. Kc. rœ. J rai m. Kului rāi. See CD roka-, Dm. rak 'deodar', Kal. ra? But see Kal. ra IIFL IV Vocab.

(Morgenstierne: Kal. a not from OI o). Etymology uncertain.

rea f. 'subjects (of a king)'. Lw. H. riāyā f. (Ar.). See reət.

rei. See re:.

reət f. (-a) 'subject (of a king)'. Lw. H. riāyat f. See rea.

+re:k, name of a village.

re:c f. (-i) WKc. 'night'. Ktg. Kc. ra:c.

re:cı f. 'a certain kind of mushroom'. Poss. Sk. rātrikā 'nocturnal' (Morgenstierne, BSOAS XX (1957) p. 457).

+reɭno 'to mow, cut'.

+re:, word followed by noun in the vocative, often having a more or less contemptuous or jesting connotation. Sk. are, interjection of calling (CD).

+reunḍo m. 'treetop'. Jaun. rēḍō 'piece'?

- reuf m. 'bush used for making sticks, whips and handles of smaller agricultural instruments'. J reũñs, ryũñs m. 'a kind of tree the wood of which is used to make sticks, etc.'.
- ret f. Ktg. Kc. 'sand'. J retá m. Lw. H. ret f. (Sk. retram 'perfumed powder').
- rē:ɽ m. 'member of a low caste of sweepers and basket-makers, also functioning as singers'. J rehaɽ m. 'sweeper'.
- rezɬə m. 'woman's gown'. Lw. H. rezā m. 'piece of cloth, bodice' (Pers.).
- rəe f. Kc. 'fir tree'. Ktg. rē:, rēl.
- †rəktəŋ, name of a village.
- †rəkhə f. 'protection'. Sk. rakṣaḥ 'guarding'. Lw. (on account of -ə-).
- †rəkhŋə 'to protect'. J rákhŋu 'to keep, put, place'.
- rədzŋõ 'to be content, be satisfied (with food)'; mũ rəd:zɪ gə, merē rōd:z'uo 'I (have) got satisfied'. J rajŋu. Prob. lw. P. rajjñā (Sk. rajyate 'takes pleasure in', CD).
- rōt:h m. 'the wooden litter on which a village deity is carried in procession; deity'. J rath m. Lw. H. P. rath m. 'chariot (of a god)' (being replaced by a litter in the hills). See †jugo with the same semantic change.
- rōthɽu m. (dimin.) 'small litter of a deity; small deity'.
- rəŋg m. 'colour'. Lw. H. raŋg m. (Sk. or Pers.).
- rəŋga Kc. 'at pleasure, at will' (properly instr. of rəŋg 'pleasure'); often with the impv., e.g. kha r. 'just eat!'; in answering a question, e.g. ke la kio 'why did you (he, etc.) do it?', rəŋga means 'because it suited (suits etc.) me (him, etc.)'. Lw. H. P. raŋg m. 'pleasure, amusement' (Sk.).
- †rəŋgbə†rəŋgə 'parti-coloured'. Lw. H. raŋgbiraŋgā (Pers.).
- †rəŋg'sa:z m. 'painter, dyer'. Lw. H. (Pers.).
- rō:ŋõ, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to remain, stop, stay, live'. May be used, rarely, with the gerund of another verb to express the durative aspect. J rauŋu. CD *rahati.
- rəndə m. 'carpenter's plane'. Lw. P. randā m. (CD *randa- 'cut', *randati 'scrapes', Sk. radati 'scratches, scrapes').
- †rəndɽa, name of a village.
- rəɭə m. 'noise, cry, quarrel'; r. pəɭə 'a noise, a quarrel arose'. See †ro:ɭ. Pk. rolo m. 'noise, quarrel', H. P. raulā m. (CD sub Sk. ravaḥ m. 'roar, cry').

rə[nō 'to meet (intr.), be joined'. J raḷṇu 'to be mixed together'.

CD *ral-, L. raḷaṇ 'to be joined, mixed'. Any connection with

H. rilnā 'to penetrate, mix with'? See +rilu.

rōf:ə m. 'rope'. LStH p. 129 (Kc.-Rohru) rōshi 'rope'. Sk. raśmiḥ m. (CD).

rōf:tə m. 'rope; floor'.

+rəsi m. 'libertine, lover'. Lw. H. rasī m. (Sk.).

rōstə m. 'path, road'. Lw. H. rastā, rāstā m. (Pers.).

+rəza f. 'contentment'. Lw. H. razā f. (Ar.).

rəzi adv. 'to (one's) satisfaction'.

roi. See ro:ṇō.

ro:t f. (-a) 'extensive area of fields (often belonging to royal houses)'. Related to roṭi?

roṭi, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'loaf (often wheat-loaf), bread, meal'. J rōṭ m. 'a cake for a deity'. CD *roṭṭa⁻¹.

+ropo m. 'irrigated rice-field'. Also rup:ə. J ropá m. 'planting (of rice)'. Sk. ropyah 'to be planted or sown' (CD).

ro:ṇō 'to weep'; in gāṭ'ui roi 'was crying' (lit. 'sobblings were drawn') roi (sg. f. roi) is a verb substantive. J roṇu, ruṇu. Sk. rodati (CD).

rō:ṇō 'to soak (clothes when washing them)'. Derivation from Sk. rodhati in meaning 'to stop up, fill' seems to be supported by N. rujhnu 'to get wet' < Sk. rudhyate (Nep. not convincingly Sk. riyate 'melts, flows').

+ro:l m. 'cry, roar, noise'; +paeo na roḷa 'don't make noise!'. See rəḷə.

+roltu m. 'round thick piece of wood'.

rōf m. Kṭg. Kc. 'anger'; Kṭg. rōf:a gae, Kc. roḷa mat:hi 'in anger'.

J rósh m. Sk. roṣaḥ m. (CD) or CD *roṣya-.

rōf:i f. 'anger'.

rōf:hṇō, rūf:hṇō (invol.) 'to be angry, get angry'; sə mu lə rōf:ia 'he is angry with me'. J roshuṇu, rushṇu. Sk. roṣati, ruṣyati.

ro:z m. 'day'; adv. 'daily'. Lw. H. roz m. (Pers.).

'ro'zana adv. 'daily, regularly'. Lw. H. rozānā (Pers.).

rivṇ m. 'carved stone used for keeping the cleaning stuff called tshōi.

riksə, mū ɖeuə r. 'I went in the wrong direction'.

rik:h Kṭg., ri:kh Kc. m. 'bear'. J rikh m. Sk. ṛkṣaḥ (CD).

rik:həṇ f. (-i) 'she-bear'.

rikhtu m. 'bear cub'.

riṭṇo WKc. 'to walk to and fro'. Prob. connected w. J riṭṇu 'to roam to and fro', riṭkú 'rolling'. See CD *luṭhyati. See riṭ'nō, +riṭ'kṇo.

riṭ:h m. 'castrated ram; flock of sheep and goats'. Sk. riṣṭaḥ 'injured' from riṣati 'to injure, tear, pluck off, crop'.

rit:ə 'empty'; r. g'ṭṭə 'an empty pitcher'. Sk. riktaḥ (CD).

riṅṅṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to turn round, move about'. Sk. riṅgati 'crawls' (CD). See kan:i for idiomatic phrase.

ri:ṇ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'debt, loan'. J rīṇ m. Sk. ṛṇam n. (CD).

riṇḍ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'a young good-for-nothing, libertine, unreliable person'. CD *reṇḍa-. Conn. with ra:ṇḍ, raṇḍu. Poss. P. riṇḍā m. 'small watermelon, little child'. H. rind m. 'libertine; immoral' seems to be lw. from Persian.

riṇḍə 'of mediocre quality'; riṇḍε giū 'wheat of mediocre quality (having no awns)'. Cp. Bi. rēṛā 'stunted wheat' (CD sub *reṇḍa- 'defective'). See kərṣiū.

+riṭ'kṇo 'to stumble, slip'. J riṭkú 'rolling', riṭṇu 'to roam to and fro'. See riṭṇo, riṭ'nō.

riṭ'nō 'to fall, tumble down, roll'; sə riṭ'ə 'he fell'. J riṭṇu 'to stumble, slip'. P. riṭṇā 'to whirl, revolve', L. riṭṇaḥ 'to roll'. See +riṭ'kṇo.

+rilu m. 'lover, friend'. Cp. H. rilnā 'to penetrate, be united'.

riṣ, ri:f f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'jealousy'. Accord. to CD contamination of Sk. īrṣyā f. 'jealousy' with Sk. riṣ- f. 'injury'.

+riṣu 'jealous'.

riṣto m., nat:ε riṣte pl. 'relatives'. Lw. H. riṣtā m. (Pers.).

riṣḥṇō (invol.: sə riṣ:ia) 'to be jealous'. See riṣ.

+rizək, rizka m. 'livelihood, daily food'. Lw. H. rizak m. (Ar.).

+¹ru: f. (-i) 'soul, heart'. Lw. H. rūḥ f. (Ar.).

+²ru: f. (-i), +¹rui f. 'beauty' (also 'appearance'?). Sk. ruciḥ f. 'light, appearance, beauty', poss. also Sk. rūpam 'form, beauty'.

²rui f. 'cotton'. J rúi, rún f. Pk. rūam 'carded cotton' (CD sub *rū-a-).

rukṇō 'to stop (intr.), be stopped'. J rukṇu. CD *rokk-.

rukho Kc., fukhi rukhi 'dry plain food'. J rukhá 'rough, unproductive'. Sk. rūkṣaḥ 'dry, rough' (CD).

+rud'ṇo 'to detain'. J rudḥṇu. CD Sk. ruddhaḥ.

ru:p m. 'shape, appearance'. Lw. H. (Sk.).

- ru|pɛiə m. 'rupee'. Lw. H. rupaiyā m. (Sk.).
- rup:ə m. 'irrigated rice-field'. Also +ropo. See this.
- +rupu m. 'silver, precious metal'. Prob. lw. (Sk. rūpyam).
- +rupŋe f., name of a goddess (prob. fictitious, used in the same ballad as supŋe).
- +rupɽe f. (dimin.) 'irrigated rice-field'. See rup:ə.
- +ru|bare f. 'message'. Cp. P. rubārā m. 'message, messenger'.
- +rumie, echo-repetition (adverbially inflected) of rama. See 1ra:m.
- rumbŋō 'to prick, tattoo; plant, transplant'; d'ā:n rumbŋō 'to transplant paddy'. J rumɽu 'to plant'. See CD *rupyati² (*rump-) 'pierces, makes a hole, plants'.
- 1ru:ɽ f. (-i) Kc. 'sunshine, sun-heat'. Jaun. rūɽ 'sun-warmth', Kului ruɽh f. 'drought'; N. ruɽ(h)i 'plague'?
- 2ru:ɽ m. 'heap'. Sk. rūḍhiḥ f. 'increase', P. rūṛī f. 'dung-heap'.
- 3ru:ɽ f. (-i) 'small heap'.
- +ru:|u ra:|, used as name of a distaff in a riddle.
- rūfŋō. See rōfŋō.
- rəjasət f. (-a), rəjaste f. Kṭg. Kc. 'state, reign, dominion'. Lw. H. riyāsāt f. (Ar.).
- rəka:b f. (-a) 'stirrup'. Lw. H. rikāb f. (Pers. Ar.).
- rəka:| m. 'inhabitant of the village rək'.
- rəgaunō 'to cause to turn round, move round'. Caus. of riŋŋō.
- rəcaunō 'to let the night fall, wait for the night to fall'. Caus. corresponding to the involitive rāchŋō.
- rəcā:rɪ f. 'night-meal'. Compound, *rātryāhārah m.
- rətsaunō 'to perform'. Caus. corresponding to Sk. pass. racyate of racayati 'produces, forms' (see CD *racyate).
- rədzwa|ə 'royal'; as subst. m. 'royal person'. Suffix -wa|ə. See ra:dz.
- rədz'auŋō 'to cause to grow'. Caus. of rādz'ŋō.
- +rətana, +rətiɽa f. 'reddish mark'. Deriv. of rat:ə with Pers. suffixes.
- rəŋwa:s m. 'apartments of the queen'. *rājñivāsa- (CD). See raŋ.
- rəŋmotsru m. Kc., fictitious proper name (used in a tale), 'the one who refuses to pay back his debts'. Compound; see rɪ:ŋ; for the second member, Sk. mucyate 'to be set free, escape' and see muk:ərnō (ultimately related to Sk. muc-).
- rəfāunō 'to make (somebody) jealous'. Caus. corresponding to rīfŋō.
- rəfālu 'jealous'.

- rəsōi f. 'kitchen; cooked food'. Sk. rasavatī f. (CD).
 rə^lsōi^lkhān:a m. 'kitchen'. Second member lw. H. khānā m.
 'building, room' (Pers.).
 rəzai f. 'quilt'. Lw. H. razāi f. (Pers.).
 rwaunō 'to cause to weep'. Caus. of ro:ηō.
 rwa|ı f. 'downward slope, the act of descending'. CD *avalāla-,
 Ku. ulār m. 'downward slope, descent', N. orālo.

r'

- r'əunō 'to defeat'. Caus. of 'ārñō.
 +r'atsno 'to lose' or 'to be lost'. J rháchnu. LSI p. 522 (Baghāī)
 rachnā 'to be lost'. Cp. also Jaun. (LSI p. 396 l. 17) hārchñō
 'to lose', hārchñō 'to be lost'. Prob. related to Sk. harati 'takes,
 deprives of', caus. hārayati, hārāpayati 'to lose (esp. at play)'.
 See 'rtsñō, 'ārñō.
 r'əunō 'to cause to rest, place'. The sentence sɔ na r'əuɔ 'əm:ɛ
 nəɽɛɔ was translated 'he is not capable of overtaking us'
 (where r'əuɔ . . . nəɽɛɔ seems to be the causative syntagm
 corresponding to nəɽɛɔ rō:ñō or nəɽɛɔ rō:ñō). Caus. of rō:ñō.
 r'əlı f. 'a particular fair held in the rainy season'. J rhyá|ı f.
 'a fair at which people practice archery, held in the monsoon'.
 Sk. haritālī, -ikā f. 'the fourth (or third) day in the month
 Bhādra' (mid Aug.—mid Sept.), Ku. haryāw 'a partic. festival
 in autumn' (see CD).

l

- lāi f. 'furrow for draining a field' (there are several such furrows,
 horizontal). Sk. halahatīḥ f. 'ploughing, furrowing'.
 ləkɔ adj. 'containing no sugar and salt' (of food).
 lōi m. 'ploughman'. *halavahi-, cp. J ha|bái m. 'ploughman',
 H. halvāhā m. Or *halohin- (*-ūhin- from Sk. ūhati 'to push,
 thrust, move'). Prob. connected with L. halohīḥ f. 'ploughed
 land' (the L. word in CD sub *haloḍhi-).

1

- ¹la Kṭg. Kc., word used when addressing somebody, usually used
 with the imperative and in questions; dek:ho la 'now look, just

look!'; *ɔ ki lɛ kiə la* 'tell, why did you do this?'. Can also be used initially: *la tu kɛ tak:a* 'tell, what are you staring at?'. According to one Kṭg. informant *la* is used when addressing a male person, *lɛ* when addressing a female person, and *lo* when addressing several persons (cp. the endings of the voc.). Poss. impv. of *la:ŋõ*, *-ŋo* in the sense 'take!' (2 sg. *la*, 2 pl. *lo* < *lao*). Since *la*, *lo* would correspond to the voc. sg. m. and voc. pl., *lɛ* may have been formed as valid for the sg. f., perhaps already existent as impv. 2 sg. of *lɛ:ŋõ*. Cp. N. *lau*, *lo*, *lu* 'come now, here you are!', Ku. *lā* 'come now!' (see Nep.). Better perhaps from *ə:l:a*, *ə:l:ɛ*, *ə:l:o*, see these.

²*la* postpos. Kṭg. and espec. Kc. 'to, for'. See *bɪ:l:a*. See Grammar.

lauʈu m. 'young ram'.

lakʈə m. 'log, big piece of wood'. J *lákṛá* m. Pk. *lakkuðo* m. 'stick' (CD **lakkuʈa-*).

lāk:h m. '100,000, a lakh'. Sk. *lakṣaḥ* m. (CD). See *dziʋŋõ* (in idiom. expression).

lāk:hə 'dark brown (of animals)'. CD **lākṣaka-*. See next.

lakhi (Kc.) 'dark', l. *dzaŋgla de* 'in the dark (dense) forest'. Sk. *lākṣikaḥ* 'dyed with lac' (CD).

lagŋõ, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to be attached, a beating to be given; to be felt, appear, begin'; *teu dɪ ʈõie lag:ɪ* 'a beating was given him with a stick'; *mu ka rwaʎi dɪ ʔŋdŋõ ʔtshə lag:a* 'I find it pleasant to walk down-hill'; *tē:rɛ gʻɪ:ŋ lag:ɪ* 'he felt pity'; with the meaning 'begin' Kṭg. has the pres. ptc. in the dir., Kc. the pres. ptc. in the obl.: Kṭg. *sə lag:ə boldə*, Kc. *seo lago bolde* 'he began to speak'. Kṭg. *lag:ə n(d)ə*, Kc. *lago do* together with these same forms indicate an imperfective (durative) aspect: *sə lag:ə nə boldə*, *seo lago do bolde* 'he is speaking' (also with the short gerund; see grammar). Sk. *lagyati* 'adheres, sticks' (CD).

⁺*lat:shi* f. 'bundle of cotton, darkness'. P. *lacchā* m. 'skeins of cotton joined together'. For meaning 'darkness', cp. *lāk:hə*.

⁺*latshmən* m., man's name, lw. Sk. *lakṣmaṇaḥ*.

la:dz m. 'remedy, medical treatment'. Lw. H. *ilāj* m. (Ar.).

laʈ:ə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'dumb'. Sk. *laṭyati* 'speaks foolishly', N. *lāṭo* 'dumb, foolish'.

⁺*laʈo* m., name of a demon ('the dumb one').

⁺*laʈu* m. 'electric lamp, electric light'; ⁺l. *dzoʎa ʃimlɛ biʃi gɛŋɛ*

tare 'the lights shine in Simla like stars in the clear sky'. Lw. Eng. light.

+laṭ:h f. (-i) 'rod, stick'. CD *laṣṭi-.

lāṭ:həṇṇō invol. (sə lāṭhṛia) 'to stammer'. Related to laṭ:ə?

la:d m. 'lord'; bəḍ:ə la:d sā:b bəṇa 'he poses as the Viceroy'.

Lw. Eng. lord.

lāḍu m. Kc. 'burning piece of charcoal'. Also +laṭu.

lāḍ:u m. 'sweetmeat, ball of sugar'. Sk. laḍḍukaḥ m. (CD).

la:t m. Kṭg. Kc. 'foot'. CD *lattā.

la:dṇō 'to load'. Sk. lardayati (CD).

+laṇka f. 'Ceylon'. Lw. Sk. laṅkā f.

+laṇkṛa m., name of a god, 'the god of the jungle'. J Láṅkurá-bír m. 'a deity residing with Kali of Sarahan in the Bashahr state, equivalent to Bhairab' (i.e. Sk. Bhairava- 'a form of Śiva').

laṅgṛə 'lame'. Sk. laṅgaḥ (CD).

lāṅgṛ 'cloth, mostly woollen, from which clothes are made'.

lā:ṇ f. (-a) 'special kind of songs sung at weddings'.

la:ṇō Kṭg. 'to apply, attach, fix, put; put on (clothes); strike, kill, hit, throw'. In poetry also: 'to bring, take, begin, send'. Is used as a causative of laṅṇō. fāṭ:ī laī 'a patch was applied', 'ə:l l. 'to plough', ɔ tshō:tī tī laī ndī mu lē 'this girl was betrothed to me'; dzurkē la:ṇē 'to put on clothes'; terē ɔt:a dī laī a:g 'may your mouth catch fire!' (lit. 'fire has been put in . . .'); terē mṇḍa dī lau 'I will beat you on your head'; pā:ṭī dī gəl:ē lam:ē 'we will talk together in Pahari'; from poetry: lao na lam:əṇa 'do not sing any lamans!'. An imperfective passive is expressed in: roṭī laī n(d)ī caṇnī 'bread (food) is being baked (made)'. J láṇu 'to put on, wear'. Sk. lāgayati 'attaches' (CD). See next and lē:ṇō.

la:ṇo Kc. 'to bring, take, buy; strike', Kṭg. lē:ṇō. Imperfective passive: roṭe lae de caṇne 'bread (food) is being baked (made)'. J laṇu 'to take'. Sk. lāgayati in the meaning 'obtains'. Notice Kṭg. la:ṇō with a different set of meanings.

lā:ṇī f. 'special kind of song which is sung before the god leaves his tempel; also sung at weddings'. Cp. lā:ṇ.

lāṇṭh m. 'bachelor'. CD *laṇṭha-¹, H. laṇṭh m. 'fool', G. lāṭho m. 'paramour'. Lw. (on account of -ṇṭh).

la:ṇḍ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'penis'. CD *laṇḍa-¹, L. lan m. 'penis', H. lāṛ m.

- la:n m. 'proclamation'. Lw. H. ailān m. (Ar.).
- lam:əŋ, ʼlam:aŋ m. Ktg. Kc. 'a partic. kind of songs popular in the hills, couplets mostly of erotic contents'. Always sung in the open. Was asserted by several informants to mean 'a song heard far away'. If this is correct, derived from Sk. lambaḥ 'long', cp. lambə and H. lām, lāmē adv. 'far'. Hardly lw. Pers. lāmān 'adulation, flattery; a musical mode of reciting verses'. See dz'uri, b'žru, naʃ:r, b'amŋu, dəʃe, mə[ar, tshoʃe.
- lambə, -o Ktg. Kc. 'long'; sə pəʃə l. 'he fell flat'. J lámhá. Sk. lambaḥ (CD) 'hanging down, long'.
- +lambu m. 'big vessel'. Sk. lambakaḥ m. 'a partic. implement or vessel' ('hanging down (in a chain)?').
- lamʃə 'long'. See lambə. The form with -m- represents the genuine treatment of -mb-; cp. L. lammā 'long'.
- laʃə, -o m. Ktg. Kc. 'bridegroom'. J lářá m. CD *lāḍa- (Sk. lāḍanam 'fondling'). See dul'o.
- laʃi, -e f. Ktg. Kc. 'bride, wife'. See dul'e.
- +laʃu m. 'charcoal'. Also laʃu.
- la:l 'red'. Lw. H. lāl (Pers.).
- +laləts m. 'greed'. Lw. H. lālac m. (Sk.).
- +la:f f. 'meat without bones, strip of flesh'. Sk. lasakaḥ m. 'tendon, muscle'? But a:, ʃ?
- ʼle. See ʼla.
- ʼle postpos. Ktg. 'for, to'. Kc. ʼla, khe. See Grammar.
- lē:də adj. 'separate, divided'. Lw. H. alahdā (Ar.).
- lē:ŋō (regular, pret. leə) Ktg. 'to take, bring, buy'; m'ərə ke le:ŋə ē: ka pūt:shio 'what do we gain by asking him?'. Also used as an auxiliary taking the short gerund, possibly with the same function as H. lenā. Kc. la:ŋo. Poss. from la:ŋō with ε influenced by dē:ŋō 'to give' (but see CD labhate).
- leuŋō (sə leua, pret. leuə) 'to smear'. Also lipŋō. Bhal. lēṇū 'to plaster'. Sk. lepayati (CD).
- leu[ε m. pl. 'tattered clothes'. *leba-, cp. CD *libba-¹ group, here also *lebba-, *liba-, H. libṛī f. 'old cloth, rags'.
- +lebro 'red' (used about the lips).
- le:ʃ m. 'semen virile'.
- +le:r f. (-a) 'crying, weeping'. J lé'r f. 'a cry'. P. ler f. 'a sudden cry, scream'.
- le:rno Kc. 'to weep'.

- l̥s:kə m. 'brinjal (the egg-plant)'. P. lahukī, lauhkī f. 'a vegetable of the squash or pumpkin class'.
- +l̥akh̥ŋə 'to pass (by)'. J lakh̥nu 'to cross, ford (a river)'. P. lakh̥nā. Prob. connected with l̥ŋg'ŋ̥.
- l̥gi Kc. 'dependent, poor'. Prob. lw. P. laggīā 'attached' (from lagg̥nā). See lagn̥.
- l̥gən'tsa:r m. 'a partic. wedding ceremony (welcoming the bridegroom)'. Lw. H. lagancār m. (Sk.) (H. lagan m. 'auspicious time for the performance of a wedding'; cār m. 'ceremony').
- l̥gən'ph̥ērē m. pl. 'circumambulation round the sacrificial fire (as part of the wedding ritual)'. Lw. H. See ph̥ēr.
- l̥to m. Kc. 'dry bread, poor food (chapatis without condiments)'. l̥:t̥ f. 'lobe of the ear'.
- +l̥t̥e, l. ph̥t̥e d̥euo khæ 'he went away having eaten (squandered) all his possessions'. (Prob. '(even) poor food and strips of cloth'). See l̥to.
- l̥t̥re f. Kc. 'piece of meal' (or 'of meat'?).
- l̥ŋg m. 'nose stud'. J loŋg m. CD *laŋka- 'lump'?
- l̥ŋg'ŋ̥ (trans. and intrans.) 'to cross, pass, cross over to'; from poetry: fue l̥ŋg'o ŋimlo 'the parrot crossed over to Simla'. Sk. laŋghate, -ayate 'leaps over, goes beyond' (CD).
- l̥:ŋ̥, -o K̥t̥g. Kc. 'to cut (grass, corn), mow, reap, harvest'. Sk. lavanam 'the act of cutting, mowing, reaping'.
- l̥ambo WKc. 'long'. Also lambo.
- l̥ambiŋə (invol.) Kc. 'to make oneself long, to reach out'.
- l̥ambərda:r m. 'village functionary who collects revenue'. See n̥ambərda:r.
- l̥amb̥re f. Kc. 'fox'. Sk. lamp̥aṭaḥ 'covetous', Pk. lamp̥aḍo. Cp. H. lambar f. 'fox' (lw. in H. from language with -mb- < -mp-). But cp. also Sk. lomaṭakaḥ m. 'fox', CD *lompaṭa-, S. lombaru m.
- l̥t̥to, l̥t̥d̥ə. See l̥t̥to, l̥t̥d̥ə.
- l̥t̥n̥ 'to fight'. J laṭnu. CD *laḍ-².
- l̥t̥to, l̥t̥to m. Kc. 'rope'. CD *laḍa-, L. laṭi f. 'strand of cord'. l̥t̥d̥ə, -o; l̥t̥d̥ə, -o K̥t̥g. Kc. 'small, young'; m. 'child'. Sk. laṭaḥ m. 'one speaking like a child', laṭati 'is or behaves like a child'.
- lo. See ¹la.
- l̥ō, -o m. K̥t̥g. Kc. 'iron'. J lohā m. Sk. lohaḥ m. (CD).
- loi f. 'thin double blanket'. P. H. loi f. 'kind of thin blanket'.

- lōu m. 'blood'. J lohú m. Sk. lohitaṃ (CD).
 loja m. 'woollen gown'. Related to loi?
 lo:g m. Kt̥g. Kc. 'people'; in poetry often 'other people, strangers (often as seen by the loving couple)'. Prob. lw. H. (Pk. logo m., lw. Sk. lokah m.).
 +logu m. 'people, other people, strangers'.
 +loṭa m. 'water pot'. J loṭá m. CD *loṭṭa-³.
 loṭṭō, -o Kt̥g. Kc. 'to fall down'. Sk. loṭati, luṭyati 'rolls'. Pk. loṭṭai 'rolls, sleeps' (see CD sub *lortati).
 +loṭṭe f., loṭṭu m. 'small water jug'. See loṭa.
 +loṭṭu m. 'chestnut'. Poss. CD *loṭṭa- 'lump'.
 +lo:b' m. 'greed, infatuation'. J lóbh m. Lw. H. (Sk.).
 lōb'ṇō (invol.) 'to be greedy, be infatuated'; sɔ ta lē lōb:'ia 'she has fallen in love with you'. Sk. lobhyate 'is enticed' (CD).
 +loṇe f. 'furrow, wrinkle'. Poss. Sk. lūnakaḥ m. 'a cut, wound' (*launa-), cp. lunāti 'cuts'.
¹loṇo intr. 'to swing'. CD Sk. luḍati 'stirs', S. luṇaṇu intr. 'to swing, shake'.
²loṇō, -o Kt̥g. Kc. 'to search, seek'; mu tā: loṇi tɔ lag:ɔ nɔ 'I was in search of you'. Sk. loḍati 'agitates, stirs', luḍati 'adheres'? P. loṇā 'to desire, search'.
 +liuro 'greedy; playful' (used about the eyes in an erotic sense). Conn. w. Sk. lip- 'to smear; be attached, adhere'?
 liuli siulie adv. 'in a creeping way' (indicating feigned humbleness and unreliability).
 likhṇō, -o Kt̥g. Kc. 'to write'. Prob. lw. H. (Sk.).
 lic:i f. pl. 'a certain fruit with sweet juicy contents'. Lw. H. licī f.
 li:d f. (-i) 'horse dung'. CD *lidda-³.
 lidṇō, li:d lidṇi 'horse droppings to be made'.
 +lipəṭṇo 'to get stuck'. Lw. H. P. lipaṭṇā. Related to lipṇō.
 lipṇō 'to smear'. Sk. lipyate 'to be smeared, adhere' (CD).
 +lɪ:ṇo 'to draw, write'; +b'it:ie lio ndo mo:r 'the peacock drawn on the wall'. Sk. likhati (CD).
 +liṇḍo 'tailless'. J liṇḍá. CD *liṇḍa-¹.
 lmo m. Kc. 'lemon'. See +nimu, nimbu.
 +lilke f., +l. d'í: 'an only, spoiled daughter'. Cp. poss. the foll.
 lilḍo (b'ai) WKc. 'younger (brother)'.
 lukṇō, -o Kt̥g. Kc. 'to conceal oneself; lurk'. J lukṇu. CD *lukka-².
 lūṭhɔ 'bald-headed'.

+lupe f. 'flame'. Sk. lup- 'to injure, waste, take away' (lupyate 'is injured, etc.'). Cp. the same semantic relation 'injure-burn' for Sk. lūṣayati 'injures', P. lūhṇā 'to set on fire, burn, be burnt'. See +lu:rbe.

lv:η m. Kṭg. Kc. 'salt'. J lún m. Pk. lūṇam (Sk. lavaṇam, CD).

+lvηd̥a m. 'scoundrel, rogue'.

lūη:ʷə 'salted, saltish'. See lv:η.

+lumbtu m. 'cluster of flowers; dense fog or smoke'. CD *lumba-³, Pk. lumbī f. 'bunch', M. lōbaṭ f. 'cluster (of coconuts etc.)'.

+lumbtuo 'thick, compact; dense (e.g. of fog)'.

+lure, village-name.

+lu:rbe m. pl. 'flames'. Cp. H. lūhar f. (from poetry, lw.) 'flame, the hot summer-wind', P. lūhṇā 'to set on fire, burn, be burnt', CD Sk. lūṣayati² 'injures'. For the relation 'injure-burn' cp. +lupe. The word is prob. a compound; -be prob. 'wind', J báí f. 'wind', Ku. bai, Sk. vātaḥ m.

lūf'phūf:ə 'slippery, sliding'. *luşş-, *phuşş-, see CD *lussa- (N. loso 'slack') and phuss-¹ (N. phuskanu 'to be loosened, slip').

ləkəuŋð, ləkaŋð (the first is the more common form) 'to conceal'. Caus. of lukŋð.

ləki:r f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'line, furrow, trace'. Lw. H. P. lakīr f.

ləkhāuŋð 'to cause to be written'. Caus. of likhŋð.

ləkhəuŋð WKc. 'to cause to be written'.

lətj:k 'lazy, roaming about without purpose'. Poss. CD *laṭṭa-², S. laṭkaṇu 'to hang, dangle'.

ləpeŋð 'to twist, wrap'. J lapeŋu. CD *lappett-. Poss. lw. H. or P.

ləpəc:ər m. 'talkative person, babbler'. Cp. J lapóghar m. 'fool, unwise'. Prob. from Sk. lap- 'to chatter'.

ləbari f. Kṭg. 'wall cupboard'. Kc. al'bare. Lw. H. almārī f. (Portuguese).

ləbās m. 'attire, clothing'. Lw. H. libās m. (Ar.).

ləbɽəuŋð 'to besmear, entangle, ensnare'; tē ʈa:ŋg ləbɽəu 'you tripped me up'.

ləbra:n m. Kc. 'brave man, rich man'.

ləfapə (ləphāpə) m. 'paper-bag'. Lw. H. lifāfā m. (Pers. Ar.).

ləmtiŋ'nō (invol.) 'to stretch oneself, reach out'. Compound verb, Sk. lamba- + tan- (see tiŋnō).

ləɽai f. 'fight, war'. See ləɽnō. Lw. H. laɽāī f.

lɔɾ'auŋð (caus.) 'to swing, cause to dangle'. Cp. H. luṛhānā. Caus., cp. Sk. luṭhati 'rolls' (CD).

lɔɾɛuŋo WKc. 'to cause to weep'. Caus. of lerno.

lwaɬ:ɔ m. Kṭg., lwato m. Kc. 'shoe with leather sole and woollen upper part'. Gazetteer of the Simla District 1888–89 p. 52 lowāta 'shoes with leather soles and woollen tops. Sometimes called chingār'.

lwa:d f. 'offspring'. Lw. H. aulād f. (Ar.).

l'

l'wà:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'blacksmith'. Sk. lohakāraḥ m. (CD).

l'wàri f. 'blacksmith's wife'.

+l'wartu m. 'man belonging to the caste of blacksmiths'.

l'wà:l m. 'ploughshare'. J lohál m. 'an agricultural instrument'. Cannot be identical with Paš. halwāl f. 'ploughshare' (CD *halaphāla-). Must go back on *lohaphāla- 'iron ploughshare' (Sk. phālaḥ m. 'ploughshare').

l

¹lā: m. (-Ø) 'breath, life, mind, heart'; f. phūl:ɔ, f. nīkhɔ 'I have lost my breath', merɔ f. bol:a 'my heart speaks' (ɔ: 'I desire, hope', often in an erotic sense). J sháh m. Sk. śvāsaḥ m. (CD).

²lā: m. (obl. fāa) 'uncultivated land, wilderness'. Cp. Kului banāśā 'land situated at a distance from the village or farmhouse and therefore not much manured' (for banā- cp. bə:ŋ).

lā: f. (obl. faī) Kc. 'branch'. Jaun. šāh 'bough'. Sk. śākhā f. (CD).

lāi, -i Kṭg. Kc. 'porcupine'. J sháhí, shái, sháu m. Sk. śvāvidh- m. (CD).

¹laidzə¹m'aī f. Kc. 'a yawning'. See fwāi and dzəm'aī. Sk. śvāsa- 'breath'.

lāũɔ 'blue'. Sk. śyāmaḥ (CD).

lāuŋ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'the month from mid July till mid August'. Sk. śrāvaṇaḥ (CD).

lāuɬɔ 'dark of complexion'. See fāũɔ.

lāurɔ, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'house (and family) of the wife's father-in-law'; +tume deue faure 'you have been married' (lit. 'you have

gone to your father-in-law's house'). Sk. śvāśuraḥ 'belonging to the father-in-law' (CD).

fāk, fā:k m. 'food-grains' (given to servants at harvest time). J shákho m. pl. 'crops'?

+fakər m. 'sugar'. Sk. śarkarā f. Prob. lw.

fākṭə m. 'gravel'. Sk. śārkaḥ m. 'candied sugar' (for meaning 'gravel' cp. Sk. śarkarā f. 'candied sugar, gravel') + suffix -ṭa-.

fākṭi f. 'pebble'.

+fakṭa m. 'stone, pebble'. Jaun. śākrā m. pl. 'small stones'. Sk. śārkaḥ (see fākṭə) + suffix or Sk. śarkaraḥ m. 'pebble' with r > ṭ after k.

fācṇō 'to stick, get stuck, adhere; be in difficulties'; teu pəṇḍəte fāc:i 'the priest was in a fix' (lit. 'it got stuck for the priest'); sə fūk:hi ka khāndə tə fāc:ə nə 'he was in a fix eating from (only) dry food'. J sháchṇu 'to seize' (for meaning see fēcṇo). Sk. sajyate, sajjate 'is attached, embraces', Pād. śaṇṇ 'to fight', Sh. śaṇṇi 'to stick'. See CD sub sajati, 4. sajyate for explanation of f and c. See chacṇo, fēcṇo.

fāt:ə m. 'piece of skin, piece of paper'. J shátá m. 'bark (of a tree)'. *śāṭṭa-, *śāṭya-, Sk. śāṭaḥ m. 'strip of cloth'.

¹fāt:i f. 'patch on clothes'.

²fāt:i. See fātṭi.

+fā:tu m. 'breath, mind, heart'. Poetical dimin. of ¹fā:.

fāt:h, fa:th (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'sixty'. J sháth. Sk. ṣaṣṭiḥ f. (CD).

fād:i, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'wedding'. Lw. H. śādī f. (Pers.).

fādṇō 'to call, invite'. J shádṇu 'to call, invite, send for'. Sk. śabdayati 'calls' (CD).

fāp:əṭ m. 'rock'. J shápṛ m.

fāpṇō 'to reach at the boiling point'; paṇi fāp:i gə 'the water has begun to boil'. Sk. śrapyate 'is cooked' (CD).

fāpṛə m. 'rib (of the human body)'.

fāṇk:h m. 'conch'. Lw. H. śaṅkh (Sk.).

fāṇkhiə m. 'poison, arsenic'. Lw. H. sākhīyā m.

fāṅgə m. 'throat'; sə merə fāṅgə sēt:ə (sēt:i) a 'he (she) is dear to me' (lit. 'near to my throat'). J shángi f. Sk. śaṅkhaḥ m. 'temporal bone, part of an elephant's head between the tusks', Tor. śāṅg 'throat', P. saṅgh m. (CD).

+fāṅgə f. 'neck, throat'.

fāṅgəl f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'chain'. J shāṅgaḷ f. Sk. śṛṅkhalah m. (CD).

fāṅgtı (-tı?) f. 'particular species of nut'.

+fāṅg[u m. 'door-chain'. Dim. of fāṅgəl.

fā:ñḡ Kc. 'ploughshare'. Poss. Sk. sañjayati 'attaches', cp. J shándṇu 'to attach (a ploughshare)' (ḡ or dz > d through dissim, with f). See fācṇō.

1fāṅ: f. (-i) 'branch'. Kului šānī.

2fāṅ: m. 'ice'. Lw. Kan., cp. Kan. shāpñemig 'to freeze (intrans.)'?

fāṅə m. 'lock in a door'. Kan. shāpñōñ 'lock of door'. Lw. Kan.?

fā:ṇō 'to see, observe, watch, herd (cattle); be present at (e.g. a fair)'. *sāmāyati, cp. Sk. nīśāmāyati 'sees, looks at'. CD has Si. nahamanavā 'to observe' (sub nīśāmāyati), but nothing corresponding to fā:ṇō.

fāṇṭə m. 'branch'. Cp. fāṇ:.

fāṇṭı f. 'small branch'.

fā:ṇḡ m. 'bull'. Sk. śaṇḍah m. 'bull set at liberty, breeding bull' (see CD sāṇḍa-).

fā:nd f. (-i) 'a particular fair and rite held with an interval of 12 years'. See fōrməḷ. J shánt f. 'religious observance in honour of a deity', Kului (Diack) shānd 'triennial fair of twelve years' cycle at Nirmand'. Sk. śāntiḥ f. 'peace; propitiatory rite'.

fandiṇə (invol.) Kc. 'to be (get) tired'. See fānd'ṇō.

fānd'ṇō (invol.) Kṭg. 'to be (get) tired'. J shándṇu. From Sk. śrāntah 'tired' (CD).

fāṭə m. 'apricot'. CD āṣāḍhiyah 'belonging to the month āṣāḍha', Paś. āṣarī 'apricot' (Morg. IIFL III 3 p. 20). Cp. J shāḥī f. 'autumnal harvest'. See fāṭ'.

+fāṭe f. 'apricot-tree, apricot'.

fāṭı f. 'border of a garment; the multicoloured cloth-strips hanging down from the baldaquin of an idol'. Sk. śāṭī f. 'strip of cloth' (CD śāṭa-¹).

+fāṭte f. 'beam of a balcony'. See fāṭnı.

fāṭṭı, fāṭ:ı f. 'apricot-tree'. See +fāṭe.

fāṭnı f. 'railing of a balcony; structure of horizontal beams supporting a balcony (tə:ṅg)'.

fāṭ', fā:ṭ' m. Kṭg. Kc. 'the month from mid June till mid July'. J shāḥ m. Sk. āṣāḍhaḥ m. (CD).

fārə m. 'hint, signal, wink'. Lw. H. isārā m. (Ar.).

fārt f. (-i) Kṭg., fōrt f. (-a) Kc. 'condition, stipulation, wager'. Lw. H. śart f. (Ar.).

fa:l, fa[to m. Kc. 'jackal, fox'. Kṭg. fē:l. Sk. śrgālah m. (CD).

fāf:u, fafu f. Kṭg. Kc. (Kṭg. pl., and probably also obl., fāf:u, but also obl. fāf:u is found) 'mother-in-law'. J shā's f. Sk. śvaśrūḥ f. (CD).

fāf:uṛi (dimin.) f. 'mother-in-law'.

fē: . See fēi.

fēi, fē: f. Kṭg. 'ease, comfort, peace of mind'; merē lag:a ī: fēi 'I feel comfortable here'. Kc. fœ. Sk. āśvasita- (āśvasiti 'breathes (freely), takes heart or courage').

fēi adv. (prob. obl. of fēi) Kṭg. 'at one's ease, as one likes, certainly'; f. bēf:o, bēf:o f. 'sit down if you want, just sit down!'; mu bēf:u f. 'I will be glad to sit down, I will certainly sit down'. It may have a concessive sense, e.g. sō a: f. . . 'he will come to be sure (but . . .)', 'just let him come'. J shaiē 'certainly, no doubt'.

fēuñō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to put out (fire), extinguish'. Caus. of 'iñō. fēcno WKc. 'to seize forcibly'. J sháchnu 'to seize'. See Kṭg. fācñō.

fē:d m. 'honey'. Lw. H. śahad m. (Ar.).

fēñfər m. 'Saturday'. Also fəñic:ər. Kc. fəñfər. J shañchar m. Sk. śanaiścaraḥ m. Hardly genuine, partly lw.

fē:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'town'. Lw. H. śahar m. (Pers.).

+fē:r m. 'harvesting-time, autumn'. See fērō, fō:r.

+fēri, fēr'i 'in the autumn'.

+fē:ra a[ō 'belonging to the town, inhabitant of a town'.

fērō m. 'autumn crop, harvest, harvesting-time (Sept.-Oct.)'. See fō:r. Sk. śarat f. 'autumn' (CD).

fē:l f. (-i) Kṭg. 'she-jackal, she-fox'. Kc. fa:l, see this.

fē[to m. Kṭg. 'jackal, fox'. Kc. fa[to.

!fē'zadō m. 'prince'. Lw. H. śahzādā m. (Pers.).

fēuro, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'father-in-law'. Kṭg. also fō:rō. Sk. śvaśuraḥ m., Pk. susuro, K. hihuru, Paš. šešura (CD).

+fetno 'to cast (away)'. J sheṭnu. P. siṭṭnā, suṭṭnā, saṭṭnā 'to cast, throw down', Wot. šit(ā)- 'throw, sow, spit' (see CD sṛṣṭa-, but hardly from this). Cp. fōtñō.

+!feta'gañḍa m. 'a partic. deer (muskdeer?)'. Seems to have oblique form. Compound ('having white haunches') of fet-

- 'white' (see *ʃet:o*) and *gāṇḍ-* (J *gāṇḍ* m. 'anus', M. *gāṇḍ* f. 'anus, buttocks'). See *ʃē'taṅgər*.
ʃē'taṅgər m. 'muskdeer'. Compound ('having white loins'), see *ʃet:o* and *aṅgər*. See *ʃeta'gaṇḍa*.
ʃet:o Kc. 'white'. Jaun. *šetto*. Pk. *setto* (see CD *śvaitra-*, Sk. *śvetaḥ* 'white'). Lw., if from *śvaitra-*, because *tr* should give *c*.
ʃēp:ε f. pl. 'lather, bubbles'. J *sefo* f. 'foam'? Pk. *seppho* m. 'phlegm', N. *sep* 'vaginal secretion of cows and goats' (Nep.).
ʃēṭə, -o Ktg. Kc. 'blind in one eye, one-eyed' (Ktg.), 'blind' (Kc.).
 CD **śreḍa-*.
ʃērʃə m. 'mustard'. J *shershó* m. pl. (?). Sk. *sariṣapaḥ*, *sarṣapaḥ* m. (CD).
ʃēḷə m. Ktg. 'coldness, cold weather, cold'; rarely adj. 'cold';
 J. *gə pēʃ:ɪ* 'I have caught a cold' (lit. 'cold has entered, penetrated'). CD **śaitala-*. Cp. *ʃil:ə* 'cold, cool'.
ʃēlo Kc. adj. 'cold'.
ʃēl:, *ʃe:l* m. Ktg. Kc. 'fibre of tree-bark (used for making ropes); hemp'. J *shél* m. Kului *šel* 'hemp, fibre'. CD **sell-*, but better **šelli-* on account of Him. *ʃ-*.
ʃēl:ɪ f. 'goat's hair'. Conn. w. *ʃēl:?*
ʃō: (obl. *ʃōa*) Ktg. Kc. 'one hundred' (also *pa:ndz biε*). Sk. *śatam*.
 See *tsəkər'nō* for idiom.
ʃō: m. (obl. *ʃōa*) 'ell (as a measure of length), equal to the arm from elbow to finger-tip'. Sk. *śamaḥ* m. = *hastāḥ* (Lex.) (this prob. as a measure, equal to an ell), *śamī* f. 'a partic. measure of length' (CD). See *ʃmʊʈʃō*.
ʃəe f. Kc. 'comfort, ease, peace of mind'; *ida laga mere ʃ*. 'I feel at ease here'. Ktg. *ʃēr*. See this.
ʃəuʃ m. WKc. 'the month mid September till mid October'. See *ʃə:ʃ*.
ʃəuʃər, *ʃəuʃir*. See *ʃəuʃər*.
ʃək m. 'doubt'. Lw. H. *śakk* m. (Ar.).
+ʃəkie 'eagerly, gladly'. Lw. H. *śauk* m. 'eager desire' (Ar.).
+ʃəkto 'powerful'. Lw. H. *śakt* (Sk.).
ʃōg:ər, *ʃəgər* m. Ktg. Kc. 'hole in the earth'.
ʃō:ʃ m. Ktg. 'the month mid September till mid October'. Kc. *ino*.
 Sk. *āśvayujāḥ* m. Lw.
ʃōpət f. (-ɪ, -i) Ktg. Kc., *ʃōptɪ* f. Ktg. 'oath'. Lw. H. *śapath* f.
ʃəuʃər, *ʃəuʃər*, *ʃəuʃir* m. Kc. 'Saturday'. Ktg. *ʃēuʃər*, *ʃəuʃic:ər*.
 See *ʃēuʃər*.

fōn m. 'pneumonia'.

fōn:ī f. 'enclosure in the lowermost story of the house, for keeping the young of cattle'. J shanní f. 'small room in a house to keep sheep in'. CD *śarṇa-.

+fōndāre f. 'a particular musical instrument, resembling the sita:r, but smaller'.

fōṛək f. (-i) Kc. 'road'. Kṭg. sōṛək. Prob. from Sk. śaṭati 'goes'.

fōṛnō 'to rot, decompose (of food other than fruit and vegetables); to be troubled, feel unrest'; fōṛō ndō māḥ:həṇ 'decomposed butter'; fūkhdo fōṛdo lag:ə 'he began to feel unrest'. Jaun. śaṛāṇō 'to corrupt'. Sk. śaṭati 'disintegrates' (CD).

fō:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'autumn crop, harvest, harvesting time (September-October), autumn'. See +fē:r, fērō. Sk. śarat f. 'autumn' (CD).

fōr:, word imitating the sound of snoring.

fō:rō m. 'father-in-law'. Also fēurō. See this.

fōru m. 'hail, hailstone'. J sharú m. pl. 'hail'. Sk. śaruḥ m. f. 'arrow; thunderbolt of Indra and weapon of the Maruts'.

fōrt. See fārt.

fōrphi f. Kc. 'a particular coin'. Lw. H. aśarfī f. (Pers.).

+fōrməḷ, fōrməḷe, name of a village where the fair called fā:nd is celebrated.

fōlmō m. 'quill of porcupine'. From Sk. śalyaḥ m. 'porcupine'.

fōstər m. 'weapon, tool'. Lw. H. śastra m. (Sk.).

fōkṭə 'toothless'.

fō:g m. Kṭg. Kc. 'mourning, grief'. J shó'g m. Pk. sogo m. Prob. early lw. in MIA (cp. lo:g), Sk. śokaḥ (CD).

fōṭ:ə m. 'big stick, staff'. J shótá (dental t) m. 'sharp piece of wood'? *śoṭṭa-, P. soṭṭā m. 'cane, stick' (see CD *śoṭṭha-).

fōṭ:ī f. 'stick, small stick'.

fōṭṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to throw (away), leave'; +kədie na foṭu dzatra 'I will never miss the fair'. See +fēṭṇo.

fōd'ṇō 'to cleanse, examine; to clean out with a shovel'. From Sk. śuddhaḥ 'cleansed, clear' with caus. o.

+fōro m., +fōre f. 'blood-relative'. Sk. sodaraḥ 'co-uterine'. Notice ś in Ku. śwar 'kinsman'. See +soro.

fōf:əḷ m. 'hole (in the earth, in cloth etc.)'; adj. 'hollow'. J shóshḷ f. *suṣila-, Sk. suṣiraḥ, śu° 'hollow', suṣiram, śu° 'hole'. See fōṛol:, fəḷlōl:.

fi^lkait. See fəkait.

ʃik:h f. (-a) 'meat'. Kan. *shyā* 'game, meat'?

ʃikhɿ f. 'meat'.

ʃikhŋō trans. 'to learn, practise'; *merɛ tɪ ɔ ʔ gi:t ʃik:hi nɪ* 'I have only learnt this song'. J *shikh deɳi* 'to give good advice'. Sk. *śikṣate* (CD).

ʃig:ər Kṭg. Kc. f. (-a) 'hurry', *merɛ lag:t nɪ ʃ.* 'I am in a hurry'; adj. adv. 'quick(ly), early, soon, immediately'. J *shighrā*. LSI p. 558 *Kyonṭh. śīgā* 'swift', *śīgī* 'quickly' (with adverb. -ī). Sk. *śighraḥ* (CD).

ʃig:rɛ Kṭg. (properly instr. of ʃig:ər), ʃig:ri (adverb. -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'quickly, early, soon, immediately'.

ʃib m., the god Shiva.

ʃi:ŋg m. Kṭg. Kc. 'horn (of an animal)'. J *shīṅg* m. Sk. *śṛṅgam* (CD).

+ʃiŋguɔ m. 'horn'.

ʃiŋgɔ m. 'horn, especially of a big animal' (augment. of ʃi:ŋg).

ʃiŋg'ŋō, -o; *jūŋg'ŋō*, -o (ʃiŋg'ŋō, -o is the more common form) Kṭg. Kc. trans. 'to scent, smell, sniff'. J *shīṅghu*. Sk. *śiṅghati* (there is hardly any basis for the reconstruction **śṛṅkhati* of CD).

ʃim:t f. 'pod, legume'. Sk. *śimbaḥ* m. 'pod, legume' (CD).

ʃi:mb' m. Kc. 'snot'. Kṭg., but also in Kc.-dialects, ʃim:' (Kc. ʃi:m'), see this.

ʃimlɔ m., Simla.

ʃim:', ʃi:m' m. Kṭg. Kc. 'snot'. J *shīm* m. 'mucus'. Sk. *śleṣmā* m. 'phlegm, mucus'; Pk. *semho*, *simbho* m. (see CD **śreṣman*-). See ʃi:mb'.

ʃim'ŋō (not invol.) 'to blow the nose'; also *na:k ʃ.*

ʃiɿ' f. (-i) 'ladder (often of a primitive kind, a log with notches cut in it)'. Pk. *siḍḍhī* f. 'ladder', *Woṭ šir* f., *Paš. šur*, *H. P. sīḥī* f. (see CD **śriḍhi*-).

ʃiɿ'ɔ m. 'ladder, bigger staircase'.

ʃiɿ'i f. 'ladder, small staircase'.

ʃi:r m. 'head'. J *shir* m. Sk. *śiraḥ* n. (CD).

+ʃi:re f. 'garland'. J *shehrā* m. 'garland worn at a wedding'. Sk. *śikharaḥ* m. 'peak, top', *śekharaḥ* m. 'top (of head), garland of flowers', P. *sehrā*, *sihrā* m. 'chaplet of flowers'.

ʃiri 'sacred, venerable', ʃ. *bətsən* 'the sacred word' (ə: the Vedas), used as greeting to brahmans. Lw. H. Sk. *śrī*.

- fī:l f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'stone; stone on which condiments are ground; slate'. J shil f. CD *šillā f. (cp. Sk. śilā f. 'rock, crag, lower millstone').
- fīl:ə adj. 'cold, cool; damp, shady'. J shilá 'not sunny'. Sk. śītalah 'cold' (adj.), Pk. sīalo, silhā f. Cp. fēlə 'coldness'.
- fīltə m. 'big stone, big slate'; fīltə phōltə la:nō 'to beat about the bush' (lit. 'to lay slate and plank (on the roof)', i.e. 'to insert planks instead of slates'). See fī:l.
- fīlti f. 'small stone, small slate'.
- fīf:ə m. 'glass'. Lw. H. šīšā m. (Pers.).
- fīf'ol:. See fəf'ol:.
- fū: m. (obl. fūa) 'parrot'. Jaun. šūā. Sk. śukaḥ m. (CD).
- fūk:ər m. Kṭg. Kc. 'Friday; the planet Venus'. J shukr m. Lw. H. śukra m. (Sk.).
- fūklə 'white'. Jaun. śuklo. Sk. śukrah, Pk. sukkillo (CD).
- fūk:hə, fu:kho Kṭg. Kc. 'dry'; fūk:hī, fu:khe f. 'dry food (chapatis without condiments)'; fūk:hə g'ās 'hay'. Jaun. sūkho (s-?). Sk. śuśkaḥ (CD).
- fūkhñō, fu:khnō Kṭg. Kc., intrans. 'to dry up; worry, be distressed' (pres. fūk:ha, fu:kha).
- fūd:i, echo-repetition of fād:i.
- fūp:ə m. 'kind of shallow basket used for winnowing'. Jaun. śūpo. Sk. śūrpam (CD).
- fūng'ñō, -o. See fīng'ñō.
- fū:ṇ f. (obl. fū:ṇi) 'broom'. J shūññ f. Sk. śodhanī f. (see CD śodhana-), prob. rather *śudhanī.
- fū:ñō 'to sweep; scratch (the earth, e.g. when collecting tshē:ṇ)'. fūñku m. 'ankle-ring'.
- fū:ñtə m. 'big broom'. See fū:ṇ.
- fūññō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to hear, listen'. J shuññu. Sk. śrṇoti, Pk. suṇaī (CD).
- fūn:ə, funo Kṭg. Kc. 'empty, desolate'; f. g'ō:r 'an empty house'; f. ka:n 'ear wearing no rings'; ī: b'ōri f. a 'it is very desolate here'. Sk. śūnyaḥ (CD).
- fūṛək 'quiet, stealthy, motionless'; f tshāṛe 'quietly, stealthily'. *suṛ(t)- (seems better than CD *suṛt-), N. surukka 'secretly, imperceptibly', suṛukka 'secretly'. Cp. also Sk. śoṭhayati 'is dull or slow', śoṭhaḥ 'foolish, lazy'. Cp. fəṛeulīe.
- fūru m. 'beginning'; bād:īe kie e:k tə:ng caṇṇi f. 'the carpenter began to build a balcony'. Lw. H. śurū m. (Ar.).

ǰū:l m. 'sharp pain in the stomach, colic'. J shúl f. Sk. śūlah m. 'spike; sharp pain, colic'. (CD).

ǰūfkə adj. 'having a sharp hearing (about the ear), attentive'.

From Sk. śruṣ- 'to hear, obey' or desiderative of śru-: śuśrūṣatē, śuśrūṣuḥ 'eager to hear, obedient' (*śəṣuṣ- > *ššuṣ- > šuṣ-).

ǰəkait, ǰi'lkait f. 'complaint, accusation, backbiting'. Lw. H. śikāyat f. (Pers.).

ǰəka:r, ǰi'lka:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'hunting, hunting bag, meat'. Lw. H. śikār m. (Pers.).

ǰəkarı m. 'hunter'.

ǰəkōst f. 'defeat'. Lw. H. śikast f. (Pers.).

ǰəki:n 'desirous, fond (of)'. Lw. H. śaukīn (Pers.).

ǰəkhēuṇṇ Kṭg. 'to teach'; tın:ı mu kē bəkhnaṇṇ ǰəkhēuṇ 'he taught me a proverb'. Caus. of ǰikhṇṇ.

ǰəkhēuṇṇ Kc. 'to teach'.

ǰəkhō:ṇṇ 'to cause to dry, to dry'. Caus. of ǰūkhṇṇ.

ǰədauṇṇ 'to call, invite, bring'. Cp. ǰādṇṇ.

ǰədo:c, name of a region south of the Satlej, according to the LSI IX 4 p. 647 "including the state of Sangri, parts of Keonthal and Kumharsain, a small portion of Bashahr, and the Kotguru (Kotgarh) 'alaqa". Is the name somehow related to Sk. śatadrūḥ 'the Satlej'?

ǰəbatər f. (-ı) 'a festival celebrated in February'. Sk. śivarātrih f. Lw.

ǰəṇauṇṇ, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to cause to be heard'. Caus. of ǰūṇṇ, -o.

ǰəṇic:ər m. Kṭg. 'Saturday'. Also ǰēṇṇər. Kc. ǰəṇṇər.

ǰəṇṇəṇa:ṇṇ (ǰəṇṇəṇauṇṇ?) 'to resound, roar, tingle, rustle'. Cp. H. sansanānā, G. saṇsaṇ 'with a whiz' (see CD svana- m. 'noise', but Him f-?).

ǰəməĩ f. Kṭg. 'yoke of the plough'. Kc. ǰəməĩo. Kṭg. also məfēĩ. Jaun. śamāĩ. Sk. śamyā f. 'staff, pin of yoke'. Kṭg. -ei, Kc. -oio are suffixes (-āĩ-, -aiya-), also in Bi. samaiyā 'inner pins joining the two bars of the yoke' (see A.F.R. Hoernle, Compar. Grammar of the Gaudian Languages, 1880 p. 97 and esp. p. 100 foll.). Not convincing CD *śamyāyuga-. ǰəməĩ got the meaning 'yoke' because the original sense of śamyā 'yoke-pin' was expressed by ǰəməṇṇth.

ǰəməṇṇth m. pl. Kṭg. 'the pins which join the two bars of the yoke on either side of the ox's neck'. Sk. *śamyā-kāṣṭham (see śamyā sub ǰəməĩ; kāṣṭham 'wood, piece of wood').

fəmoio m. Kc. 'yoke of the plough'. Ktg. fəmeĩ, məfēi. See fəmeĩ.
fəɾeuliɛ 'quietly, stealthily'. See fūɾek.

fəɾō f. 'the sound produced when somebody blows his nose';
tɪn:ɪ nak:a dɪ ʃ. dɪn:ɪ 'he blew his nose noisily'.

fəɾol: m. (ʃə[ol:ʔ) 'big hole (e.g. in the earth, in cloth)'. Poss.
*sušila-. Sk. suṣiram, śu° 'hole' + suffix -ol indicating locality.
See ʃōf:əl, ʃəʃ[ol: (dropping of ə between the two ʃ could lead
to ʃəɾol:).

fəra:p m. 'curse'. Lw. with "intrusive" r, cp. H. śrāp, śāp m.
(Sk. śāpaḥ m.).

fəɾart f. 'mischief'. Lw. H. śarārt f. (Ar.).

fəra:l m. 'hair (especially of human head, but also of body)'.
LNH I p. 31 (Ktg.) shrāl 'hair'. *širovāla- 'hair of head'
(CD).

fəɾek:ə 'squint-eyed'. Conn. with fēɾə 'blind in one eye'?

fəɾwiŋgi, sə ʕə ʃ. 'he was surprised'.

ʃəɾ-ʃəɾ, imitation of a whizzing sound, as from the wings of
flying birds.

fəɾ'ɛ:ŋ f. (-ɪ) 'pillow'. CD *širaādhāna-, P. sarhāṇā m. 'head of
bed, pillow'.

ʃəla:t. See ʃəla:t.

ʃəlatɪŋō. See ʃəlatɪŋō.

ʃəlaŋgə m. 'coolness'. See ʃē[ə and, as for suffix, bəɾ'əŋgə.

ʃəɛ: f. (-ɪ) 'animal's den; hole of porcupine'. See ʃāi 'porcupine'
and məʃɾɛ:.

ʃəla:t, ʃəla:t f. (-a) 'cold place or region; coldness, rheume'. See
ʃē[ə, ʃil:ə.

ʃəlatɪŋō, ʃəlatɪŋō 'to catch a cold'.

ʃəʃ[ol:, ʃiʃ'ʃ[ol: m. 'hole'. See ʃōf:əl, ʃəɾol:.

ʃwāi f. (obl. ʃwāi) 'a yawning'. *ut-śvāsa-, cp. Sk. ucchvāsaḥ m.
'deep breath', H. usās m. 'breath, sigh' (see CD *ut-śvāsa-).

ʃwāuŋō 'to yawn'. *ut-śvāsayati (as denom. of *ut-śvāsa-), the
Him. word w. denominative form.

ʃwā:ŋō 'to swell'. Jaun. uśāwŋō. CD *ut-śvāyati.

ʃwārɪ f. 'the act of riding'. J shwār m. 'rider'. Sk. aśvavāraḥ m.
(lw. Iranian, CD).

ʃwā[ə m. 'great noise (from excitement)'; ʃ. pa:ŋō 'to make great
noise'. J shwālā m. 'a great cry'. Prob. *ut-śāla- 'leaping up'
(CD), cp. H. uchāl f. 'leap', uchālā m. 'leap, excitement'.

S

+saĩ m. (obl. saĩ) 'friend, lover, paramour'. Sk. svāmī m. 'master, husband, lover' (CD).

sāi'. See sāj' (which is the correct notation).

sāu m. 'elder or younger sister's husband; relative'. Hardly Sk. svāsṛkah 'belonging to a sister', since the NIA meanings are 'sister's son, sister's daughter' (see CD). Also Sk. sajātaḥ 'related, kinsman', S. siāu m. 'relative by marriage' is unlikely, since one should expect *sēu in Kṭg.; therefore perhaps best Sk. sahāyaḥ m. 'companyon, assistant', H. sahāū m., cp. mīṭ:ər m. 'friend, sister's husband'.

+saũ, +sũo adj. 'level, plain'. J sauñwāñ adj. 'level'. Sk. sāmakaḥ, cp. sāmam 'sameness', and Sk. samakaḥ 'equal'. See CD.

!sāu!kar m. Kṭg. Kc. 'money-lender, banker'. Lw. H. sāhūkār m. (Sk.).

+sauñi f., name of Kali (probably 'the Mistress'). Sk. svāminī 'mistress'?

sāj' indecl. 'similar, like'; tā: s. a dēkhṇa lē 'he looks like you'; bauṇu s. tō 'he was equal to a dwarf, he was kind of dwarf'. Sk. sādṛśaḥ; remarkable, because else -d- in this word has become -r- in MI and NI; only Si. -sey 'like', sē 'likeness, manner' has the same treatment as sāj' (see CD sādṛśa-).

sāk:h m. 'relationship, family'. J sākḥ, shākḥ m. 'relation'. Sk. sākhyam 'association, friendship'? Or CD *svākya-, P. sāk m. 'kinsman; relationship, kin' (is -kh and J sh- due to influence from Sk. śākhā 'branch'?).

sāg, sēg f. 'bad omen'. Sk. *a-sabhāgya, cp. sabhāgyaḥ 'fortunate'? Hardly connected with H. P. N. sagun m. 'omen' (lw. Sk. śakunaḥ).

sa:dz m. WKc. 'musical instrument'. Lw. H. sāz m. (Pers.).

sādzə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'joint, common'; WKc. sadze d'əe 'joint property'; m. 'first day of a month' (probably also 'union, conjunction'); 'festival in general'. J sājí f. 'the actual passage of the sun from one sign of the zodiac into another'? Connected with Sk. sajjayati 'fastens, attaches'?

sādzəṇ Kṭg. Kc., +sadzno m. 'friend, lover; gentleman'. J sájan m. 'a term for a husband'. Sk. sajjanaḥ m. 'good, virtuous man'.

sādz[ə] 'fresh, freshly made (of food and drink)'. J sájrá 'fresh'

- (e.g. of milk). Sk. sajjah 'ready', P. sajjrā 'fresh' (see CD sajjya-).
- sāḍ: 'including one half'; sāḍ: 'seven and a half'. Sk. sārḍhaḥ (CD).
- sāt:, sāt: (-a) Kṭg., sa:t Kc. 'seven'; sāt:i '(all) the seven'. Sk. sapta (CD).
- sāt:iō, sāt:uō Kṭg. 'seventh'. For the suffixes see dōf:iō, -uō.
- satuo Kc. 'seventh'.
- sa:th m. Kc. 'company, being together, union'. Sk. sārthaḥ m. 'caravan, company' (CD).
- sāt:hi, sathi m. Kṭg. Kc. 'companion, comrade, friend'. J sáthí m. Sk. sārthikaḥ m. 'companion on a journey' (CD).
- sāt:hi, sathi adv. and postpos. Kṭg. Kc. 'together (with), at the same time, simultaneously'; s. ḍe:mē 'we will go together'; s. s. 'by and by'. J sáthí 'together with'. Sk. sārthēna 'in company with' (CD), but with a different suffix (the adverbial -i/'i) in Him. See sīt:hi and Grammar.
- sāt:həṇ, sathiṇ f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'girl-friend'.
- sāthrō, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'bed, bedding, layer of pine-needles for the cattle in the stable' (the last sense probably only in Kc., in Kṭg. the word used is tshē:ṇ). J sáthrá m. 'bedding'. Sk. samstarah m. 'layer of grass or leaves, bed, couch' (CD).
- sād:'u m. 'a holy man, sadhu'. Lw. H. sādhu (Sk.).
- sā:p m. Kṭg. Kc. 'snake, snake demon'. Sk. sarpaḥ m. (CD).
- sāp:əṇ f. (-i) 'female of snake'.
- sā:b m. Kṭg. Kc. 'master, sahib'. Lw. H. sāhib (Ar.).
- +sa:b m. 'account, calculation'. Lw. H. hisāb m. (Ar.).
- +sabəṇ m. 'soap'. Lw. H. sābun, sāban m. (Ar.). Retrofl. -ṇ (also in P. sābaṇ m.) prob. due to interpretation of -əṇ as a suffix.
- sā:f, safa 'distinct, clear, finished'. Lw. H. (Ar.).
- sāṅgti. Probably wrong for jāṅgti 'special kind of nut'.
- sāṅgtō 'narrow'. Jaun. sāṅgo. Sk. samkaṭaḥ 'contracted, narrow' (CD).
- sa:ṇo Kc. 'to suffer, bear'. Kṭg. sē:ṇō. Sk. sahate (CD). For a (< long ā) from aha cp. Kc. d'jaṭ'i and perhaps M. sāhñē, Ku. sāṇo. But notice OI (Vedic) sāhati.
- ¹sā:n indecl. adj. 'easy'. Lw. H. āsān (Pers.).
- ²sā:n, echo-repetition of ka:n.

sānku m. 'wink, hint, coquetry'. J sá'n f. 'symbol, sign' (Sk. samjñā f. 'understanding, sign'). Lw. H. sankī f. 'wink (with the eyes)', sankārnā 'to make a hint, nod, wink', with san- from Sk. samjñā.

sān: f. (-a) 'evening, dusk'. J sánj f. 'evening', saṇḍrī f. 'evening, sunset', Bhal. sann f. 'evening'. Sk. sandhā f. 'twilight' (see CD; but J sánj from Sk. sandhyā).

+san'ie adv. 'at dusk'.

+san'ko 'belonging to dusk, coming at dusk'.

+san'ŕe f. 'dusk'. J saṇḍrī f. 'evening, sunset'.

+samu m., man's name.

sām:ət, place-name.

+samərth f. 'ability, power, competence'. Lw. H. sāmārth f. (Sk.).

sāmtu m. 'inhabitant of sām:ət'.

samb'ə]no, sam'ə]no Kc. 'to think of, recollect'. Ktg. sōmb'ə]nō.

J sambhalṇu 'to be careful'. CD *sam̐bhalati, Pk. sam̐bhalaī 'hears, is attentive, remembers'. Cp. sōmb'ə]nō, səb'ə]nō, sām̐b'ṇō.

sām̐b'ṇō 'to receive, take charge of'. J sām̐bhṇu. From Sk. sambhṛtaḥ 'collected, well maintained', Pk. sam̐bhiyo 'nourished' becoming the pret. sām̐b'ō. P. sām̐bhṇā 'to support, take care of'. Cp. poss. samb'ə]no etc. And see CD sam̐bhṛta-.

sām̐nē, -i; sōm̐nē, -i adv. and postpos. 'in front (of), opposite, in the presence of'; tere tēue (also tē:rē) sōm̐ni ja:t neī bākhdī 'can't you open your mouth before him?'; tere sōm̐ni 'in your presence'. sōm̐nē, -i was held to be good Him., sām̐nē to be H. Sk. sam̐mukha-, -ina- 'facing'. Lw.

sam'ə]no. See samb'ə]no.

sare Kc. 'as, as soon as, when'; tia d̐eundi s. 'as soon as she went'.

J sár f. 'manner'? Poss. Sk. sāraḥ m. 'course, motion'.

sārō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'all, whole'. H. P. etc. sārā. Accord. to CD derived from Sk. sāraḥ m. 'pith, essence, best part', Ap. sāru m. 'the best part, the whole'.

sārdī, -e. See sōrdī, -e.

sā]ō m. 'brother-in-law'. J shá]á m. 'brother-in-law'. Sk. syālaḥ m. 'wife's brother' (CD).

sā]ī, +sa]ŕe f. 'wife's sister, sister-in-law'.

¹sāl: f. (-a, -i) 'harvest, crop'. Lw. Kan. sāl 'harvest, crop'? Hardly lw. H. sāl m. 'paddy' (Sk.).

²sā:l, echo-repetition of 'ā:l.

sālām indecl. adj. 'complete, entire'. Lw. H. sālīm 'complete, entire' (Ar.).

sās, sa:s m. Kṭg. Kc. 'breath'. Lw. H. sās m. See ¹fā:.

sēis m. 'groom'. Lw. H. sās m. (Ar.).

sēũṇō (sə sēũa, tɪn:ɪ sēũwə) Kṭg. 'to sew'. Kc. sũṇo. Bhal. seũṇ f. 'needlework, seam'. Sk. sevanam 'sewing' (CD sub sīvana-).

sēəpə, sē:pə m. 'trouble; formality'; 'ām:ε pəɾε sēəpε dɪ 'we have got into trouble', ɟə mu lε sēəpε lε a 'this is troublesome for me', sēəpə na kəro, sēəpε dɪ na lag:o 'don't be formal!'.
sēg. See sāg.

sēgṇō 'to construct'.

sēdṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to hatch eggs'.

sē:pə. See sēəpə.

sēṇə, -o Kṭg. WKc. 'intelligent, old and wise'. J siāṇu-de-bakhté 'in old age'. CD *sajāna-, Pk. sayāṇo 'clever', N. siyānā 'adult', H. sayānā 'intelligent, adult'.

sē:ṇō 'to suffer, bear'. Chiefly Kṭg., but perhaps also in some parts of Kc., which also has sa:ṇo. Sk. sahate.

⁺seṇ 'no (invol.) 'to grow old'. See sēṇə.

sē:l f. (-ɪ) 'promenade'. Lw. H. sail f. (Ar.).

sē:sər m. 'a thousand' (was said to be the old word). Lw. H. sahasra m. (Sk.). Now 'əza:r, dza:r are used.

⁺se prepos. 'together with', ⁺se 'aṇḍkue 'together with the pot'. LStH p. 136 (Rampur, not a Kc. dial., as indicated by Bailey, but a Kṭg. dial.) sīh 'with'. Sk. sahita- (CD)? See Grammar.

se Kc. 'is, there is'; mu ka bol: eo ka: se 'tell me what this is!'. All my examples have ka: se, likewise LStH p. 166 (Kc.-Kuari) tēro naũ kā sē 'what is thy name?' (but ai, e, ī, ib. p. 162), cp. ib. p. 125 (Kc.-Rohru) tēro naũ kās, but p. 122 ē(h), ai. Contraction of ka: and as-. Contamination of ās:a and 'e? See these.

seo, pronoun Kc. 'he, that'. Kṭg. sō. See Grammar.

¹sēu m. (-a) 'bridge'. Sk. setuḥ m. (CD).

²sēu m. (-a, Kc. seba) Kṭg. Kc. 'apple'. Sk. sevam (from Iranian, CD).

⁺seuṇe f. 'edging, seam (on cloth)'. See sēũṇō.

⁺sewa f. 'service, attendance, dependence'. Lw. Sk.

sēkṇo, sə dər sēkdə lag:ə nə 'he is basking in the sun', tɪn:ɪ də

sēk:ī 'he basked in the sun'; +dzeī seka zindṭe 'as long as life flourishes'. J sé'k m. 'heat (of fire)', sekṇu 'to bask, make warm'. CD *sekk-.

sēt:ε. See sēt:hε.

sēt:ə. See sēt:hə.

sēt:h, se:ṭh m. Kṭg. Kc. 'banker, money-lender'. Prob. lw. H. seṭh m. (Sk.).

sēt:hε, sēt:ε adv. and postpos. 'near, beside'; merε s. 'near me'. See sēt:hə.

sēt:hə, sēt:ə 'close, near'; sə merε jāṅge sēt:ə (sēt:ī) a 'he (she) is dear to me' (lit. 'is near my throat'). Sk. samākṣṭa- 'drawn together, attracted' (cp. samākarṣaḥ m. 'drawing near or towards')? But no trace of -m-.

+seṭhṭe, seṭṭe adv. postpos. 'near'.

sēna f. 'army'. Lw. H. (Sk.).

sēr: m. 'unity of weight, especially of cereals'. J sér m. 'a measure of grain equal to 6 chiṭṭáks of a pakká sér'. CD *satera¹.

sēri f. 'terraced, irrigated field'. J shér, sheri f. 'long field, gener. of rice'. *sairi- (cp. Sk. sirā f. 'stream')? Kum. sero. Notice J sh- and the Sk. variant śirā.

sō Kṭg. 'he, she, it'. Kc. seo. See Grammar.

+səũo. See +saũo.

sōk:ə adj. 'consanguineous'. CD *svakya-, P. sakkā 'born of the same parents'. Prob. lw. P.

sōkt 'hard, difficult'. Lw. H. sakht (Ar.).

sōkṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to be able'; mu pōṭ'ī sōk:u 'I can read'. Lw. H. P. saknā (Sk.).

sōt:sə 'true'; mu sōt:sī bol:u 'I speak the truth' (a word like gəl may be understood); sōt:sia 'in truth, indeed'. J sachá. Lw. H. saccā (Sk.).

səṭo, name of a certain aristocratic family in Jubbal.

sōt m. 'a deity's good eye or beneficial power'. Lw. H. satta, sattva m. 'essence, power' (Sk.).

sōtra Kṭg. Kc. 'seventeen'. Sk. saptadaśa.

sōda Kṭg. Kc. 'always', used in the greeting s. swā:g '(may you) always (keep your) hair ornament' (said to married women whose husbands are alive, see swā:g). Lw. Sk. sadā.

sō:də m. 'provisions, goods'. Lw. H. saudā m. (Pers.).

sōb (obl. -ī, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'all'. Sk. sarvaḥ (CD).

sōṅg m. Kṭg. Kc. 'union, companionship'. J saṅg m. Prob. lw. H. saṅg m. (Sk. saṅgaḥ m.).

səṅga adv., postpos. Kc. 'together; (together) with'. From an obl. case of sōṅg.

sōṅgē, sōṅg'ī adv., postpos. Kṭg. 'together, simultaneously; (together) with, by'; eki tira s. dz'aṅgnō 'to kill with an arrow'. See Grammar.

sōṅgi, səṅgi m. Kṭg. Kc. 'friend'. J saṅg'ī, saṅgu m. 'companion, comrade'. Prob. lw. H. saṅgī m.

ṽsəṅgin f. (-i) Kc. 'girl-friend'.

sōṅgəṭ m. 'difficulty, trouble'. In spite of -g- prob. lw. H. samkaṭ m. (Sk.).

sōṅgəṇ f. (-i) Kṭg. 'girl-friend'. Kc. ṽsəṅgin.

sōṅg'ī. See sōṅgē.

sōntri m. 'sentry, sentinel'. Lw. H. santri m. (Eng.).

+sənde f. 'joint or part of the body'. Lw. H. samdhi f. (Sk.).

+səndu, name of a district.

sōm:ə m. 'time, occasion, condition, state of affairs'. J samá m. Lw. H. samā m. (Sk.).

sōmədz'əṇō. See sōmdz'əṇō.

səməṛno WKc. 'to be finished' (used e.g. of a meal which has been eaten). Poss. Sk. sampatati 'flies together, encounters, takes place', Pk. sampaḍaī 'is obtained, is successful' (cp. Pk. caus. sampaḍeī 'accomplishes') (CD).

sōmdz'əṇō, sōmədz'əṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to understand, consider'; trans. Kṭg. mé teui gəl sōmdz'ı 'I understood his words'; but seems also to be intrans., judging by Kc. tu: na sōmdz'ə kuts na 'you have not understood anything'. Sk. sambudhyate (CD).

sōmb'əṇō Kṭg. 'to think of, recollect'. Kc. samb'əṇō. Cp. sam'əṇō, samb'əṇō, səb'əṇō, sām̄b'əṇō.

sōmne, sōmni. See sām̄ne.

sōṛə (sōṛə?) m. 'moth'. J shaṛó m. pl. 'locusts'. Sk. śalabhaḥ, śarabhaḥ 'grasshopper, locust, moth'. Prob. lw. P. saṛā f. 'spider, locust'. But notice also Sk. sarabhakaḥ m. 'insect infesting grain' with s-.

sōṛək f. (-i) Kṭg. 'road'. Lw. H. saṛak f. Kc. fōṛək, where etymology.

sōrəg m. Kṭg. Kc. 'sky, heaven, air'; sōrgē 'up in the air, high up'. Especially used in poetry. J sarg m. 'the sky, firmament, the

ether'. Lw. H. sarag (Sk.). For the meaning 'up' cp. $\text{+g\ddot{e}n\ddot{e}}$ and d'ö:n:i .

$\text{¹sör\ddot{e}g}^1\text{dware}$ f. Kc. 'window or scuttle in the uppermost story of the house, used for ventilation'. Compound of $\text{sör\ddot{e}g}$ and dware 'door'.

$\text{sörts\ddot{n}\ddot{o}}$, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to come to an understanding, to be reconciled'; $\text{sörtsi g\ddot{e}}$ 'they have come to an understanding'. Sk. samrajyate 'is affected by passion' (samrañjayati 'pleases'), Pa. sārajjati 'is pleased' (CD). For -ts- cp. S. sarcaṇu 'to be appeased, be reconciled' (MIA -cc- analogical accord. to CD rajyate). Or from CD *sampracyate 'to be put right'?

sördi , -e; särdi , -e f. Ktg. Kc. 'cold (subst.)'. Lw. H. sardī f. (Pers.).

+sörlo adj. 'straight'. Sk. saralaḥ (CD).

$\text{+söl}^1\text{a}$ adj. 'level, smooth'. CD Sk. sama- + -l- , also in G. savļū 'right, proper'.

$\text{söld\ddot{o}}$ 'level, horizontal, flat, low'; söldi ba:t 'a straight, level path'.

Sk. sarala- 'straight' + -ḍa- . See +sörlo .

söldi f. 'plain, straight melody' (slower than deuļi and d'ärki).

$\text{söst\ddot{o}}$ 'cheap'. H. P. sastā , N. sasto .

sōza f. 'punishment'. Lw. H. sazā f. (Pers.).

sō: m. pl. (obl. sōa) 'oath'. J shau f. 'a swearing'. sō: must be lw.

H. sō(h) f.

sōi m. 'tailor'. J súi m. Sk. saucikaḥ m. P. soi m. (but J súi from Sk. sūcikaḥ m.).

$\text{+sōkh\ddot{n}\ddot{o}}$ 'to protect, look after'. Sk. samprakṣati ? But -r- should have been kept, cp. $\text{sörts\ddot{n}\ddot{o}}$.

$\text{sōts\ddot{n}\ddot{o}}$ Ktg. 'to think, consider, ponder'. Kc. $\text{sunts\ddot{n}\ddot{o}}$. J $\text{soch\ddot{n}\ddot{o}}$.

Lw. H. (or P.) socnā (Sk. śocyate , CD). See $\text{sunts\ddot{n}\ddot{o}}$. Also see $\text{sōth\ddot{n}\ddot{o}}$.

södzo , -o Ktg. Kc. 'of good quality (used about flour)'; s. $\text{a:t\ddot{o}}$ 'wheat and rice flour'. Cp. P. sūjī f. 'granulated form of wheat flour, of which the best bread is made', G. sojī f. 'wheat flour' (see CD *sūjji , *sojji).

$\text{sōth\ddot{n}\ddot{o}}$ 'to think, consider, ponder'. Also $\text{sōts\ddot{n}\ddot{o}}$. Sk. samarthayate 'deliberates, thinks'? But -öü- was to be expected; -o- from $\text{sōts\ddot{n}\ddot{o}}$?

+soro m., +sore f. 'blood-relative'. Sk. sodaraḥ m. (CD). See +fōro .

$\text{söl}^1\text{a}$ Ktg. Kc. 'sixteen'. J $\text{sol}^1\text{ó}$. Sk. ṣoḍaśa (CD).

¹si: f. (obl. sīa) '(plough) furrow'. Sk. sītā f. (CD).

- ²sī: m. (sīa) 'lion, leopard; brave man'. Jaun. sīh 'lion'. Sk. sīṃhaḥ m., Pa. Pk. sīho m. (CD).
- sīa f. 'Sītā'. Sk. Sītā f. Half-lw. because of -a, which should be missing, cp. H. Siy f.
- sīū f. (sīūa) 'boundary'. J sīoñ f. Sk. sīmā f. (CD).
- sīvŋ f. (-ī, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'needle'. J sīñwŋí, sīñwŋ f. Sk. sīvanī f. sīvŋo Kc. 'to sew' (pres. simu, sima, simi; pret. simo). Kṭg. sēñŋō. J sīñwŋu. Sk. sīvayati (CD).
- sīulie. See liuli.
- sīāŋ, sī:ŋ f. (-ī) 'lioness'. See ²sī:.
- sīkŋō Kṭg. 'to crawl, move stealthily'.
- sīŋŋō, -o Kṭg. Kc. (intrans.) 'to cook, be cooked'. Kan. sītēnmig 'to be cooked' (dental t.). Cp. H. P. sīī f. 'whistling sound', N. sīī, but Sk. sīt (also śīt) (dental t) indecl. 'whistling sound' (in that case the Kan. word is lw. IA). Prob. onomatopoeia.
- sīt:ε, sīt:hi Kṭg. postpos. '(together) with'; tm:ī niō sō ap:u s. 'he brought him with him', mu s. na lag:ε 'don't disturb me!' (lit. 'don't cling to me'). With sīt:ε cp. N. sita 'with, among'; sīt:hi seems to have a different origin, from sāt:hi (cp. bāt:hi : bīt:hi 'along, through'). See Grammar.
- sīd:ō adj. 'straight'. Jaun. sīdho. Sk. siddhaḥ (CD).
- sī:ŋ. See sīāŋ.
- sīndi adv. 'gratis, inanely'; s. bolŋō 'to talk nonsense'. Cp. P. sīnd, sīndī 'gratuitously', H. sēt 'free of cost, gratis' (N. sitteī 'gratis?').
- sīn:ō 'wet'; khē:c sīn:ε a 'the fields are wet (from the rain)'. P. sinnhā 'wet'. Poss. Pk. sīphā f. 'snow, dew, mist, drop of water falling from the sky' (CD sub snih- 'wetness').
- sī:r f. (-a) 'sinew'. Sk. sirā f. 'vein, nerve, tendon' (CD).
- sīrf adv. 'only'. Lw. H. (Ar.).
- sīō m. 'big needle'. CD Sk. sūcī f. 'needle'. With m. gender having augmentative function.
- ¹sūī, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'woman's greeting men and elder women while bowing and touching their feet'. The person greeted answers sōda swā:g (see swā:g). Poss. Sk. suvitam 'welfare, good luck'.
- ²sūī, sūī nī gau f. 'milching cow, cow that has had calves'; sūī gr 'the cow) has calved'. J sūí-huñdí f. 'one who has been delivered of a child or calf'. Sk. sūte 'bears' (CD).

+sũŋo m. 'dream'. Pa. supino, Pk. suviṇo m. (see CD *supna-).

Cp. sũ:ŋə, sũpŋə.

sũk:h m. Kṭg. Kc. 'pleasure, well-being, liking'. J sukhṇá f. 'a desire'. Pk. sukkhaṃ (-kkh- from dukkhaṃ), Sk. sukham (CD).

sũk:hi Kṭg. Kc. 'pleasant, happy'.

+¹sukh¹tsenṇa m., man's name. Lw. Sk. sukha- + Sk. cetana-?

sũdz'ŋð 'to go down'. The semantic relation between this and 'ũdz'ŋð 'to rise' (Kc. udz'ŋo) is the same as between sũltə : ultə, sũmłə : umłə, sũ:ŋə : v:ŋə. See 'ũdz'ŋð.

su¹tarno, sətarno Kc. 'to cause to sleep, put to sleep' (caus. of sutŋo).

+sutŋo (invol.) 'to sleep'. From Sk. suptaḥ.

sũt:ər, +sutra m. 'thread, yarn; plan, settlement, conspiracy'; s. caṇṇō 'to conspire; reach at a settlement'. Lw. H. sũtra m. (Sk.).

sũtŋð, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to sleep, fall asleep, lie down to sleep, lie down in general'; sometimes involitive: sə sũt:a, sũt:ia 'he sleeps'; thāre 'ātshkē tsēi sũt:hua 'you should sleep well, may you sleep well'. J sutṇu. From Sk. suptaḥ, pret. partic. of svapiti (CD).

+sutṭu m. 'thread worn on arm'. See sũt:ər.

+sutra. See sũt:ər.

sũt:həŋ, suthəŋ f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'pair of trousers (narrow, worn by men and women)'; la, tu nə s. a 'you are a pair of trousers' (said to a weak foolish person). J suthaṇ f. CD *sutthanā.

+supŋe f., name of a goddess (prob. fictitious, used in the same jesting ballad as rupŋe).

sũpŋə m. 'dream'. J supná m. (dent. -n-), but Bhad. with ŋ: supṇũ n. Rests on the passive supyate, Pa. suppati 'sleeps', Pk. suppaĩ (CD). Cp. +sũŋo, sũ:ŋə.

+¹subə¹da:r m. 'captain of an army'. Lw. H. sũbedār m. (Pers. Ar.).

¹suŋgur m. Kc. 'pig'. See sũŋgər.

sũŋgər m. Kṭg. 'pig'. J shuŋgr m. 'hog, boar', Jaun. sũgar 'pig'.

*sũnkara-, *sũnkara- (Sk. sũ-, sũkaraḥ), N. sũgar (CD).

sũŋgtu m. 'pig'. *-rŋ- > t-?

+suŋgre, placename.

sũ:ŋə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'dream'; more rarely 'sleep'. Cp. +sũŋo, v:ŋə, sũpŋə.

sũŋđ 'share given by villagers to a temple; also the collection of

shares, stored in a temple and used for feeding guests'. Sk. samūḍhaḥ 'brought together, collected'? Cp. phāṇṭ with same meaning.

+^lsune^laro 'golden'. See sūn:ə; -aro < -hāra-. Prob. lw.

sūn:eo Kṭg., sune ro Kc. 'golden'. Possess. of sūn:ə; sūn:eo seems to be the genuine word, while +^lsune^laro and sənē:ri are lw.-s.

sūn:ə Kṭg., suno Kc. m. 'gold'. Jaun. sūno. Sk. suvarṇam (CD).

+^lsunī m. 'goldsmith'. Sk. sauvarṇikaḥ (CD) (-u- from sūn:ə, etc.).

suntsṇo Kc. 'to think, consider, ponder'. Kṭg. sōtsṇō. Sk. śucyati (CD) 'is purified; rots; suffers violent heat or pain; is absorbed in meditation', K. hōcun 'to decay, rot', Ku. sucṇo 'to regret, repent'; suntsṇo seems to be genuine, since no prototype in other languages is found; in that case ś- > s- by assimil. with -ts-.

+^lsumṇa f. 'the jasmine'. Sk. sumanā f. If genuine, sumṇa must come from a Him. dial. with intervoc. -m- < -w̃-.

sūm]ə 'right (oppos. left)'. See um]ə 'left' and a similar semantic relation in sūltə : ultə, sū:nə : v:nə and sūdz'ṇō : 'ūdz'ṇō.

sūrədz m. Kṭg. Kc. 'sun'. Lw. H. sūraj m. (Sk.).

sula Kc. 'quietly, slowly, safely, at low voice'. Kṭg. sūl:ε. Sk. sulabhaḥ 'easily obtainable, feasible, easy'. L. sulhaṛā 'easy-going', P. sullhā 'lazy' (CD)? MIA *-ll- after Pk. dullaho 'difficult to obtain'? But aspiration is missing in Him.

sūl:ε Kṭg. 'quietly, slowly, safely, at low voice'; s. dēo 'go safely' (said to a person leaving), the answer is: s. bē:ə 'sit (stay) in peace'. Kc. sula. J sulé adv. 'slowly', LStH p. 208 (East Suketi) sūllē 'well'.

sūltə adj. 'right (oppos. left), just, obverse'; subst. m. 'musical style (melody, rhythm) used at happy occasions such as marriage'. See ultə and the same semantic relation in sūm]ə:um]ə, sū:nə : v:nə, sūdz'ṇō : 'ūdz'ṇō. CD *samullaṭyate, N. sulṭāunu 'to turn right side out (e.g. of clothes)', sulṭo right side up, right way round', G. sulṭū 'right, not reverse'.

səkeuṇō 'to push, remove (stealthily)'. Caus. of sikṇō.

səkənd, səgənd, f. 'oath'. Lw. H. saugand f. (Pers.).

səko:ɽ f. (-i) 'delivery of child, childbirth; period after a childbirth in which the woman is considered to be impure'. J skóɽ f. 'the impurity in a woman's delivering a child, lasts for ten days'. Poss. CD *saṃkoṭayati, Pk. saṃkoṭiya- 'contracted', H.

sakoṇā 'to contract, compress'. If *saṃkoṭa- is the source, it is a lw. (on account of -k-).

+säge:t f. (-a), the district of Suket.

+sägeṭṭu 'belonging to Suket'.

səgənd. See səkənd.

səgra:nd, f. (-i) Kṭg. Kc. 'first day of the month'. Also səngra:nd.

Sk. saṃkrāntiḥ f. 'passage of sun or planet from one sign to another', P. saṅgrānd f. (CD).

səg'ā: m. (obl. səg'ā:, səg'āa) Kṭg. 'ladder or wooden staircase inside the house (mostly leading from the bauṛ to the dərək)'.

Sk. saṃghātaḥ m. 'union, combination'. Kc. sə(ṅ)g'a:ṛ. See CD saṃghāta- (with other meanings in NIA).

səg'a:ṛ, sənḡ'a:ṛ f. (-i) Kc. 'ladder, wooden staircase'. The ladder is often of a primitive type consisting of a log with notches cut into it, is leant against the wall in a corner of the room.

Sk. saṃghāṭaḥ m. 'fitting and joining of timber'. Kṭg. səg'ā:. See CD saṃghāta- (with other meanings in NIA).

səg'ētḥqō invol. (also gəs'ētḥqō, see this) 'to be choked, to be hampered in breathing'. Poss. J. sgheṭnu 'to put together, amass, heap'. Poss. to group ghaṭṭ-, *ghoṭṭ- (see CD ghaṭṭayati¹ 'rubs'), to which may be added *gheṭṭ-. Cp. H. ghoṭnā 'to rub, strangle'. Here with saṃ-.

+sədzaṇo 'wise'. Pk. sajāṇo (CD *sajāna-). See sēṇo.

səṭeunqō, -o Kṭg. WKc. (trans.) 'to cook'. Caus. of siṭqō.

sətaunqō Kṭg. 'to cause to sleep, put to sleep'. Caus. of sūṭqō.

sətarṇo. See su'tarṇo.

səteṭṭno WKc. 'to cause to sleep, put to sleep'. Caus. of sutṇo.

səṭbvdz'ō 'half-awake (when one is awakening, but is not fully awake)'. Compound of Sk. supta- and vibudhya-. See bvdz'qō.

səṭhārnō 'to bring in proper form, disentangle'. Sk. *saṃstārayati 'spreads out' (cp. stārayati, having much the same meaning as strṇoti).

sədu:k m. Kṭg. Kc. 'chest, box'. Lw. H. sandūk m. (Ar.).

səpelu m. 'young one of a snake'. Bhadr. sep¹leū n. 'young serpent'.

H. sapelā m. Poss. lw. H. See səptelō (which seems to be the genuine Kṭg. word).

səptelō, səptelu m. 'young one of a snake'. From sā:p with suffix -ṭelō/u.

- səb'auŋō (trans.) 'to pay respect to, to bid farewell ceremoniously' (e.g. to the bride when she is leaving her parents' house, or to a god when he leaves the village); laɾə laɾi səb'auɾi ɛɛ 'the bridegroom and the bride have been bidden farewell'. Sk. sambhāvayati 'honours, salutes' (CD).
- səb'a:l f. (-a) 'protection, supervision'. J sambhāl (laɾi) f. '(to take) care'. Verb subst. of səb'ālŋō.
- səb'ālŋō 'to keep ready, make ready'; a:pŋə 'tirkə 'ba:n səb'ālə 'he kept his bow and arrow ready'. J sambhālŋu 'to put in a safe place'. Sk. sambhālayati 'observes well'. See samb'əlnə and CD sambhālayati.
- +səb'ə(a) m. 'space to move in, room'. Sk. sambhavaḥ m. 'meeting, intercourse, finding room in, capacity'.
- səŋgra:nd. See səgra:nd.
- səŋg'a:ɾ. See səg'a:ɾ.
- səŋ'euŋō invol. 'to be tolerable'; mere ɟə neɪ səŋ'euŋdə 'I cannot bear it'. Connected somehow with sē:ŋō? Cp. the causatives nəŋ'euŋō, pəŋ'euŋō.
- səŋv:ŋ, səŋuŋu m. 'a kind of small fly'. In Kṭg. often pronounced səɽv:ŋ, səɽuŋu.
- +sənae f. 'flute, clarinet'. J saṇáí f. 'musical pipe'. Lw. H. sahnāi, ša- (Pers.).
- səna:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'goldsmith'. Sk. suvarṇakāraḥ m. (CD).
- +sənaru m. (poetical dimin.) 'goldsmith'.
- sənē:ri 'golden'. Lw. H. sunahrā. The genuine Kṭg. word is sūn:eo. But notice -i in sənē:ri.
- səndu:r m. 'red pigment (vermilion) (applied in the parting of the hair by women)'. Sk. sindūram, H. sindūr m. Prob. lw.
- səma:n m. sg. 'provisions, belongings, tools'. Lw. H. sāmān m. (Pers.).
- +səmeo m. 'arrangement'. Lw. Sk. samayaḥ 'arrangement, agreement; time'?
- +səmudra, +səmundər m. 'ocean'. Lw. H. samūdar m. (Sk. samudraḥ m.).
- səmdz'auŋō 'to make understood, make understand'. Caus. of sōmdz'əŋō.
- səmdz'euŋə WKc. 'to make understood'. Caus. of səmdz'əŋə.
- səraɪ f. (-Ø) 'inn, tavern'. Lw. H. sarāi f. (Pers.).
- səra:ɟ, səra:dz m. 'highland, hilly region having severe climate'.

LSI p. 593 top line, "According to local tradition difficult mountain country is called Sirāj, i.e. Śiva's Kingdom". Lw., if this etymology is correct.

sərad:zɪ m. 'inhabitant of the highland'.

sərā:ŋõ, -o Kt̕g. Kc. 'to praise'; b'õri sərāio d̪aɭɛ d̪eua 'by much praise (lit. 'after having (been) praised') he will be conceited' (lit. 'will go (up) on the trees'). J sráhp̪u. Lw. H. sarāhnā (Sk. ślāghate, CD).

sərā:n 'Sarahān' (the capital of Bashahr).

səreɽə m. 'wild cat, smaller than the tsərāg:'.

səre:l m. 'family, kinship, family of the father-in-law'. Lw. P. suryāl (Rose, Indian Antiquary 38 (1908) 'the relatives of the man in whose house a wedding is observed'). Sk. śvaśura- + ? (CD *śvaśuraśālā not convincing).

sərũ:, sərũa dɪ bolõ 'to speak pertinently, to the point'. Sk. surūpaḥ 'well-formed' (CD)?

sərdziwən adj., s. buɽ:ɪ 'a herb which will call dead people to life' (said especially to be useful if a man has had his head cut off); sərdziwən is used as a greeting by a woman to a departing young man. Lw. H. sarjivan 'verdant, productive'? Or is sər- H. sir 'head'?

sərnaɪ f. 'clarion, pipe'. Lw. P. sarnāi, surnāi f. (Pers.).

sərsāi f. 'a unity of weight'. Prob. lw. P. sarsāhi f. 'the 16th part of a seer'.

sələ: f. 'plan, counsel, consultation'. Lw. H. salāh f. (Ar.).

səlakŋõ (intrans.) 'to move slowly, stir'. *salakka-, Sk. salati (CD) intr. 'moves', N. salki (gerund) 'to creep', M. saḷakṇē 'to glide along'.

səlima m. 'cinema, film'. Engl. cinema (-l- poss. from film).

səluk:ə m. 'waistcoat for men and women'. Prob. lw. H. salūkā, śa-, m. 'sleeveless bodice; a kind of shirt or blouse with half-long sleeves'.

səluŋɔ 'mixed with salt, seasoned'; m. 'seasoned vegetables'. CD Sk. salavaṇaḥ 'mixed with salt'.

swā: f. (obl. -Ø) 'ashes'. J swáh f. P. suāh f.

swā:g m. Kt̕g. Kc. 'ornament worn in the back-hair by a woman whose husband is alive'; used in the greeting to married women: sōda s. '(may you) always (keep your) hair-ornament'. J suhág (sub bāñṭhiyá). Sk. saubhāgyam 'welfare, conjugal happiness',

- P. sohāg m. 'husband's love, ornaments worn when husband is alive' (CD saubhāgya-1).
- swāg:əŋ f. (-i) 'woman whose husband is alive (wearing the swā:g)'.
 swā:d m. Kṭg. Kc. 'good taste'; as an adj. 'tasteful, sweet'. J swād 'tasteful, sweet'. Lw. H. svād (Sk.).
 swād:uə 'tasteful, delicious'.
 swāŋə m. 'staircase of stone'. Sk. sopānam 'stairs, staircase, ladder' (CD).
 swā:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'Monday'. J swār m. Sk. somavāraḥ m. (CD).
 swāsŋə invol. 'to sigh'; ki lə swās:ia 'why do you sigh?' Prob. lw.
 H. usāsna 'to breathe', usās f. 'long breath, sigh'.
 stabi adv., adj. 'soon, quickly'. Lw. H. šitābi f. 'speed' (Pers.).
 stəbəl m. Kṭg. Kc. 'stable'. Lw. H. astabal m. (Ar.).
 spail, name of a valley in Koci side, otherwise called spē:l (with the pronunciation of i.a. Kṭg.).

Z

- za:r. See dza:r.
- zəbər 'strong'. Lw. H. zabar (Pers.).
 ˈzəbər ˈdəst 'highhanded'. Lw. H. (Pers.).
 +zindʒe. See dzindʒi.
- zim:i. See dzim:i.
- zədzi:r f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'chain, small chain attached to the turban as ornament'. Lw. H. sañjir f. (Pers.).
 zəba:n f. (-i) 'tongue, language'. Lw. H. (Pers.).
 zəmana m. (-Ø) 'time, period'. Lw. zamānā m. (Ar.).
 zəmi:n f. (-a) 'earth, ground, soil'. Lw. H. zamīn f. (Pers.).
 +zərɪ:b (dzərɪ:b?) 'insect which eats wheat (grasshopper?)'.
 zəru:r, dzərura 'certainly, necessarily'. Lw. H. (Ar.).

C

- ʔā: 'yes'; ʔā: kərnɪ 'to say yes, consent'. Also ʔākərnɪ. Cp. H. hā and see CD Sk. ām, ām eva 'yes'. See ʔə:.
- ʔāu WKc. 'I'. See Grammar and ʔū:.
- ʔauli f. pl. Kc., mari 'auli 'he posed as a big man'; said to mean 'wonder', ʔauli marni is probably 'to (seem to) work wonders'.
 ʔā:k f. (-a) 'cry, shout'; ʔā:k:ɛ (pl.) marni 'to shout', tɛbɛ mɛ dzɔrɛ

- lai 'à:k 'then I gave a loud shout'. J há'k f. 'a halloo'. Sk. həkkaḥ m. 'calling to an elephant', Pk. hakkā f. 'shout' (CD). 'ākərni 'to say yes, consent', pret. 'āki. See nakərni, 'ā:.
- 'āt:shə Ktg. 'good'; m. 'prominent, venerable man, rich man'. Kc. atsho. J háchhá, áchhá. Sk. acchaḥ 'clear, pure'.
- 'ātshke adv. Ktg. 'well'.
- 'adzru m. 'servant, a chief's attendant, envoy'. J házrí m. 'attendant'. Lw. H. hāzir 'present, ready, in attendance' (Ar.).
- +a:t, the village Haṭkoṭi.
- 'ā:t f. (-i), 'āt:i f. 'shop, workshop'. J háṭṭi f. Sk. haṭṭi f. 'petty market'.
- 'āt:u, name of a hill top near Narkanda.
- 'ād: m. 'bone'. J há'd m. Sk. haḍḍam (CD). Cp. 'ārkə.
- 'ā:th Ktg., 'a:th Kc. m. 'hand'. J háth, háthh m. Sk. hastaḥ m. (CD).
- +athu|u, +ath|u m. 'hand'.
- ¹'ath|na|e f. Kc. 'palm of the hand'. Ktg. thəṇə|I. *hastatāla- (cp. Sk. tālaḥ m. = talaḥ m., -am 'palm of the hand' and hastatalam 'palm of the hand'). Dissim. -th- . . . -t- to -th- . . . -n- (the -t- of the second compound member has been preserved in Phal. hatetār (see CD sub tāḍa-¹) and Md. aitala (CD hastatala-), but has fallen in P. H. Ku. hathelī).
- +ath|u. See +athu|u.
- ¹+aṇḍko adv. 'on this side (of)'. Related to +ara, ²+are. For ' cp. +a|e. See +paṇḍko, +aṇḍke.
- ²aṇḍko m. Kc. 'pot'. Sk. haṇḍikā f. 'earthen pot' (CD sub *hāṇḍa-).
- +aṇḍku m. 'pot'.
- 'aṇḍṇō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to walk'. CD *haṇṭ-¹.
- 'ārkə m. 'bone'. J háḍki f. See 'ād:.
- 'ā:r f. (-a) Ktg. Kc. 'defeat; abduction'; tshō:t 'āre nı:ṇı, tshō:t 'āre pa:ṇı 'to elope with a girl in order to marry her'. J há'r f. 'abduction; garland'. Sk. hāriḥ m. 'losing a game' (CD), hāraḥ m. 'removal'.
- +a:r 'other', +na:nde 'ara 'she is going to another (man)'. Cp. B. ār, āru and L. P. hor, Cur. hor. These are derived from Sk. aparāḥ 'posterior, other' in CD, but Sk. ār- in ārāt 'from far', āre 'far' may be the base of B. ār, Him. +a:r. Is h- due to metathesis from a case-ending with h-? See o:r, +o:r.
- 'are. See ¹are.

‘ari adv. ‘simultaneously, in the same moment, immediately’.
Prob. related to Kc. ‘are ‘with’.

‘arnō, -o Kt̥g. Kc. ‘to fail, lose (esp. at play), lose hope’. J hár̥nu.
Sk. hārayati (CD).

+‘a|e, +‘a|e [ə|ə|e ‘hither and thither’. *hārle. Related to +ara,
2+are; h- poss. through metathesis from a case-ending with h-
cp. 1+‘a|d̥ko.

+‘a|o. See a|o.

‘āl̥i, -i m. Kt̥g. Kc. ‘ploughman’. Sk. hāl̥ikaḥ m. (CD).

‘ā:l m. Kt̥g. Kc. ‘state, condition’. Lw. H. hāl m. (Ar.).

‘āl̥ət f. (-i, -i) Kt̥g. Kc. ‘state, condition’. Lw. H. (Pers. Ar.).

+‘al̥o ‘to shake, rock (intr.)’. J hāl̥nu. CD *hallati.

‘ās̥:i f. ‘laughter’. J hás̥i f. Sk. hāsikā f. or CD *hāsiya-, combined
with Sk. hāsyam n.

‘asi̯o invol. Kc. ‘to laugh’ (aũ ‘asu, tu ‘asia, etc.). Kc. also ‘əs̥o.
Kt̥g. ‘ās̥nō. Pk. hassai (CD hasyate, impers. passive).

1‘ās̥ 1bēf̥:ə̯ m., 1‘ās̥ 1bēf̥n̥i f. ‘the resting-place of the geese’, name
of a mountain peak seen to the North from Kotgarh; the geese
are said to take rest there during their passage between India
and Tibet. Compound of ‘ās̥, Sk. hamsaḥ m. and bēf̥:ə̯, see
bēf̥n̥ō ‘to sit’. Prob. adapted lw. (with n̥) from Sk. hamsave-
śanam, -ī.

‘ās̥nō Kt̥g. ‘to laugh’, sō ‘ās̥:a ‘he laughs’; tē:re (tēuε) ‘ās̥:uō ‘he
burst out laughing’. Kc. ‘asi̯o, ‘əs̥o.

‘ē:, interjection ‘ho, look’; often followed by the voc.; ‘ē: na ‘look
here’. Sk. he (CD).

‘ē:ra:n Kt̥g. Kc. ‘perplexed’. Lw. H. hairān (Ar.).

‘ē:l̥ f. (-i) Kt̥g. ‘funeral pyre’. Kc. jale. J hē’l̥ f. ‘sacrifice of goat
or sheep’ is hardly the same word.

‘ēle (‘ē|e?) f. WKc. ‘funeral pyre’.

‘e (enclitic) Kc. ‘is’, mere u|me:d ‘e ‘it is my hope (that . . .)’.
Kului he (1.2.3. sg. 1 pl., but hā 2.3. pl.). LStH p. 122 (Rohru)
e(h), ai for all persons. Related to H. etc. hai.

‘ēdz̥n̥e a|o m. ‘sweeper’. See ‘ēdz̥n̥ō.

‘ēdz̥n̥ō ‘to sweep’; f̥i:̯n̥i k̥e bauṭ ‘ēdz̥n̥i ‘to sweep the story (floor)
called bauṭ with a broom’. Seems to be connected w. H. aīchnā
‘to sweep, remove impurities, comb’; *ākhiñc-; Pk. āim̥chai
‘pulls, ploughs’? (see Nep. aīc, aīcnu and CD *atiyañcati).

+‘ebi ‘now’. See ēb̥:i.

‘èṛɔ, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. ‘hunting’. Sk. ākheṭaḥ, Pk. āheḍo, H. aher m., but P. herā m. with loss of the initial vowel as in Him.

‘èṛi, -i m. Kṭg. Kc. ‘hunter’.

¹‘eṛno Kc. ‘to do, to work’. J herṇu (dental r) ‘to work’.

²⁺‘eṛno, auxiliary verb, +‘eṛu gae ‘we will sing’. Poss. identical w. ‘èṛno ‘to do’. Cp. ernō, ²‘erno, ‘oṛno.

‘ergo ‘look here!’. See ¹‘ernō (for -gə (Sk. gata-?) cp. ungə).

¹‘ernō, -o Kṭg. WKc. ‘to examine, observe’; impv. ‘ero ‘look!’, ‘listen!’; hortatively: khāe ‘ère ‘you should eat’, ‘do eat!’; used like a conjunction ‘lest, or else’: sūl:ε ‘āṇḍ ‘ère loṭ:a ‘walk slowly lest you fall’. Kc. erno. CD *herati ‘looks for or at’.

²⁺‘erno, aux. verb., +ad:‘e ‘ere tareε g’ere ‘half (the sky) is covered with stars’. Prob. identical with ¹‘ernō. Cp. ernō, ²⁺‘eṛno, ‘oṛno.

‘e ta, exclamation, ‘all-right, good!’ (lit. ‘let it be, let it happen’, from ‘:ṇō). Prob. identical with ‘e.

‘əknə ‘little (in age)’; ‘əknə b’ài ‘younger brother’, ‘əknə ba:b ‘father’s younger brother’, ‘əknɪ i: ‘father’s younger brother’s wife’; +‘əknɪ bera ko ‘from childhood’. LNH p. 31 (Kṭg.) hōknau ‘little’. P. hokhā ‘weak, unsteady’? Cp. ‘òtsɔ, òk:hə, ‘əkɔ.

‘əkɔ ‘little, a little; less’. See ‘əknə.

‘əṅḍō, -o Kṭg. Kc. ‘to relieve oneself’; tē:rε ‘əḡ:uə ‘he had to relieve himself, he shitted in his pants’. *hagg-, P. haggṇā, H. hagnā, B. hāgā etc. CD assumes analogic remodelling from Sk. hadati, *hadyati.

‘ətsṇo Kc. ‘to be lost’. Also ‘ərtsṇo (for -rts- > -ts- cp. Kc. dwaṭo with -t- < -rɫ- ‘door’). See ‘ərtsṇō for etymological discussion.

+‘ədzri m. ‘a chief’s bodyguard’. Lw. H. hazūrī, huzūrī m. (Ar.).

See ‘ədzru which prob. has influenced its syllabic structure.

‘əṭṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. ‘to retire, return (intr.)’. J haṭṇu. CD *haṭṭ-.

‘əṭ:h m. ‘obstinacy, perseverance’. Prob. lw. H. haṭh m. (Sk.).

‘əṭ:hi ‘obstinate’.

‘əp(h)tə, -o; ‘əftə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. ‘week’. Lw. H. haftā m. (Pers.).

+‘əṇo, -u m., name of the mythic monkey chief Hanuman. Sk. Hanūmān (CD).

‘ə:ṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. (pret. ‘uə, -o; pres. partic. in Kṭg. and WKc. ‘undə, -o beside ‘əndə, -o) ‘to be, become’. J hoṇu, LNH p. 29 (Kṭg.) au(h)ṇau. Sk. bhavati.

+‘əṇu. See ‘əṇo.

‘oṛno WKc., aux. verb, tiūa prēne ‘oṛo ‘they have recognized him, they recognized him’ (perfective aspect). Cp. ²⁺‘eṛno, ²⁺‘erno, ernō, ṛo.

+‘o:r ‘other’. See +‘a:r, o:r.

‘i: i: Kṭg. Kc., enclitic emphatic word, stressing or delimiting the preceding word, e.g. a:dz ‘i: ‘exactly to-day, only to-day’. Cp. P. H. hī.

‘iə m. ‘the chest, thorax; heart, mind’. J hiyé láṇu ‘to embrace’. Sk. hṛdayam (CD).

‘iū m. Kṭg. Kc. (obl. Kṭg. ‘iūa, ‘iū, Kc. ‘ima) ‘snow’. J hyúñ m. Sk. himam ‘frost, snow’ (CD).

‘iund m. Kṭg. Kc. ‘winter’; Kṭg. ‘iunde ‘in winter’. J hyúñd m. Sk. hemantaḥ m.

+‘i:k f. (-a) ‘chest, heart, mind’. J hík f. ‘the liver, chest, or throat’. CD *hṛtka-, P. hikk f. ‘breast’. Prob. lw. P.

‘ik:uḷ, ‘ik:əḷ m. ‘snow-covered mountain’; also name of the mountain range seen to the north from Koṭgarḥ. Also ‘iṅkuḷ, ‘iṅkəḷ. Prob. compound of Sk. hima- ‘snow’ and kaṇṭa- ‘thorn, anything pointed’, cp. Kṭg. kaṇḍə ‘thorn, mountain ridge’.

‘ik:uṛə m., ‘ik:uṛi f. ‘chest, breast, heart, mind’. See ‘ikṛə, -o; ‘i:k.

‘ik:əḷ. See ‘ik:uḷ.

‘ikṛə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. ‘chest, heart, mind’. See ‘ik:uṛə.

‘ikṛu m. ‘chest, heart, mind’ (dimin., chiefly used in poetry).

‘itshṇō ‘to promise’. J hichhṇu ‘to promise, agree’. Sk. icchati ‘wishes, is willing, consents’ (CD).

‘i:dz Kc. ‘yesterday’. Kṭg. ‘iz: . J híj. Sk. hyaḥ, Pk. hijjo (CD hiyas).

‘iṅkuḷ, ‘iṅkəḷ. See ‘ik:uḷ, ‘ik:əḷ.

‘indu m. ‘Hindu’.

‘insa, ‘insə m. ‘share, lot’. Lw. H. hissā m. (Ar.).

‘i¹mancāl prāde:f m. Kṭg. Kc., the province of Himachal Pradesh. Lw. H. Himācal Pradeś (Sk.).

+‘iṛ f. (-i) ‘a plant from which baskets are made’ (said by an informant to be ‘cane’ or ‘reed’). J iṛai, iṛé f. ‘plant of which baskets are made’.

+‘iṛanōnda, man’s name.

+‘iṛəḷ m. ‘deer’. J harn m. ‘buck’. Sk. hariṇaḥ m. (CD).

‘iṣṇō ‘to go out (of fire)’; a:g ‘iṣ:a, gṛ ‘iṣ:i ‘the fire goes out, has gone out’ (caus. ḡṣṇūḷ). *hiṣṣ- (CD *hiss-² should be changed

to this), L. hispā 'to be extinguished, be withered', N. hissinu 'to be baffled'.

+ʿisri, man's name.

ʿiz: Kṭg. 'yesterday'. Kc. ʿi:dz.

ʿizkə 'belonging to yesterday'.

ʿū: WKc. 'I'. Kc. aū, Kṭg. mū: . Another WKc. dialect has 'aū.

ʿūkum, ʿūkəm m. Kṭg. Kc. 'command, order'. Lw. H. hukm m. (Ar.).

ʿūdʒʔō (invol.) Kṭg. 'to rise, get up, wake up', sə ʿūdʒʿia 'he rises', pret. ʿūdʒʿuə. Kc. udzʿiŋo. LSI p. 652 (Satlaj group) uzṇau, -uṇau 'to rise, arise', p. 689 (Inner Siraji) ūjhe 'up'. Cp. N. ujhāunu 'to lift up'. Sk. ujjhati 'to leave, abandon' from ud + hā, cp. also Sk. ujjihīte 'to move upwards, rise up, start from, leave' (Monier-Williams, Sk. Engl. Dict. sub ud-dhā 2, i.e. ud + hā). See EWA ujjhati, jahāti.

ʿūb:i, ʿūb:ʿi Kṭg., ʿubi, ʿubʿi WKc. 'up, above'. Kc. ubi. J ubhá adj. '(being) up'. Sk. ūrdhvaḥ (CD) 'raised, erect, high'.

ʿündə, ʿündʿə adj. 'turned downwards, upside down'. J undá adj. 'down'. Sk. avamūrdhaḥ 'face down' (CD).

ʿündi, ʿündʿi Kṭg. WKc. 'down'. Kc. undi.

+ʿundər m. 'skill, ingenuity, knowledge'. Lw. H. hunar m. (Pers.).

+ʿundʒə 'situated down'. See ʿündə.

ʿündʿə. See ʿündə.

ʿündʿi. See ʿündi.

ʿŪṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to bolt (a door)'. J huṇnu 'to shut in', hūr m. 'bolt above a door'. Bi. hurkā m. 'bolt of lock'. Sk. huḍukkaḥ m. 'bar or bolt of door'.

ʿŪ: m. 'ram used for breeding'. Sk. huluḥ m. (but Jaun. hūr 'ram', Bhal. huṛ from Sk. huḍaḥ, -uḥ m. (CD)).

+ʿula-mə|ṭula m. 'gaiety, gay throng'. Sk. ullāsaḥ m. 'joy, merriment', H. hulās m. 'animation, delight' (CD, where h- is supposed to be expressive); məṭula is an echo-repetition, poss. containing miṭ-, cp. miṭṭhō 'to meet, gather, dance gaily'.

+ʿulo m. 'heat (of the sun)'. Bhal. hə:l 'heat' (S. Varma, Bhalesi dialect, 1948, p. 60). Poss. related to Sk. holākaḥ m. 'kind of vapour-bath' (see CD *hūlukka-, Kal. hūluk 'heat, noontide', Sh. hulukh 'sweat').

ʿəwant m. 'the harmful effect of snow on maturing crops'. Poss. Sk. himāntaḥ m. 'end of the cold season'.

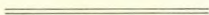
‘əʔaunə Kc. ‘to cause to return, to remove’. Caus. of ‘əʔnə.

‘əŋdʒunə WKc. ‘to cause to walk’. Caus. of ‘əŋdʒnə.

‘əsāunə, -o Ktg. Kc. ‘to cause to laugh’. Caus. of Ktg. ‘āsəŋə, Kc.
‘əsəŋə.

‘əsəunə WKc. ‘to cause to laugh’.

‘əza:r m. Ktg. Kc. ‘one thousand’. Also dza:r. Lw. H. (Pers.).
See sɛ:sər.



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